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Friday, April 6, 1979
Chaitra 16, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 33, *April* 6, 1979/*Chaitra* 16, 1901 (*Saka*) COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 638, 640, 642 to 644, 646 and 647 . . 1—40

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 639, 641, 645 and 648 to 656 . . . 41—61

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6201 to 6265, 6267 to 6300, 6302 to 6315, 6317 to 6357 and 6359 to 6400 . . . . 61—293

Correcting Statement to USQ No. 4562 dated 23-3-1979 . . 293—94

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . 295—97

Assent to Bills . . . . 297—301

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported increase in prices of Vanaspati

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . . . 301, 303—305

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal . . . 301—302, 305—308, 309—10

Shri S. S. Lal . . . . 308—309

Public Accounts Committee—

Hundred and Twentieth Report 310

Committee on Public Undertakings—

Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports 310

Statement *Re*. Revision of Steel Prices—

Shri Biju Patnaik . . . . 311—13

Matters Under Rule 377

(i) Law and Order Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi . . . . 313—14

(ii) Metro Railway Project in Calcutta

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . 314—15

(iii) Reported non-coverage by All India Radio of the news about the elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia . . . . . . 315—16

(iv) Reported irregularities in the Railway Booking Office at Trivandrum Central (S. Railway)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair 316

(v) National Thermal Power Corporation

Shri Robin Sen . . . . 317—18

(vi) Need for immediate supply of Fodder to Ladakh

Shrimati Parvati Devi . . . . 318—19

(vii) Reported attack by armed bandits on Saint Annes Convent Girls School at Sasaram Town (Bihar) . . . . . 319—323

(viii) List of persons participated in the auction of Plots by Delhi Development Authority on the 17th January, 1979

Shri Raj Narain . . . . 323—28

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(ix) Execution of Mr. Solomen Mahlangu, Leader of the South African People
Prof. Samar Guha 328
Shri Samarendra Kundu 328-29
Demands for Grants, 1979-80—
Ministry of Home Affairs 330, 56
Shri H. M. Patel . . . . . . 330—52, 353-54, 354-55
Dr. Henry Austin 352-53
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath 354
Demands for Grants, 1979-80—
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation . . . . . 357—428
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu . . . . 357—65
Shri Dharma Vir Vasisht . . . . 408—15
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde . . . . 415—27
Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma 427-28

Bills introduced—

(i) Armed Forces (Special Powers) Repeal Bill by Shri Chitta Basu 429
(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 31-C etc.) by Shri Chitta Basu 429
(iii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 101 and 190) by Shri K. Lakkappa 429-30

Constitution (Amendmnt) Bill—
(*Omission of Article* 310 *etc.*) .
Shri Om Prakash Tyagi . . . . 430—34
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar . . . . 434—41
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . 441—46
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . 446—53
Shri B. C. Kamble . . . . 453—55
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak . . . . 455—58
Shri A. Sunna Sahib . . . . 458—61
Shri S. D. Patil . . . . 461—77
Shri Bhagat Ram . . . . 477—87
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
Shri G. M. Banatwalla . . . . 487—90
Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Expeditious disposal of claims for grant of *ex-gratia* compensation for properties left in former East Pakistan . . . . . 490—508
Prof. Samar Guha . . . . 490—97
Shri Arif Beg . . . . 497—500, 504—508
Shri Saugata Roy . . . . 500—502
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar . . . . 502—504

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SAHA

Friday, April 6, 1979/Chaitra 16, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LIC investment in Corporate Private Sector

*638. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total LIC investment in the corporate private sector to date;

(b) share of each of the first 25 largest houses in this total;

(c) whether it has been alleged that amount worth about 518 crores of rupees belonging to policy-holders has been diverted to the private sector by the LIC; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total investments of the LIC in the private corporate sector on 31st March, 1978, including investments in joint sector companies, amounted to Rs. 445.39 crores.

(b) A statement showing the LIC's investments on 31st March, 1978, in each of the 'Large Groups', 'Single Large Undertakings' and 'Dominant Undertakings' registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been alleged in an article appearing in Blitz dated 3rd March, 1979, that the LIC has diverted Rs. 518 crores to the private sector.

(d) The LIC's total investments in the private sector on 31st March, 1978, amounted to Rs. 511.60 crores out of the total investments in India amounting to 4,013.11 crores. The investments in the private sector include investments in the private corporatte sector and joint sector (Rs. 445.39 crores), debentures of a company guaranteed by the Central Government (Rs. 4.46 crores) and loans for residential and commercial housing totalling (Rs. 61.75 crores). The pattern for investments of the LIC envisages investment of 10 per cent of the accretions to the Controlled Fund in the private sector, and in fixing this proportion account has been taken of the role assigned to the private sector in the development of the economy.

Statement

Summary of the Total Investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1978 in loans to and Debentures and Shares of Companies and Undertakings Registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

Lakhs of Rupees

Sr. No.	Groups/Undertakings	Total
1	2	3
	PART A—LARGE GROUPS	
1	A.C.C.	8,39·88
2	Ashok Leyland	2,50·28
3	Bajaj	1,69·67
4	Bangur	6,61·99
5	Bhiwandiwala	1,39·25
6	*Bird-Heilgers*	2,91·94
7	Birla	22,00·27
8	Bombay Suburban	3,48·63
9	Brooke Bond	8·75
10	Chowgule	9·07
11	Dunlop	4,72·73
12	Escorts	1,01·23
13	G.E.C.	18·03
14	G.K.W.	1,61·43
15	Goenka	51·42
16	Golden Tobacco	0·76
17	Hindustan Lever	1,07·15
18	I.C.I.	5,03·62
19	I.T.C.	2,13·19
20	J.K. Singhania	6,64·93
21	Jaipuria	11·03
22	James Finlay	0·28
23	Jardine Henderson	28·55
24	Kamani	44·88
25	Kapadia (Killick)	1,50·79
26	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	73·12

1	2	3
27	Khatau	2,00·60
28	Kalichand (Tulsidas)	27·06
29	Kirloskar	3,22·38
30	Kothari	2,21·86
31	Larsen and Toubro	3,85·74
32	Macneill & Magor	2,10,58
33	Madras Cements	1,39·21
34	Madura Coats	1,19·42
35	Mafatlal	5,00·65
36	Mahindra & Mahindra	6,13·16
37	Metal Box	2,12·21
38	Modi	4,44·43
39	Marugappa Chettiar	87·28
40	Naidu G.V.	1,18·28
41	Naidu V.R.	1,58·91
42	Nowrosjee Wadia	82·09
43	Oberoi M.S.	6·58
44	Oil India	1,25,90
45	Parry	1,24·69
46	Philips	87·35
47	Rallis	39·17
48	Raunaq Singh	69·50
49	Reliance Textile	1,00·00
50	Sahu Jain	32·41
51	Sarabhai	3,39·04
52	Scindia	69·62
53	Seshasayee	2,81·84
54	Shaw Wallace	22·71
55	Shri Ambica (Harivallabhdas)	1,82·52
56	Shri Ram	7,48·92
57	Shriyans Prasad Jain	1,61·32
58	Simpson	8·18

1	2	3
59	Somaiya	37·65
60	Soorajmull Nagarmull	1,17·49
61	Swedish Match	98·96
62	T.V.S. Iyengar	27·50
63	Tata	51,87·85
64	Thakersey	4·52
65	Thapar	2,88·57
66	Thiagaraja	5·85
67	Union Carbide	1,65·80
68	United Brewaries	23·72
69	V. Ramakrishna	11·35
70	Walchand	4,01·09
	TOTAL Investments in Large Groups	201,46·79

1	2	3
	PART B—Other Single Large Undertakings having assets of Rs. 20 Crores or more	32,89·36
	PART C—Dominant Undertakings :—	
(i)	Asbestos	33·96
(ii)	Chloride (India)	14.96
(iii)	India Carbon	10,37
(iv)	Single Dominant Undertakings not figuring in Groups	3,85.59
	TOTAL	4,44·88
	TOTAL Investments in Undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T. P. Act, 1969	238,81·03

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Life Insurance Corporation of India faced the worst scandal in Mundhra's case and that was only a tip of an ice burg. They have gone to the extent that a sum of Rs. 1,918 crores, earmarked for socially oriented sectors like Electricity Boards, Housing Boards, Financial Corporations and Water Supply Schemes, has been diverted to seventeen big industrial houses and over and above that, a sum of Rs. 518 crores has been directly diverted to the private sector. In that context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the LIC's investment in the private sector, what is its investment in the Government-owned Public Limited Companies?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The total investment in the private sector is Rs. 511 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: And in public companies? He wanted to know that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Government-owned public limited companies.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I do not have that information: I require notice for that. This question is about the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But supplementaries will naturally arise as to how much it is for the private sector and how much for the public sector. I may tell you, you gave nothing to the public sector.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The amount of investment in the private sector is only Rs. 511 crores, out of a total investment of Rs. 4000 crores. That shows the small magnitude of investment in the private sector.

As for the break-up, the break-up figures are not available, except that for the private corporate sector and joint sector it comes to Rs. 445 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not got my answer. They have given a figure which slightly varies from the figure I have quoted. Great generosity is shown to tycoons for them to make more profit, but we want to know how much sympathy you really have in terms of investment and loans for Government owned public limited companies. That figures must be given.

MR. SPEAKER: They do not have the figure, they say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then how do I get the figure?

MR. SPEAKER: Can you lay it on the Table, Mr. Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give a Short Notice Question.

I would like to assist the Minister in the matter. They are all mixed up. They are not giving us the figures; they are not taking the House into confidence.

Besides investment, under loans for companies it is Rs. 97.42 crores, for companies guarnteed by Government it is Rs. 5.51 crores and for companies in participation with Banks it is Rs. 99.87 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: You seem to have more figures than they have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unfortunately, that is quite true.

I would like to know from the hon. Ministers—and I do sincerely hope that they will oblige the House—as to how many in the private sector and corporate sector have defaulted in the matter of repayment of principal and interest, what is the total amount involved, and the action taken thereon.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It seems the hon. Member wants to make it appear that the amount of investment in the corporate sector is comparatively very huge. By quoting figures in crores, that is the impression the hon. Member wants to create in the

House. But that is not a fact. It is only 12 per cent. Out of a total investment of Rs. 4000 crores, the investment in the corporate sector amounts to only Rs. 500 crores.

As for the details, I will require notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not talked in terms of percentage: I have talked in terms of volume. I am asking one straight question which is very relevant to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: You may put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House would like to know the number of defaulters in the private sector who have failed to repay the principle and/or interests and the amount that is involved.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: For this, notice is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek the protection of the House and yourself, Sir. In such a case, the Minister may kindly assure us that he will accept a Short Notice Question, and I will give a Short Notice Question. Because these are vital matters, we want a reply. If for everything they want notice, the only answer is a Short Notice Question, so that we can have a reply in three or seven days. I must have an observation from you in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The total LIC's investment is Rs. 418.11 crores. Out of that, loans for residential and commercial housing total to only Rs. 61.75 crores. This is according to the statement of the Minister. The LIC's investment policy was decided upon and formulated earlier by the previous Government. Will the Government now consider it necessary and feasible to reformulate the investment policy of the LIC keeping in view the socio-economic programme of the new Government?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The suggestions are not made usually in the course of supplementaries. Still I assure the hon. Member that we will consider his suggestion.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The total investment of the LIC amounts to Rs. 4013.11 crores. Out of this amount nearly an amount of Rs. 1918 crores was earmarked for social oriented sector and the corporation has allotted Rs. 1624 crores to the Central and the State Governments. Sir, in this amount of Rs. 4000 crores and odd, not only the rich people and the monopoly houses have contributed but also the middle-class and the lower-class people have contributed. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the proportionate distribution of the amount among the various sections of the people? Secondly, the rich people and monopoly houses are investing money not for the sake of investment but to get the rebate from the income-tax.

MR. SPEAKER: How will he be able to give all the figures? If it is a very specific question, he can give.

SHRI MALLANNA: I am putting a specific question. What is the amount of rebate given to the rich and monopoly houses out of their investent?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider whether a Short Notice Question is necessary for this. Next question 639—Absent.

(Interruptions)

Setting up All India Classification Tribunal

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*640. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up an

All India Classification Tribunal to have a uniform system of tariff classification of items;

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be taken; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As part of the examination of the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, the proposal for setting up an All India Classification Tribunal for resolving classification disputes relating to Customs and Central Excise Tariffs, is being examined by the Government. A final view on this proposal is yet to be taken.

(c) Since the setting up of a Tribunal exclusively for classification matters is a new concept, all aspects of the proposal have to be examined in depth.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: It is very unfortunate that the Goverment has taken too long a period in taking a final decision in the matter. At the same time, the hon. minister has not given a satisfactory reply why there has been so much delay. However, I would like to bring to his notice the fact that this matter has been hanging fire for the last ten years. So many Experts Committees, Tariff Commissions, Jha Committee and recently in the last month the Estimate Committee of Parliament have all suggested that the Government should set up, at the earliest, a Tribunal consisting of legal and technical experts. But the Government has been sleeping over this matter. In order to create confidence in trade and industry and to be fair and just—at the same time the departmental officers are having a prejudice as regards revenue collection—in view of this fact, I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister how long they are going to take a final decision in the matter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Estimates Committee had submitted its Report last month and the hon. Member is a Member of that Estimates Committee. We received it on the 22nd March; it is hardly 10 days. We are examining it. A recommendation has been made for the setting up of the classification tribunals and appeal tribunals. I can assure the House that we are seized of the matter. And regarding the all India Classification Tribunal, a process is going on. The Board has examined it and put up certain proposals. The Finance Secretary is scrutinising them. So, there are certain difficulties. We have to take an overall view of the matter. I can assure the House that we shall be able to take a decision very soon.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Again, it is not a satisfactory reply from the hon. Minister, because he referred only to the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee. I would like to know whether they are setting up this tribunal under their own department or whether it will be set up under the Law Ministry just like the Income Tax Tribunal, because there the appeals in the High Court and the Supreme Court against the departmental officers are 70 per cent as compared to the appeals in the Income Tax Tribunals which are only 30 per cent. So, I would like to request him that this tribunal must be set up under the Law Ministry consisting of legal experts and technical experts and not departmental officers. There are so many other matters, apart from the classification, like evaluation, drawbacks amount and all that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not an occasion to make a speech. I do not know whether on every question there is an occasion for making a speech. Please come to the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Is it a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a speech.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: No, no, I am making some suggestions. You are in a hurry to interrupt me. But I am not making a speech; I am only putting questions.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what you think of.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I have already put one part of the supplementary and the other part is whether the Government is going to entrust this tribunal with the powers to decide in such matters as well.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is not true that the matter is pending for the last ten years. The Jha Committee has recommended on this score and it was made two years ago. The matter is being examined; and on the basis of the Estimates Committee's Report, Government intends to bring forward a comprehensive excise legislation before this House possibly by the end of this year. A special cell has been set up to process that report and examine the Report of the Estimates Committee also; and we shall take a decision soon. We wish to bring forward a comprehensive Excise Bill incorporating all these provisions in that Bill.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: This Report was submitted two years ago. But much before that, various tariff conferences and various expert committees had recommended setting up of a classification tribunal. In view of the answer of the Minister to part (c) of the question—when he says: classification tribunal exclusively for the classification—in connection with that, I would like to ask whether this proposed tribunal would cover not only classification disputes but also disputes relating to Excise and Customs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There are two proposals under consideration of the Government—one for the All India Classification Tribunal and the other for Appellate Tribunal. Now we have to examine the question whether there should be one tribunal to deal with all appeals including Classification or Valuation or whether we should have two tribunals—one to deal with the Classification and Valuation and the other for regular appeals from Customs and Excise. At the moment we have in that particular view separated two judicial members of the Board exclusively for judicial work, three Joint Secretaries for Revisional Work and one Special Secretary for Revisional Work. They do no other executive work. We are going in that particular direction.

Disposal of enemy Properties

*642. **PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AN COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Pakistani properties declared as enemy properties remained (i) unsold and (ii) undetected;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the steps taken for detection of such properties; and

(d) the steps taken for disposal of such properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). All the properties solely or partly owned by Pakistani nationals resident in India during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, reported by the State/Union Territories Governments or through other souces have been taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property. The State Governments/Union Territories Governments are being requested again to investigate if there are any more properties of Pakistani nationals. Sale of some enemy properties vested in the Custodian could not be resorted to owing to Court decisions.

A proposal to amend suitably the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 to remove certain legal ambiguities is under the consideration of the Government.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is not known to many and even it was not known to me earlier. I have known about it in the last five or six years. People who have lost everything in former East Pakistan they were to get certain *ex gratia* compensation—near about one-fourth of the real value. I came to know all about that when I went there. During 1965 war, all our Indian properties that were either in West or East Pakistan were seized. After that reciprocal step was taken by the Government of India to seize properties of the Pakistanis here. But all the Indian properties in East or West Pakistan have been disposed of there. The House is not aware of all these things. You are also not aware. It will be helpful for others also.

MR. SPEAKER There are other questions to be helpful.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In India up till now all the properties have not been seized—partly seized and the Government does not know the list of the properties. The complete list is not known. Also many of the properties are owned by illegal occupiers and many of the properties...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not an occasion to make a speech.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Many of the huge buildings are bringing nominal rent and the benefits are being enjoyed by others. I would like to know the following from the Government:

1. Have they prepared a complete list of all the properties that have been occupied?

2. Have they a list of those properties which are being enjoyed by illegal occupiers or list of people who are paying nominal rent?

3. Is it a fact that in the name of Wakf many of the enemy properties are being usurped illegally and are being used for the personal purpose of unscrupulous element?

4. Is it also a fact that a large number of huge properties in Bombay, Calcutta and various other place tre being enjoyed by unscrupulous people by payment of a nominal rent?

Is all this information true? Information may please be given to the House.

श्री आरिफ बेग : मैं आप के माध्यम से हाऊस को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इन तमाम प्रोपर्टीज की तफसील का ताल्लुक है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह सब देखती है और प्रोफेसर साहब ने जो यह सब जानकारी हासिल करने की बात कही है, मैं सब मालूमात कर के सदन के पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

PROF. SAMAR GUTA: Wakf.

SHRI ARIF BEG: I will give all these details.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I have already said that there are racketeerings going on. I have got full information. I have a complete list of it. Some of the officers are also involved. They have under-hand dealings about these properties. I would like to know from the Government when are they going to suitably amend the provision of Enemy Properties Act for quick occupation or quick seizure of this Enemy Property?

(b) Will the Government institute an enquiry about the report of misusing or usurping these properties? Will the Government have a small team of officers to go into all these things?

SHRI ARIF BEG: I share the feelings of Prof. Guha. The amendment of the Act is under consideration.

जहां तक उन्होंने फरमाया, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकारी हासिल करूंगा और अगर ऐसी कोई स्पेसिफिक कम्प्लेंट वे मुझे देंगे तो मैं यकीनन जानकारी दूंगा। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पूरे हाउस के आनरेबल मेम्बर्स का सहयोग चाहता हूं क्योंकि सर यह अपने आप में बहुत कम्प्लीकेटिड मेटर है। अगर आप के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी है तो दें। गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार करेगी।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The West Bengal Government is very much involved in this enemy property. It is stated by the Government that the enemy property fund which has been created, is being exhausted. I have several correspondence with the Commerce Minister where he has said that small claimants for enemy property will be given first chance and larger claimants will be given latter chance, while on the other hand, we know several influential people in West Bengal whose claims were of the order of Rs. 80 lakhs have been given compensation of 20 lakhs. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether he is aware of such a policy of the Government by which in the payment of compensation, certain gradations are being made; (b) in how much time the Government can acquire more property so that the enemy property fund can be further expanded?

श्री आरिफ बेग: सर, जहां तक यह पेमेंट की ग्रेडेशन का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो पालिसी अडोप्ट की है वह यह है कि जितने भी क्लेमेन्ट्स होंगे, उनको 25 परसेंट एक्स ग्रेशिया पेमेन्ट कर दिया जाएगा और इस की लिमिट 25 लाख तक है। जो क्लेमेन्ट्स एक लाख या इससे छोटे के हैं, उनके बारे में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उनके मामलात पर हम पहले गौर करें। जहां तक प्रापर्टी की जानकारी का सम्बन्ध है इस के लिए समय बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह बहुत कम्प्लीकेटिड मेटर है।

Time computer system in Indian Airlines

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
*643. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce time computer system in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to go in for a Real Time Computer System for Indian Airlines at a total project cost of Rs. 4.80 crores with a view to providing quick reservations.

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO: If the purpose is to improve the reservation system in the Indian Airlines, I am afraid and many people are afraid that the system of real time computer will not solve the problem. The main reason is over-booking and clashes between Air India and Indian Airlines. I may inform the House that just two days ago, one such incident occurred when 60 passengers of the plane which was bound for Bombay from Tehran were off-loaded here in Delhi and nothing was done for them here for four hours. In view of this, will the Government tackle this problem very seriously? In particular, will they accept the proposal which has been made by the Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines Air Marshal Lal, to have common aircraft and common crew for these airlines so that this clash does not take place.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I could not understand the question of the hon. Member regarding common aircraft as to how common aircraft will solve the problem of reservation. But so far as Air India and Indian Airlines's coordination in the matter of real time computer system is concerned, I may assure the hon. Member and the House that both Air India and Indian Airlines will inter-link this real time computer system and will jointly make this reservation job.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Why I mentioned about common aircraft is that very often, there is shortage of aircraft in Indian Airlines but there may not be any shortage of aircraft in Air India.

MR. SPEAKER: But the question is about computer.

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO: Computer for the purpose of reservation. But this remedy will not solve the issue. And this suggestion of common aircraft has been made by the Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO: Are they accepting this suggestion?

Regarding this computer system, is it going to be purchased from foreign firms or from indigenous firms, to what extent this is going to be manufactured in India and to what extent abroad? And why not in India?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: How many people will lose their jobs?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: As far as this common aircraft is concerned, I am afraid I will not be able to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member because I think the Member already knows that the 747 boeing which operates on long hall, if we put that 747 for domestic services, it will become uneconomical. It will not run on profit. There are different types of aircraft depending on the distance of these routes. So, it cannot be said that the same type of aircraft can be operated in the short as well as in the long run.

As far as airbus is concerned, we are trying to operate it on domestic services and we are also trying to operate it in the neighbouring countries on the international routes. We are doing that. We are trying our best to see whether a type of aircraft can be common for both Air India and Indian Airlines. That will naturally facilitate in maintenance and in other respects. But in all respects it is not possible to have a common aircraft for international routes and also for domestic routes.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer the second part now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as the manufacture of this time computer indenously or importing from foreign countries is concerned, I have at present no information whether this time computer can be manufactured indigenously. If it can be manufactured indigenously the Government will be glad to purchase this computer system equipment from the indigenous manufacturers.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I do concede that the Ministry is making its best efforts to improve the reservation system and to improve the system of landing and all the other facilities. Sir, may I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister to a fact which I know first hand? A reservation for a person with family was made in the United States three months back to Cochin and their seats from Bombay to Cochin were confirmed. But when the whole family arrived at Bombay, whether it is the defect of computer system or electronic system or the manual system or the physical system, those people were told that they just did not have a reservation in spite of the fact that they were coming after 36 hours of continuous travel. In the light of this case... (*Interruptions*). I am not attributing anything, I think the Minister knows it very well.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether in between the installation of this computer system and the manual system, will he see that the system is improved at least manually and people who make reservation three months before from foreign countries, coming with families, will be given facilities of keeping up an 'O.K.' ticket? And secondly, in spite of all the mechanisation and forecasting of everything the Cochin Airport was made ready for the 737 aircraft. The runway is ready...

MR. SPEAKER: From computer to Cochin airport!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am telling about the computer, Sir.

In spite of the computer facilities, the runway is ready, but the taxi track and the apron is not ready. So, the aircraft can land, but cannot come to the aircraft.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George, you are going far away.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: It is only to remove the bottlenecks and overcome the other difficulties regarding these reservations made in foreign countries we are trying to instal this time computer system and I hope that after the introduction of this system many of the difficulties to a great extent will be removed. But it does not mean that till these equipments are installed, whatever bottlenecks are there in the manual reservation system, they will not be looked into. I assure the hon. Member that I will look into the complaints and suggestions of the hon. Member and see that matters are improved.

So far as Cochin is concerned, though this is not directly connected with the question, the hon. Member knows that the runway is ready, but to land 737 aircraft there not only the runway is necessary, but also taxi track and apron are necessary. Unfortunately at the time of preparing that scheme, the schemes for improving the taxi track and apron were not taken up. But we are taking up....

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question does not arise from the original question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can assure the hon. Members that without losing any time, no sooner than the taxi track and the apron are ready, the operation of 737 will be started.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The Speaker as well as the country knows about the efficiency of our Minister and the Civil Aviation Department.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on computers.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Whether booking is done by computers or manually, it is not being done efficiently. If at all you go to the Bombay Airport, you will see that hundreds of families are waiting on the corridors of the Airport. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will, in the mean time, provide some waiting rooms in the Airports, just as in the Railway Stations.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: We all realise the difficulties that the passengers are facing because of the congestion. That is because of the rapid growth in the traffic. When we constructed the airports, they were just to meet the small aircrafts. But now that we have introduced the bigger aircrafts, these problems are there. Government is not unaware of these problems. We are taking all steps to see that this problem of congestion is removed. As the hon. Member knows, I have already told the House, we are constructing a separate International block or complex in Bombay airport. So also, we propose to construct a similar block in Delhi. In other major airports also, we are making efforts to separate the international block and the domestic block and ease the condition and make necessary improvements to remove all these inconveniences.

Monopoly purchase of Rubber

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*644. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a final decision to resort to monopoly purchases of rubber throughout the country;

(b) if so, how much has been so far purchased;

(c) what are the facilities and incentives being provided to growers to enable the country to achieve self sufficiency in rubber;

(d) if so, the details of incentives that will be provided during the current year and also in the Sixth Five Year plan; and

(e) what is the provision of assistance made in the Budget for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Measures to give adequate incentives to the rubber growers, which would, at the same time, take care of the interests of the rubber consuming industry, are under the consideration of the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments concerned. A scheme *similar to the monopoly purchase of* cotton is one of the suggestions.

(c) and (d). Rubber Board is implementing various schemes in order to augment the production of natural rubber in the country both from the long term and short term point of view. Schemes for increasing production on long term basis consist of those for encouraging replanting of low yielding uneconomic rubber plantations, for providing assistance and incentive for expansion of rubber cultivation in traditional as well as non-traditional areas and for multiplication and distribution of high yielding planting materials at cost price or concessional rates. The Rubber Research Institute of India set up under the Rubber Board is carrying out comprehensive research for evolvement of new clones with high yield and other desirable characters, for improving techniques for efficient exploitation of the crop of rubber trees, for improving Agronomic practices in plantations, for control of disease and pests affecting the tree and for improving processing of raw rubber. The Board is also rendering through its technical staff free advisory and extension service to rubber growers with a view to modernise the plantations. The schemes, implemented for increasing production on immediate *short term basis consist of those for* granting cash subsidies to weaker sections of the planting community for purchase and use of fungicides in mature and immature areas and fertilisers in immature areas, lending plant protection equipment and demonstration and training in efficient tapping techniques. The Board has been in the recent months mounting compaigns for popularising tapping of existing rubber trees under rainguards so as to increase the number of tapping days and thereby the production and use of chemical yield stimulants on older trees for immediate boosting up of crop. A new comprehensive scheme for accelerating new planting and replanting of rubber in small scale sector is being considered by the Government. Incentives under the above mentioned (on-going) schemes of the Board would be continued during the current year and during the current Five Year Plan 1978—83. The State Governments in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Tripura and Goa are also undertaking large scale planting of rubber departmentally or through public sector Corporations.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 4.30 crores has been approved for development of rubber plantations during 1979-80.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The natural rubber produced in our country is produced in the small scale sector. 90 per cent of the rubber produced is in the small scale sector. Our country is self-sufficient and we are exporting our rubber to the foreign countries. It is stated that Government have been considering the monopoly purchase. What is the rationale behind having only one buyer, while there are three lakhs of producers. Is it because of the pressure of the lobby of the tyre manufacturers?

I want a specific answer. I have put a specific question that it is only due to the pressure of the tyre lobby and that it is not a protection to the small growers.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमैंट के बारे में जो सबसे पहले सजेश्चन आया स्वयं कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने, रबर प्रोड्यूसर्स की ओर मैनुफेक्चरर्स की ओर यहां तक कि उस कानफरेंस में केरल के मुख्य मंत्री भी मौजूद थे. . . . . .

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to put a question.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The translation is not coming properly. I am objecting to his answering in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not on translation.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am asking about that.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उस समय एक प्रस्ताव वहीं कानफरेंस के अन्दर आया था कि ग्रोवर्स को इन्सेन्टिव दिया जाय ताकि वह अधिक से अधिक रबर प्रोड्यूस करें, और उसी में एक सजेश्न इस प्रकार का था कि जिस प्रकार महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर काटन का मोनोपली प्राक्योरमैंट होता है या जिस प्रकार से काफी का मारकिटिंग होता है, ऐसे ही कोई सिस्टम रबर प्रोड्यूसर्स के माल को प्राक्योर करने के लिए क्यों न अडाप्ट किया जाय। यह मामला विचाराधीन है। सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि टायर लौबी का प्रैशर आया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लाबी का प्रैशर यह नहीं आ रहा है कि प्रोक्योरमट किया जाय, बल्कि जो दूसरे मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं उनकी ओर से रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आ रहे हैं कि मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमैंट रबर के अन्दर नहीं किया जाय। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी यह मामला विचाराधीन है। सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। लेकिन हमको यह तय करना पड़ा कि जो रबड़

के उत्पादक हैं, रबड़ प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, उनको ट्रेडर्स एक्सप्लाइट न कर पाये इसके लिए हमें उपाय करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The international price of natural rubber is quite high—as much as Rs. 10 per k.g.—and in the open market also it is sold at Rs. 10/- per k.g. in the country. Such being the case, there was a suggestion by the Hon. Commerce Minister that somewhere a price of Rs. 800 per quintal will be fixed. Is it going to benefit the interests of the grower, I would like to know.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक रबड़ के लिये जो मिनिमम प्राइस थी वह केवल 655 रुपये थी, सरकार ने अब उसको 825 रुपए निश्चित कर दिया है।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: We know very well how the multi—national companies work in this country. Is it not a fact, I would like to know from the Minister, that 50 per cent of natural rubber produced in India is utilised by companies like Goodyear, Dunlop, CEAT. Firestone, etc. These people are saying day and night that there is a shortage of rubber resources in the country. That is not a fact. Last year we exported some natural rubber, through STC of course and the current year's production is about 1.5 lakh tons. In spite of this, why this talk about monopoly purchase and all that, I would like to know.

Secondly, the only alternative is to extend the area of cultivation of natural rubber. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is pleny of scope, but we are doing nothing about it. Are the Government thinking of utilising the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for extending the area under natural rubber?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो रबड़ प्लान्टेशन के बारे में सवाल पूछा है, उनकी सूचना के लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 1978–79 में रबड़ का प्रोडक्शन केवल 1 लाख 35 हजार टन है। उसका कारण यह रहा है कि आरम्भ में 1976–77 में इसका प्रोडक्शन 1 लाख 50 हजार टन चला गया था, लेकिन कई मौसमी कारणों से, जैसे समय पर वर्ष नहीं आई और बाद में अधिक वर्षा आ गई और स्ट्राइक वगैरा चली, इस कारण से प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है। अन्य एरिया के प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1978–79 में जो प्रोडक्शन 1 लाख 35 हजार टन का है, इसको इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम 1 लाख 95 हजार टन तक ले जाना चाहते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से रबड़ प्लान्टेशन में जो टोटल एरिया इस समय 2 लाख 33 हजार 359 हैक्टर है, इसको बढ़ाकर छठी योजना के अन्दर 30 हजार हैक्टर और अधिक बढ़ायेंगे और इसमें से 5 हजार हैक्टर केवल ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में रहेगा, बाकी 25 हजार हैक्टर नौन-ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में रहेगा।

अंडमान-निकोबार आइलैंड में इस समय 988 हैक्टर कुल जमीन अंडर प्लानटेशन है, और जो मैंने आपको बताया कि नान-ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में, जिसमें हम सोच रहे हैं. बहरहाल तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक इनमें केवल 5 हजार एडीशनल हैक्टर, त्रिपुरा में 10 हजार असम में 10 हजार, गोआ में 2 हजार और महाराष्ट्र में साउथ कोंकण एरिया में 3 हजार हैक्टर में और करेंगे।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The original idea was to fix floor price, so that higher prices would be available to the small growers. But in view of the fact that you are having monopoly purchase now, will

the Government consider giving the growers the benefit of international price including the excise duty? They have decided to have monopoly purchase. It does not injure the monopoly houses, because they have their own processing plants for raw rubber.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है कि मोनोपली प्रोक्युरमैंट के बारे में सजेस्शन विचाराधीन है । जब उसको वर्क आउट किया जायेगा, तब उन कनसिडरेशन्ज को निश्चित रूप से ध्यान में रखा जायेगा, जो माननीय सस्दय ने बताये हैं ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I have been personally told by the hon. Minister that they are introducing monopoly purchase.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: While having the monopoly purchase and also fixing the price of rubber, will the hon. Minister kindly see that the economy of the Kerala State is not affected? Fill he kindly see that the international price is fixed for the product in such a way that the rubber growers are not affected? Will the hon. Minister come forward and say that by resorting to monopoly purchase, the small growers will not be affected?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है, मोनोपली प्रोक्यूरमैंट का एक सजेस्शन, सुझाव है, जिस पर विचार चल रहा है । यह विचार केवल इस लिए चल रहा है कि ग्रोअर्ज के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स का ध्यान रखा जाये और उसके शोषण को रोका जाये । जब कभी इस पर विचार होगा, तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा, और रबर की इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस निश्चित रूप से एक आधार होगा, जिसको ग्रोअर्ज के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स की रक्षा करने के लिए सामने रखा जायेगा ।

Disparity in Pensions

*846. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government Pensioners are there:

(b) what are reasons for not removing the disparity in pensions between the pre and post 1973 pensioners; and

(c) is he aware of the general feeling of the pensioners that the meagre relief given by *ad-hoc* increases and Dearness Allowance relief are too short of the needs of the pensioners looking to the present day high cost of living and abnormal rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to information readily available there were 11,21,209 pensioners (including family pensioners) as on 1-1-76.

(b) Pension of a retiring Government servant is determined with reference to the rules in force on the date of retirement. As a matter of general policy, improvements in retirement benefits are not given retrospective effect for both administrative and financial reasons.

(c) Yes, Sir. Subject to the constraints of financial resources, Government has been doing whatever it can to help pensioners.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : ये जो 11.21 लाख टोटल पेन्शनर्ज हैं, क्या सरकार जानती है कि उनमें से करीब 60 परसेंट पेन्शनर्ज 100 रुपये से भी कम हर माह पाते हैं और इसलिए आज की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों में उन्हें बहुत दिक्कत होती है ? 1-1-73 को थर्ड पें कमीशन के एवार्ड के अनुसार

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The rated capacity of each of the plants at Rāmagundam and Talcher is 4,95,000 tonnes of Urea per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Both the plants went into commercial production on the 1st November, 1980. Since then the plants have had to face teething problems such as break down of raw gas compressor, leakages in the air separation units, leakage in the waste heat boiler of the gasifiers etc. These problems have been identified and remedial action has been taken.

Installation of Plant for re-filling cooking gas cylinders In Ladakh

*608. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole of Ladakh is devoid of forest and there is acute shortage of firewood ;

(b) whether Government propose to instal a plant for re-filling of cooking gas cylinders at Leh to avoid risk involved in carrying cylinders containing liquid gas to Leh and to overcome the fuel shortage; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) There is believed to be a shortage of fire wood in Ladakh due to the inadequate forest cover in the region.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up an LPG bottling plant in Leh at present. The erection of a bottling plant at any location depends on the demand potential of the product in the area, the proximity of the location to the refineries and logistic considerations. It is on the basis of these considerations that no bottling plant has been planned for Ladakh. The risk involved in transporting cooking gas cylinders to Leh to meet the fuel shortage cannot be overcome as such by the installation of a bottling plant as the problem of carrying LPG in bulk to the bottling plant in trucks will continue.

तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस की भण्डारण क्षमता

*609. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस की कितनी मात्रा तथा भण्डारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या भण्डारण क्षमता न होने के कारण उपलब्ध तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस व्यर्थ जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) देश में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल०पी०जी०) का वर्तमान मासिक उत्पादन लगभग 35000 मी० टन है। शोधनशालओं तथा तेल कम्पनियों के बॉटलिंग संयंत्रों में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए उपलब्ध भंडार क्षमता लगभग 18600 मी० टन है ।

(ख) यदा कदा अपर्याप्त भण्डार सुविधाओं की स्थिति को छोड़ कर तरलीकृत पैट्रोलियम गैस (एल०पी०जी०) की उत्पादन क्षमता का अपेक्षित मात्रा से कम उपयोग कभी नहीं हुआ है ।

वह पूरा मिला कर दे दें लेकिन कुछ तो ऐडहाक बेसिस पर वह बढ़ा कर दे सकते हैं । इस के बारे में वह बताएंगे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरी माननीया बहन को इतनी कोशिश करने की जरूरत नहीं थी मुझे समझाने के लिए । मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूं । लेकिन मजबूरियां हैं । अगर कल को वह यहां बैठ जायें तो वही जवाब देंगी जो मैं दे रहा हूं ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important segment of our pensioners are those who belong to the defence services, people who have given best years of their life for the defence of the nation. I am aware that Government has recently increased pension for the defence service personnel. I congratulate them on this. But there is a question of disparity. There is still one category of military pensioners who fought in the original Kashmir operation, but they are still not getting the benefit of the enhanced rate of pension. May I plead with the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, when he looks into this whole question, to see that special attention and consideration should be given to them?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is not possible to give enhanced rate of pension with retrospective effect, as I have already stated. Whether anybody fought in the Kashmir trouble or in the Bangladesh trouble or against China or against Pakistan, that is simply not possible. I have already argued that this is not possible due to financial constraints.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब महंगाई आती है तो महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया जाता है लेकिन जब देश में सस्ती आती है तो सस्ती भत्ता भी कटना चाहिए या नहीं ? मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1974–75 में खाद्य-पदार्थों के सूचकांक जब 414 रुपये थे 49 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिलें में और 358 थे 60 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिले में तो 1978 में वह घट कर के 49 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिले में 389 हो गए और 60 के मुकाबिले में 336 हो गए, तो जब खाद्य पदार्थों के सूचकांक ज्यादा थे तो महंगाई भत्ता दिया और जब मार्च 1978 में घट कर नीचे चले गए तो सस्ती भत्ता काटने का भी प्राविजिन होना चाहिए या नहीं ? जब महंगाई आवे तो बढ़ा दिया जायें और जब सस्ती आवे तो घटा दिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any answer for this? No. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do appreciate what has been said by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister about the financial constraints. But, the improvement in scientific and health conditions in the country, the longevity has increased. The result is that a good number of people seem to live longer to-day than they would have lived twenty years ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, I am interested to know that because I am also a pensioner.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want you to live longer and get pension. Government are from time to time increasing dearness allowance in the case of lakhs of its existing employees in this country. Will they not

consider, if not giving it retrospectively, at least to give ad hoc increase to these pensioners who have become older than 70 or 75, and particularly those about 60 per cent of the pensioners who earn less than Rs. 100 as pension? That is my question.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As I have already said increase in pension in the case of pensioners is not possible. If Government accepts the suggestion made by the hon. members, then the Government will be arranged for increasing the deficit. The hon. member who has just now spoken has himself made a long speech and said that the deficit has increased.

Concession given by Public credit Institutions to Cooperative Societies

*647. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession is being given by the public credits institutions to the various cooperative societies, housing, industrial, consumer and agricultural cooperative societies; and

(b) whether Government propose to revise the rates of interest charged from cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The concessions given by the Reserve Bank of India to State Cooperative banks in granting refinance facilities are described in the statement laid on the table.

(b) The question of revision in rates of interest is kept under constant review by Government and the Reserve Bank of India and modifications, when considered necessary, are made from time to time.

Statement

Concessional Rates of Interest charged by Reserve Bank to State Cooperative Banks.

Purpose	Rate of Interest
Short term Credit	
(i) Financing seasonal agricultural operations	3% below Bank Rate.
(ii) Financing of production and marketing activities of cottage and small-scale industries	2-1/2% below Bank. Rate.
Medium term credit	
(i) Investment for agricultural pruposes	3% below Bank Rate
(ii) Conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium term laons	3% below Bank Rate.
(iii) Long term loans to State Governments for subscription to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions	6%

NOTE.—Bank Rate at present is 9%.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: The reply given by the hon. Minister against (b) is incorrect because it is the experience of almost all hon. members of this House that the rate of interest which the co-operative societies charge is anywhere between 14 per cent to 18 per cent. Now, from the statement, it appears that the bank rate is 9 per cent and the rate charged by the co-operative societies is less by 3 per cent. It is obviously an incorrect reply. Will the hon. Minister correct his reply and let me know what is the actual rate charged by the societies to the consumers?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The co-operative societies charge their own rates. The question is regarding re-financing. It is wrong to say that the re-financing rates are not correct. They are correct—3 per cent below the bank rate.

Purpose	Rate of Interest
Short-term credit	
(*i*) Financing seasonal agricultural operations	3% below Bank Rat
(*ii*) Financing of production and marketing activities of cottage and small-scale industries	2-1/2% below Bank Rate
Medium term credit	
(*i*) Investment for agricultural purposes	3% below Bank Rate
(*ii*) Conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium term loans.	3% below Bank Rate
(*iii*) Long term loans to State Governments for subscridtion to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions . .	6%

The bank rate at present is 9 per cent. The question asked was about concessions given under these items. So, these are the rates.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: The bank rate is 9 per cent no doubt, but by the time it reaches the primary societies, it becomes 15 per cent. Will the Government consider doing away with the intermediaries to reduce the rate of interest?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: It is regularly considered. Recently the rates have been reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Purnea District of Bihar

*639. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of nationalised banks in the Purnea District of Bihar;

(b) whether poor Muslims are also given loans for starting small business at a nominal interest in Purnea; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the four branches for which licences were pending with the banks as at the end of June 1978, the Reserve Bank of India have estimated that 82 more branches will need to be opened in Purnea District of Bihar during 1979—81. The details in this regard are being worked out by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the banks and the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir, provided they meet the eligibility criteria laid down in the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest.

(c) Does not arise.

Reported Smuggling of Watches by Post

*641. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th March, 1979 wherein it is stated that smuggling of watches by post has been unearthed;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to stop such recurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the reports received by Government, the Customs Officers acting on information, intercepted, on 1-8-1978. at Foreign Post Office, Bombay, 3 post parcels declared to contain surgical instruments and spares and consigned from Bubai to Seychelles *via* Bombay. The 3 parcels were, on examination, found to contain contraband articles such as watches, watch straps, watch batteries etc. totally valued at Rs. 1.27 lakhs. Investigations revealed that two postal employees working in the Foreign Post Office, G.P.O. Bombay, namely, Shri Ganpat Mahapat Chalke, and Shri Ramchandra Govind Savardekar had conspired with four other persons for substitution of the contents of the said post parcels at Bombay. All these six persons involved in the case were arrested under the Customs Act. Of these, 4 persons including the 2 postal employees were also detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 on 23-11-1978. These two postal embployees were placed under suspension with effect from 5-8-1978.

(c) In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents, intelligence and preventive agencies have been suitably alerted to be vigilant and to thwart any attempt at smuggling of goods through the medium of post parcels and transhipment cargo. Separate Intelligence Units have also been set up at the major airports at Bombay and Delhi. Close watch is kept on the persons handling in-transit cargo and foreign post parcels. However, the fight against smuggling is a continuous one and such masures—administrative, legislative, preventive, economic, etc. as considered necessary from time to time under the changing situations, are taken.

Amount of Foreign Assets and Securities held by Reserve Bank of India

*646. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign assets held by Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1979 compared to 31st March, 1978 and 31st March, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the holding of foreign securities for the above periods; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The amount of foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank of India on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 5219.86 crores as compared with Rs. 4499.75 crores as on 31st March 1978 and Rs. 2863.01 crores as on 31st March 1977.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र खोले जाना

*648. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र खोलने के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई जाती है ;

(ख) इस समय विदेशों में देशवार कितने पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में विदेशों में नये पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन कार्यालय खोलने में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जिन मुख्य बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है, वे ये हैं—देश में उपलब्ध मार्केट के आकार, भारत आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात के लिए उसमें विद्यमान संभाव्यता, मार्केट की खर्च करने की क्षमता, संबंधित देश की जनसंख्या, प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (जी० एन० पी०) और प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च की जाने वाली आय जिसका यात्रा के उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) विदेशों में भारत सरकार के 18 पर्यटक कार्यालय हैं—यू० एस० ए० में तीन, आस्ट्रेलिया में दो, और कनाडा, यू०के०, स्विट्जरलैण्ड, फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, बैल्जियम, स्वीडन, आस्ट्रिया, इटली, जापान, थाईलैंड, सिंगापुर और कुवैत में एक-एक ।

ऐसे कार्यालयों और उनके अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं।

विवरण

विदेशों में भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालयों की सूची

इस समय विदेशों में 18 कार्यालय हैं जिनके कार्य क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र आते हैं :—

1.	न्यूयार्क	आपरेशन अमरीका के प्रबन्ध के अधीन कार्य करते हैं—संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका लैटिन अमरीका, कनाडा और करेबियन आइलैण्ड्स इनके अन्तर्गत आते हैं।	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, न्यूयार्क इन कार्यालयों के, कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करता है।
2.	लास एंजल्स		
3.	शिकागो		
4.	टोरान्टो		
5.	लन्दन	"आपरेशन यू० के०" के प्रबन्ध के अधीन कार्य करता है—यू० के० तथा आयर इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं।	
6.	जनेवा	"आपरेशन यूरोप" के प्रबन्ध के अधीन कार्य करते हैं—कान्टिनेन्टल यूरोप इनके अन्तर्गत आता है।	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक जनेवा इन कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करता है।
7.	पैरिस		
8.	फ्रैंकफर्ट		
9.	ब्रसेल्स		
10.	स्टाकहोम	—	
11.	वियाना		
12.	मिलान		
13.	सिडनी	"आपरेशन आस्ट्रलेशिया" के अधीन कार्य करते हैं—इनके अंतर्गत आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, फिजी, आइलैण्ड्स, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया तथा इण्डोनेशिया आते हैं।	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक सिडनी इन कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करता है।
14.	पर्थ		
15.	सिंगापुर		
16.	टोक्यो	"आपरेशन पूर्वी एशिया" के अधीन कार्य करते हैं—इनके अंतर्गत जापान, फिलीपाइन्स, हांगकांग और थाइलैंड आते है।	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक टोक्यो इन कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करता है।
17.	बैंगकाक		
18.	कुवैत	"आपरेशन पश्चिमी एशिया" के अधीन कार्य करता है—इसके अंतर्गत पश्चिमी एशिया के देश आते हैं।	

इसके अतिरिक्त, उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध पर्यटन संवर्धन कार्यालय में से कुछ कार्यालय संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में वाशिंगटन डी० सी०, मियामी, डल्लास तथा सान फ्रांसिस्को और तेहरान (ईरान) तथा मैलबोर्न (आस्ट्रेलिया) और ओसाका (जापान) में अवस्थित हैं।

करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण के लिये "विक्क सेट" स्याही का प्रयोग

*647. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि विक्क सेट स्याही जो कि निर्यात की जा सकती है, का विकास जनवरी, 1971 में किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन वैज्ञानिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मूलतः इस स्याही का विकास किया और क्या इस स्याही का प्रयोग करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण के लिये किया जा रहा है; यदि नहीं, तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस स्याही के आयात के लिये विदेशों से अनुरोध पत्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं; तथा कितने मूल्य की स्याही का निर्यात किया गया ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस स्याही के बनाने वालों को पुरस्कार अथवा सम्मान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास का स्याही कारखाना केवल 1975 में तैयार हुआ । 1976 के उत्तरार्ध में प्रेस के स्याही कारखाने की प्रयोगशाला में 'विक्क-सेट' नाम की स्याही तैयार करने की कोशिश को केवल सीमित कामयाबी मिली । अभी तक उपर्युक्त स्याही को तैयार करने के काम में आने वाली आरम्भिक कठिनाइयों पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सका और इसीलिए प्रेस के लिए यह संभव नहीं हो सका है कि वह इस स्याही को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर तैयार करे अथवा उसको, सिवाए प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर इस्तेमाल करने के, करेंसी नोटों के बड़े पैमाने पर किए जाने वाले मुद्रण के काम में इस्तेमाल करें ।

महाप्रबंधक की ओर से प्राप्त हुई एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस स्याही को तैयार करने के काम से डा० पी० सी० चटर्जी, श्री यू० आर० किन्ही तथा जी० आर० ठाकुर संबंधित थे ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त स्याही की सप्लाई के लिए किसी भी बाहर के देश से कोई इण्डेण्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि इस स्याही को उन्होंने उपयुक्त नहीं पाया है ।

(घ) और (ङ) किसी एवार्ड के दिए जाने का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि वाणिज्यिक आधार पर निर्माण करने की कारवाई को अन्तिम रूप से पूरा नहीं किया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में आदेश जारी किया जाना

*650. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद में की गई घोषणा के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को देय अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ता

देने के बारे में इस बीच आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें कब तक जारी किया जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) ये आदेश अगले कुछ दिनों में जारी कर दिए जाएंगे।

U.S.S.R. Government penalty for late shipment of Indian Jute Goods

*651. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. Government have imposed a penalty for late shipment of jute goods to them by the Indian Government;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for delay in shipment;

(c) what was the period of delay; and

(d) whether any final settlement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The U.S.S.R. buyers of jute goods had suggested claiming of penalty for late shipment by Indian exporters.

(b) The main reasons for delay in shipment were the strike by Bargemen followed by the Industry-wise strike and also stoppage of work by different functionaries at Calcutta Port.

(c) Delays are of different duration, depending upon the prescribed shipment period, from contract to contract.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the U.S.S.R. authorities.

Benefit of Foreign Exchange for Joint Ventures Abroad

*652. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the country-wise details regarding India's joint ventures abroad that have gone into operation and the benefits therefrom in terms of foreign exchange; and

(b) what are the number of such projects as well as their progress (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Country-wise analysis of Indian Joint Ventures Abroad.

Sl. No.	Country	Total approvals	In Production/operation	Under-implementation	Not implemented/abandoned
1	Afghanistan	8	1	2	5
2	Bahrain	1	1	...	..
3	Canada	7	1	1	5
4	Fiji	3	1	2	..
5	France	1	1	..	...
6	Hong Kong	3	1	1	1
7	Hungary	1	..	..	1
8	Indonesia	24	8	10	6
9	Iran	13	1	3	9
10	Kenya	23	8	6	9
11	Kuwait	4	1	3	—
12	Libya	3	..	1	2
13	Malaysia	56	27	10	19
14	Mauritius	16	8	1	7
15	Netherlands	1	...	1	—
16	Nigeria	22	6	5	11
17	Nepal	8	1	6	1
18	Oman	5	3	2	..
19	Philippines	5	3	2	..
20	Qatar	2	..	1	1
21	Saudi Arabia	10	..	6	4
22	Seychelles	1	...	1	—
23	Singapore	13	5	3	5
24	Spain	1	...	1	...
25	Sri Lanka	16	3	1	12
26	Switzerland	1	..	1	..
27	Thailand	13	5	4	4
28	Uganda	2	1	...	1
29	U.A.E.	25	9	9	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	U.K. (incl. N. Ireland)	9	5	1	3
31	U.S.A.	11	6	2	3
32	West Germany	4	1	..	3
33	Yugoslavia	1	..	1	..
34	Zambia	6	..	3	3
35	Australia	1	..	..	1
36	Colombia	1	..	..	1
37	Cyprus	1	..	..	1
38	Ethiopia	9	..	..	9
39	Ghana	1	..	..	1
40	Grenada (West Indies)	1	..	..	1
41	Ireland	3	..	..	3
42	Iraq	2	..	..	2
43	Japan	1	..	..	1
44	Lebanon	2	..	..	2
45	Morocco	1	..	..	1
46	Senegal	1	..	..	1
47	Tanzania	3	..	..	3
48	Togo	2	..	..	2
49	Trinidad	1	..	..	1
50	Yeman Arab Republic	1	—	..	1
	TOTAL	350	107	90	153

Regarding the benefits that have accrued from the joint ventures that have gone into operation the information is as follows : (as on 31-12-78):

		(Rs. crores)
(a)	Exports of plant and machinery for equity contribution	23·3
(b)	By way of dividends remitted	2·1
(c)	Other remittances such as technical know-how fees, engineering services fees, management fees, royalty etc.	4·6
(d)	Additional exports generated of plant and machinery, spares, and components and raw materials	48·0

Alleged Illegal Transaction of Compensatory Payments

*653. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange rackets in the different cities following the seizure of documents showing alleged illegal transactions of compensatory payments of huge amounts made by a person during the last two months as a result of the enforcement conducted raids; and

(b) what are the details regarding the performance of the Anti-Smuggling and the Narcotics Division in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the last two months, February and March 1979, four important foreign exchange rackets involving illegal compensatory payments, in different cities were unearthed by the Enforcement Directorate. In these cases the total amount of Rs. 62,500 was seized. As a result of preliminary enquiries made the total amount involved in these illegal compensatory payments was Rs. 54.38 lacs. Three persons have so far been arrested. Investigations are proceeding. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of these investigations.

(b) In two of the above cases compensatory payments were suspected to be in relation to trafficking in narcotics. Local Police, Anti-Smuggling Units and Narcotics Divisions have been associated in these investigations.

Extension of Services of Deputationists in Public Undertakings

*654. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that officers of the various services who first go on deputation to the various public Undertakings like Fertilizer Corporation of India, Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Telephone Industries Limited etc. and later get themselves absorbed there, are granted extension of service up till 60 years or given two years or even more re-employment after they attain age of retirement of 58 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry for the guidance of the various Public Undertakings in this behalf, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to stop this malpractice and open more avenues for employment for younger people who stagnate in these Undertakings by these persons being allowed to continue in service beyond 58 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). With regard to extension of services|re-employment of the employees in Public Enterprises, Government's policy does not make any specific distinction between Government servants who had got absorbed in the Enterprises and other regular employees of these organisations. Apart from the top posts, appointments to which are made by the Government in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board, e.g., full-time Chairman, Managing Directors, Functional Directors, for which the tenure is specifically laid down by the Government in each individual case, Government's approval is also to be taken by the Public Enterprises in the case of appointments of persons who have already attained the age of 58 years, where the pay, (including pension and pensionary equivalent of retirement benefits) proposed to be fixed for such persons, exceeds Rs. 2500 per month. Even in the case of posts other than those mentioned above, the Public Enterprises have been advised to lay down suitable principles and procedures similar to those applicable for the grant of extension/reemployment of Central Government servants in posts under the Government, for the purposes of processing the cases of extension of services/reemployment of superannuated employees in posts under the Enterprises.

Rise in Retail Price of Common Commodities

*655. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government made a study as to how much retail price has gone up in the case of biscuits, cigarettes, petrol and kerosene, tooth paste, tooth brush and other toilet goods;

(b) have Government made an estimate about the increase of fare by taxis and scooters and public transport after the Budget;

(c) is it a fact that a representative of Ministry of Finance had stated that the price would increase by only one per cent; and

(d) if so, how much increase in retail prices of the commodities used by a common man has taken place after the Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Government have not made any special survey of the behaviour of retail prices after the presentation of the Budget. However, retail prices for a number of essential commodities are regularly collected by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, while the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation keep a continuous watch on the prices and supply position of selected essential commodities. The State Governments, moreover, are required to closely monitor the movement of prices of essential commodities and to take action under the Essential Commodities Act against hoarding and profiteering and other anti-social activities. Under the Standardisation of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the prices of all packaged commodities have to be marked on the container, and this provides protection to the consumer. Accordingly, the manufacturers of biscuits, cigarettes, tooth paste, tooth brushes, etc., would indicate their revised prices latest from May, 1979 in respect of production subsequent to the Budget. In the interim period of two months they can charge revised prices after due advertisement in the newspapers, etc.

As regards petrol and kerosene, their prices are controlled, and, normally, there can be no over-charging. However, local shortage of kerosene have developed from time to time in the past, and the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation have initiated the necessary corrective action. In short, prices in the market are determined by a variety of factors, some of which may have nothing to do with the Budget proposals.

Fares for taxis, scooters and public transport are determined by the concerned State authorities. However, in the Union Territory of Delhi, scooter and taxi fares have been raised by 25 per cent so as to take into account, not only the higher incidence of petrol cost but also increases in other operating costs since the fares were revised some years ago. As regards bus fares, the Delhi Transport Corporation has not made any change after the Budget.

Some clarification is necessary in respect of the statement made by the Finance Ministry that the price level would rise by only 1 per cent as a result of the Budget proposals. The figure of 1 per cent refers to the likely direct impact of excise duties on the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71-100). It does not allow for changes in import duties (in particular the customs duty on edible oils) or the indirect effects of increased prices of, for example, petroleum products.

In the overall there is no reason to believe that the estimate made by the Finance Ministry is unrealistic. As already pointed out above, however, the actual degree of change in prices is governed by a variety of factors including seasonal ones, or even those arising from developments abroad.

In so far as retail prices are concerned, there is a vast number of markets, varieties of goods, etc., which renders it extremely difficult to make any meaningful assessment of the behaviour of consumer prices. One has necessarily to depend upon such indices as are available. The most common indicator presently in use is the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960—100) which is available upto January 1979 only. The Index for March, 1979, which is expected to reflect part of the changes resulting from the 1979-80 Budget proposals, will be available only by the middle of May, 1979. It is, however, not expected that the Index for March 1979 will be appreciably higher than that for February.

Time Bound Survey by Income-Tax Department

*656. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any systematic and time-bound survey is being conducted by the Income-tax Department;

(b) how many new assessees have been brought on books of the Department during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 as a result of such surveys and the revenue realised therefrom;

(c) whether Government are going to set up Special Survey Squads on a permanent footing to detect new assessees who are evading tax;

(d) what is the sanctioned and working strength of Inspectors exclusively for Survey work in each Commissioner's Charge;

(e) whether Government consider the actual working strength of Inspectors for Survey work sufficient; and

(f) if not, what are the specific steps Government propose to take to sanction additional posts of Inspectors for completing time-bound programme of survey work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of these surveys notices to 70,566, 63,656 and 43,152 new Income-tax assessees have been issued during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto 31-1-1979) respectively. During these periods Income-tax demand of Rs 5.82 crores, Rs. 6.34 crores and Rs. 2.62 crores respectively was raised in the Income-tax assessments completed in the survey cases. The corresponding figures of Wealth-tax are 2644, 2315 and 2699 assessees and Rs. 13.53 lakhs, Rs. 14.91 lakhs and Rs. 27.24 lakhs Wealth Tax demand raised respectively.

(c) The survey to detect new assessees who are evading taxes is a continuous process and is constantly under review.

(d) The sanctioned and working strength of Inspectors exclusively for survey work in each Commissioner's charge is not readily available. However, the total sanctioned strength of Inspectors in the Income-tax Department is 3549. The number of Inspectors deployed on survey work fluctuates depending upon the exigencies of situation.

(e) and (f). Having regard to the country's growing economy and other factors a proposal for sanction of additional posts of Inspectors for survey work is under consideration of the Government.

With-holding of Increment of Government Servants on Leaves

6201. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from one social worker Shri Pranjpe from Bombay, dated 19th September, 1978 with regard to withholding of increment of Government servant while he or she is on leave;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action have Government taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Efforts made to locate such a representation have not succeeded.

(d) and (c). Do not arise.

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा पुराने और कटे-फटे नोटों का बदला जाना

6202. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली में पुराने और कटे-फटे नोट बदलने के लिये केवल एक काउंटर है और वहां पर नोट बदलवाने के इच्छुक कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की हर समय लम्बी पंक्ति होती है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को नोट बदलवाने के लिये कम से कम एक घंटा लगता है क्योंकि अधिकांशत: बैंक कर्मचारी उन व्यक्तियों के नोट बदलते हैं जो उसी बैंक के कर्मचारी होने का बहाना ले कर पंक्ति में खड़े नहीं होते ;

(ख) क्या सरकार नोट बदलने का व्यवसा करने वाले उन व्यक्तियों के नोट बदलना बन्द करेगी जो कटे-फटे नोटों के पूरे थैले भर कर घूमते हैं और बैंक कर्मचारियों को कमीशन दे कर बिना पंक्ति में खड़े हुए नोट बदलवा लेते हैं जब कि अन्य लोग पंक्ति में खड़े प्रतीक्षा करते रहते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेगी और भविष्य में कटे-फटे नोटों को शीघ्र बदलने के लिये व्यवस्था करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारउल्लाह) : (क) मैले कुचैले

और कटे फटे नोटों को बदलने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नई दिल्ली कार्यालय में छ: काउंटर हैं । इनमें से किसी भी काउंटर पर सामान्यतया लम्बी कतारें नहीं लगती । सभी काउंटरों पर पंक्तिबद्ध हिसाब से नोट बदले जाते हैं और स्टाफ के सदस्यों को कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती ।

(ख) पेशेवर व्यावसायिकों को, जो कि जनता के ही सदस्य होते हैं, कटे फटे नोटों की तबदीली करने से रोकना व्यवहार्य नहीं है, लेकिन उनको भी कतार में खड़े होना पड़ता है । काउंटरों पर स्टाफ के सदस्यों के आचरण पर निकट से निगरानी रखी जाती है और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नोटिस में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं आई है जिसमें किसी बैंक कर्मचारी ने किसी से कोई कमीशन स्वीकार किया हो ।

(ग) जनता के लिए कुशल एवं तुरत सम्पन्न की जाने वाली सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की प्रत्येक कोशिश की जा रही है और इस संबंध में जो भी शिकायत मिलती है उसकी जांच तुरंत की जाती है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को कटे फटे नोटों को बदलने के लिए ज्यादा अधिकार दिए जाने तथा इस काम को पूरी तत्परता से पूरा करने के लिए उनको कुछ मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Directors of Agriculture Finance Corporations Limited

6208. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of directors of Agriculture Finance Corporation Limited; and

(b) the amount drawn as T.A., D.A. etc by these directors during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Names of directors of the Agricultural Finance Corporation are given below:—

(1) Shri V.M. Bhide
(2) Prof. M.L. Dantwala
(3) Shri Baldev Singh
(4) Smt. S. Satyabhama
(5) Dr. U.S. Kang
(6) Shri P.F. Gutta
(7) Shri H.C. Sarkar
(8) Shri R.C. Shah
(9) Shri O.P. Gupta
(10) Shri B.L. Paranjape
(11) Shri B.K. Chatterjee
(12) Shri S. Niyogi
(13) Shri R. Raghupathy
(14) Shri C.E. Kamath
(15) Dr. M.V. Patwardhan
(16) Shri M.V. Subba Rao
(17) Shri M. Sunder Ram Shetty
(18) Shri O. Swaminatha Reddy
(19) Shri Ghulam Ghouse.

(b) T.A., D.A. and sitting Fees paid to these directors for Board's meetings during the last two years were as follows:—

(Figures in Rs.)

	Sitting Fees	T.A./D.A.
1977	2650	468
1978	4700	5500

दुबई के साथ व्यापार

6204. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुबई के साथ हुए व्यापार करार के अधीन किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात होता है; और

(ख) क्या इस कार्य के लिये कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति अथवा कम्पनी की नियुक्ति की गई है; और यदि हां तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) भारत से दुबई को इन मदों का निर्यात किया जाता है : मांस, चावल, फल तथा सब्जियां, चाय, काफी, मसाले, तम्बाकू, भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी पत्थर, अपरिष्कृत खनिज, रबड़ से निर्मित वस्तुएं, प्लाईवुड, काष्ठ परतें आदि, वस्त्र, भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी संरचित सामग्री लोहे तथा इस्पात की मदें, ट्यूबें, पाइप तथा जुड़नार, एल्युमिनियम उत्पाद, धातु से बनी वस्तुएं, तार उत्पाद, फास्नर, घरेलू उपस्कर, मशीनरी तथा साधित, सैनिटरी वेयर, क्लोदिंग, प्लास्टिक माल आभूषण आदि। दुबाई में कोई भी मुख्य मद आयात नहीं की जाती।

(ख) विदेशी के साथ व्यापार करने के प्रयोजन के लिये, सरकार कमिशन नियुक्त नहीं करती। हों सकता हैं कि कुछ मामलों में अलग-अलग संगठनों एजेंटों की नियुक्ति की हो। ऐसे एजेंटो के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Transfer policy in Income Tax Department

6205. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the transfer policy in respect of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax;

(b) how many are in Delhi for the last 4|5 years;

(c) why they have not been transferred from Delhi to outside Delhi; and

(d) how many Income-tax Officers are there in Delhi who have been re-posted in the same Ward/District after transfer who are the Commissioners responsible for gross negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Commissioners of Income-tax and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are normally transferable after 6 to 7 years of stay at a place.

(b) There are 10 Commissioners of Income-tax and 58 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax whose stay at Delhi exceeds 4 years.

(c) The question of transferring those who have stayed at Delhi for more than 6 to 7 years will be considered at the time of next annual general transfers.

(d) Only one Income-tax Officer in Delhi was re-posted to the same Ward on re-transfer. The re-posting was done in public interest and, therefore, there is no question of negligence on the part of the Commissioner concerned.

Threat against Excise Duty and Taxes imposed on petrol and kerosene oil

6206. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported statement of Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, threatening to launch a movement against the Central Government, if the excise duties and taxes imposed on Petrol and Kerosene oil through Central Budget were not reduced; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed a communication on 3.3.1979 to the Prime Minister in which he had, among other things, protested against the increase in excise duties on petroleum products, including kerosene, proposed in the 1979 Budget. He had also requested that these proposals should be revised.

(b) In the context of the steep increase in international prices of crude oil announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain consumption of petroleum products, it is not feasible to reduce the current level of duties on petroleum products including petrol and kerosene.

Installation of Electronic Gadgets at Airports

6207. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of electronic gadgets and X-ray scanners have not positively contributed their worth to strengthen security arrangements at various important places;

(b) if not, how many cases, at airports and various other important public places, these devices have detected during the last one year; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the previous information has done better in all detections and these devices have played a role giving psychological effects only?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Metal detectors, X-ray scanners, etc. wherever installed are aids for security checks. At such places, in addition to these devices acting as a psychological deterrent to potential hijackers, saboteurs, etc., they assist the security staff in carrying out their checks more effectively.

(b) and (c) This is being assessed in consultation with the Authorities concerned.

Export of Jute and Jute products

6208. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are exporting jute and jute products to the foreign countries;

(b) the names of the countries which is the main market for jute and jute products; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of jute and jute products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Nepal are amongst the major exporting countries.

(b) U.S.A., U.S.S.R., E.E.C. countries, Australia and Japan are the main markets for jute and jute products.

(c) The following are the important steps taken by the Government to promote export of jute and jute products:

(i) steps have been taken to make Indian jute goods competitive in the world markets through appropriate cash assistance scheme;

(ii) research is being encouraged with a view to improving existing product line in terms of quality, reducing cost through improvements in processing etc. and developing new uses of jute products;

(iii) research is encouraged to study the pattern of demand in markets abroad.

(iv) trade-cum-study delegations are sponsored to cover major existing and potential markets.

(v) bilateral and multilateral discussions are held from time to time with a view to promoting exports of Indian jute manufactures.

Defaulted payments in case of company deposits

6209. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the present estimated total amount of defaulted payments in case of company deposits which are overdue to the public;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to retrieve such blocked public deposits from the defaulting companies in view of Sachar Committe's recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the defaults by Financial and Miscellaneous non-banking companies, whose deposit acceptance activities are regulated by the Ministry of Finance. The returns prescribed under the directions issued to these companies did not, till recently, require them to furnish data on overdue deposits. No figures of defaults—actual or estimated—are therefore, available with the Reserve Bank.

(b) & (c) Sachar Committee has recommended imposition of penalties and prohibition of acceptance of further deposits by companies which have not paid, for over a period of six months, 10 per cent or more of overdue deposits. No final view has been taken by Government on these recommenoations.

Most of the complaints of default received in the Ministry of Finance related to defaults by Non-Banking Companies conducting prize chits, *lucky draws etc. With the* passing of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Bill in December 1978, the conduct of such schemes has been banned.

Export of Bidis

6210. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting bidis;

(b) if so, what are the names of the companies exporting bidis and the country to which export thereof is made; and

(c) the quantity of bidis exported and the foreign exchange earned each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bidis are exported by the following companies:

(1) M/s. M. S. N. Sundaram Pillai & Co., Tiruchirapalli.

*(2) M/s. Shah Harilal Bhikha*bhai & Sons, Bangalore.

(3) M/s. Hebeebur Rahman Sons, Gudiyatham, Tamilnadu.

(4) M/s. Bastiram Narayanadas Sarda, Bombay.

(5) M/s. Engine Beedi Co., Tiruchirapalli.

(6) M/s. E. A. L. Sopariwala & Company, Bombay.

(7) M/s Sopariwala Exports, Bombay.

(8) M/s. Peaks Crafts, Bombay.

(9) M/s. Ever Green Supply Agency, Bombay.

(10) M/s. Mohanlal Hargovinddas, Jabalpur.

(11) M/s. Bharat Beedi Works (P) Ltd., Mangalore.

Bidis are exported to the following countries:—

(1) Australia (2) Belgium (3) Bahrain (4) Canada (5) Dubai (6) Italy (7) Kuwait (8) Malaysia (9) Muscat (10) Netherlands (11) Nor way (12) Oman (13) Singapore (14) Saudi Arabia (15) Switzerland (16) T. Coast (17) U.A.E. (18) U.S.A. (19) West Germany.

(c) Quantity and value of exports of bidis are as under:—

Year	Quantity ('000 kg.)	Value ('000 Rs.)
1975-76 . . .	121	3008
1976-77 . . .	200	5836
1977-78 (Provisional).	211	6285
1978-79 (April, 78-January, 79) (Provisional) . . .	112	4019

Planning Commissions approval for Tourism and Management Institution

6211. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN-PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the setting up of a tourism and management institution; and

(b) if so, what will be its scope and functions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To begin with the Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, which will be set up as an autonomous Institute under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, will offer executive development programmes for personnel already employed in various segments of the tourism industry, and will undertake research, documentation, as well as offer consultancy services. Later, it is likely to offer a two year post-graduate course in tourism.

Income-Tax Arrears due from Film Stars

6212. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the amount of income tax arrears due from the film stars during the last three years (yearwise figures); and

(b) what are the steps taken for effective collection of these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yearwise information of income-tax arrears due from the film starts during the last 3 years is not readily available and its collection in respect of each film star would take considerable time and labour. However, according to the presently available information, there were 31 film

stars against each of whom the incometax in arrears outstanding as on 30-6-78 exceeded Rs. 10,000 and the details in this behalf are given in the statement annexed.

(b) Depending on the facts an1 cicumstances of each case, steps are being taken in accordance with law for the recovery of these taxes. A statement sowing some of these steps taken recently for recovering/reducina arrears was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question Nos. 5449 and 5599 replied on 30.3.79.

Statement

Amount of arrears of income-tax over Rs. 10,000 outstanding as on 30-9-78 against Film Stars.

S. No.	Name of the Film Star	Tax in arrears (As on 30-9-1978) Rs.	Demand not fallen due for collection Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Smt. K.R. Vijaya	49,205	1,12,995
2	Sh. V.C. Ganeshan	2,69,433	6,80,469
3	Smt. R.M. Manorama	15,665	Nil
4	Sh. C.K. Nagesh	4,16,490	56,032
5	Smt. Vijayanirmala	5,51,298	Nil
6	Smt. Manjula	87,676	Nil
7	Smt. G. Savithri	7,38,451	Nil
8	Shri. U. Shobhan Babu	93,000	2,58,720
9	Miss Asha B. Parikh	69,389	15,000
10	Miss Asha Sachdev	43,077	Nil
11	Smt. Saira Banoo	25,439	Nil
12	Sh. Dilip Kumar	1,86,451	Nil
13	Sh. G.K. Asrani	12,888	10,000
14	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar	15,644	63,000
15	Sh. Jitendra Kapoor	50,820	Nil
16	Sh. Mahmood Ali Mumtazali	1,22,536	Nil
17	Smt. Suchitra Sen	15,000	87,896

1	2	3	4
18	Sh. Biswaji Chatterjee	2,90,000	Nil
19	Sh. Anil Chatterjee	1,04,837	Nil
20	Sh. Tarun Kumar Chatterjee	28,704	2,000
21	Sh. N.T. Ramarao	10,000	Nil
22	Sh. M. Kalayankumar	40,794	Nil
23	Ku. Mallika Sarabhai	23,37,422	Nil
24	Sh. P.K. Bahadur	26,833	Nil
25	Sh. Ranbir Raj Kapoor	8,27,000	16,47,000
26	Sh. Randhir Raj Kapoor	1,47,000	10,70,000
27	Sh. Shami Kapoor	1,52,000	47,000
28	Late Prithviraj Kapoor	54,000	Nil
29	Sh. Amitabh Bachchan	3,47,000	1,38,000
30	Smt. Jaya Bachchan	60,000	1,22,000
31	Ku. Hema Malini	8,55,000	7,43,000

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks in Agra Region

6213. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by each nationalised bank in the Agra Region for loans from Small Scale or Cottage Industries for financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the number accepted and loans disbursed;

(c) the number rejected and applicants informed and the number pending; and

(d) in how many cases the time taken in processing exceeded six months and one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the number of applications received by nationalised banks in Agra District. The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nominee Director of Industrial Finance Corporation of India

6214. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 173 on 2nd, March, 1979 regarding nominee of IFCI and ICICI on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and state:

(a) whether a nominee director of Industrial Finance Corporation of India still exists on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited;

(b) if so, then why the IFCI nominee on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, ceased to be a nominee director on this Board with effect from 27th December, 1978; and

(c) are Government soon going to nominate another nominee of I.F.C.I. on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) nominated an official on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals in July 1978. In pursuance of the decision taken in the inter-institutional meeting the IFCI's nominee was withdrawn recently and a nominee of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) was placed on the Board of the company. However, Shri V. C. Vaidya, Chairman and Managing Director of New India Assurance Company, who was appointed as Director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals as a representative of General Insurance Corporation, will also represent IFCI. There is at present no proposal to appoint any other nominee of the IFCI on the Board of the Synthetics and Chemicals.

Lead Bank Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6215. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Branches under Lead Bank Scheme opened in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are advancing loans to the small and marginal farmers or to the traders; and

(b) Branch-wise loans advanced to farmers and business men since last two years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data in respect of priority sector advances in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are available in a consolidated form in respect of all the branches of public sector banks. Available data relating to March 1976, 1977 and 1978 are set out in Annexe.

PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS' ADVANCES IN ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

A. NEGLECTED SECTOR ADVANCES:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sectors	Amount outstanding as at the end of		
	March 1976	March 1977	March 1978
Agriculture			
(a) Direct (including allied activities)	4·65	6·97	7·61
(b) Indirect	..	..	..
Small Scale Industry	1·12	2·31	3·32
Road & Water Transport	6·53	6·69	4·74
Retail Trade & Small Business	21·38	24·49	25·28
Professional & Self employed persons	1·32	1·90	1·33
Education	0·16	0·08	0·10
TOTAL	35·16	42·44	42·38

B. DIRECT LOANS TO FARMERS (EXCLUDING ALLIED ACTIVITIES)

(Rs.lakhs)

	As at the end of		
	March, 1976	March 1977	March 1978
TOTAL	3·11	5·12	5·45
Of which to farmers with land holding :			
(1) upto 2.5 acres	1·61	2·12	2·15
(2) Above 2.5 acres and upto 5 acres	1·21	2·64	3·30

Export of Jute Fibre

6216. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal for large quantity export of jute fibre in place of jute goods is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Indian Jute Mills Association have pleaded against the move and have suggested for increase of jute goods in place of proposed fibre; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c) Government policy in general is to encourage exports of jute manufactures rather than raw jute. However, in view of the lower consumption of Fibre by the jute industry due to prolonged strike as against an adequate crop in the current year, it was considered necessary to guard against possible adverse impact on the growers in the long run. Accordingly, a decision was taken to authorise the Jute Corporation of India to explore possibilities of exporting upto 1 lakh bales of medium and low grade raw jute. The views of the Indian Jute Mills Association have been given due consideration in reaching the decision.

Children's Anticipated Policy Scheme on Life Insurance

6217. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has specifically introduced a "Children's anticipated Policy" Scheme on life insurance with effect from the current year;

(b) if so, the detailed analysis the advantages of this scheme for the children of all over the country;

(c) the reasons why the scheme has not been pursued through the schools, by which the school children of the country may be assurred of some money and thus avail of the scheme in larger numbers;

(d) do Government consider to wave the condition of educational qualification of the agents by which matriculate teachers and house wives could get the benefit by availing agency; and

(e) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy, which can be taken out by a parent, legal guardian or near relative of the child, vests in the child when he attains the pre-selected age of 18 or 21 years. On the vesting of the policy, the child gets in lump sum half the premiums paid during the period of deferment and the same can be utilised for the education or advancement of the child. This benefit is coupled with risk cover which continues to be provided under the policy after vesting.

(c) The LIC's field staff is not precluded from enlisting the support of schools in selling the policy.

(d) and (e). The condition regarding educational qualifications of agents has been laid down in the Agents Regulations, which also provide for relaxation of the condition in appropriate cases.

Civil Aviation Staff to be Courteous

6218. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued instructions to the Civil Aviation Staff to be more courteous and polite in their dealings with the public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the letter issued is attached.

Copy of the Letter

D.O. No. H-11016/10/78-AA

C. M. Chaturvedi
Tele. No. 384828

Joint Secretary
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

13th December, 1978.

Dear,

Of late many instances of rude and discourteous behaviour of the staff of Air-India, Indian Airlines, International Airports Authority of India and DGCA towards members of public have come to the notice of the Minister. Members of Parliament have also complained about indifferent behaviour of the staff of these organisations towards M.Ps. While going through a Rajya Sabha Question in this regard, the Minister has taken a very serious view of these instances and has desired that severe action should be taken whenever such incidents are reported by either M.Ps. or members of public.

2. You will agree with me that all our undertakings are service oriented and such incidents, however small their number be, spoil our public image.

3. In view of the above, may I request you to issue necessary instructions emphasising upon the staff to be courteous and polite in their public dealings. Indeed, if need be, you might take deterrent and effective punitive action to prevent recurrence of such incidents. I shall be grateful if a quarterly report commencing from January, 1979 is sent to us detailing the number of such incidents and action taken thereon; for advising the position to the Minister.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(C. M. Chaturvedi)

Shri K. G. Appusamy, Managing Director, Air India, Bombay.

Shri M. C. Sarin, Managing Director, Indian Airlines, New Delhi.

Shri B. S. Das, Chairman, IAAI, New Delhi.

Shri G. R. Kathpalia, Dy. DGCA, New Delhi.

Expenditure Incurred on Foreign Tours of Central Ministers

6219. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent on foreign tours of Central Ministers during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) how much money has been spent on on domestic tours of Central Ministers during 1978-79 and 1977-78; and

(c) which are the top five Central Ministers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

L.I.C. Policy Holders in Dhanbad (Bihar)

6220. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of L.I.C. policy holders in Dhanbad (Bihar) as on 1st January, 1979 and the total value of the policy;

(b) percentage of non-salaried persons in the policy holders;

(c) new policies added in 1977 and 1978 and the value of the policy and the policy discontinued in the same period in Dhanbad;

(d) unclaimed money and policies after maturing in the same period was the attempt to contact the policy holders facts in details with branch-wise break up in Dhanbad district; and

(e) whether there is any plan to broaden the activity of the LIC outside the limited zone of middle-class employees if so, details of that in Dhanbad district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The necessary information has been called for and, to the extent it can be gathered, the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Acceptance of Deposits by Non-Banking Investment Company (Pvt.) Limited

6221. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-banking investment company (Pvt.) Limited can directly or indirectly accept any deposits from amongst the members of the Chit Fund series and other members of the public without an advertisement, including therein a statement showing the financial position of the company;

(b) if so, what is the security of such deposits since people are induced to make such deposits on the pretext of paying higher rate of interest but later on neither interest is paid nor is the principal amount repaid and people have to suffer because such companies get themselves liquidated; and

(c) what action has been taken against such companies particularly the Sylvan Star Investment Company (Pvt.) Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As per the directions issued by the Reserve Bank, a Non-Banking Investment Company could accept deposits up to 40 per cent of its paid up Capital plus net free reserves subject to issue of an advertisement, giving prescribed particulars. Subscriptions collected for conduct of conventional chits are exempted in the computation of deposits. The conduct of such chits are regulated in Delhi by the Chit Fund Law of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Deposits accepted by Non-Banking Companies are unsecured.

(c) Companies which accept deposits in excess of the limits laid down under the Reserve Bank's directions and/or violate these directions in any other way are prohibited from accepting further deposits. Penalties laid down in the Reserve Bank of India Act/the directions issued under it are also levied on the companies and its directors. Government have also banned, with effect from 12th December, 1978 the conduct of Prize Chits, lucky draws etc. Further, to regulate the conventional chits, a Model Chit Fund Bill has been introduced in the Parliament for being administered by the State Governments and Union Territories.

Sylvan Star Investment Company (P) Limited, Delhi was accepting subscriptions mainly for its conventional chits. On inspection of its books, it was also found to have accepted moneys for other than conventional chits in excess of the limits laid down under Reserve Bank's directions. However, before any action could be initiated against it by the Reserve Bank, the Delhi High Court has ordered to be wound up on 5th March, 1979.

Share of Foreign Banks in the Total Foreign Exchange Business

6222. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4601 on the 22nd December, 1978 regarding share of foreign banks with total foreign exchange business and state:

(a) whether the information sought for therein has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it would be laid on the day of reply to this question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Available information with the Reserve Bank was collected and furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on March 27, 1979. The assurance given in courses of answering unstarred question. 4601 on December 22, 1978 has been fulfilled.

M/s. Auto Pins (I) Registered

6223. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received fresh complaints recently against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Registered and its allied concerns giving incriminating details of evasion of income/sales tax etc. and if so, details thereof; and

(b) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) A complaint alleging evasion of Income-tax/Sales tax etc. by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Registered and its allied concerns has been received. However, this complaint, does not specify any details of tax evasion.

(b) The above complaint is being looked into.

Pistol with M.P., Minister while in Aeroplane

6224. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jagdish Gupta, Minister in Madhya Pradesh was found to be carrying a pistol on board of the Delhi bound Indian Airlines plane in October, 1978;

(b) if so, furnish facts of the matter;

(c) whether the Government is taking suitable action/steps to prevent violation of air traffic rules by the V.I.Ps.; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Shri Jagdish Gupta, Minister of State for Labour, Madhya Pradesh Government, while travelling by Indian Airlines flight IC-460 on 4-10-1978 from Bhopal to Gwalior, was checked in and his Boarding Card was also stamped by the Security Officials at the airport. After the announcement of the departure of flight, the Minister along with his Private Secretary proceeded to aircraft passing through the arrival lounge gate instead of the security holding area gate. The brief case was checked by the Security Personnel, and a revolver was found along with some other personal effects of the Minister. The brief case with the revolver inside was handed over to the Commander under a registered baggage tag. Detailed information called from the State Government is awaited.

(c) and (d). In accordance with rule 8 of Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, no arms, explosives and dangerous goods are allowed to be carried on board the aircraft. Before boarding the aircraft, all the passengers including VIPs are subject to frisking and searching of their hand baggage.

विकास की प्रेरणा देने वाले 50 रुपये और 10 रुपये के सिक्के जारी करना

6225. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रतिवर्ष विकास की प्रेरणा देने वाले 50 और 10 रुपये के सिक्के जारी करती हैं तथा उन्हें क्रमश: 60 रुपये और 15 रुपये में बेचती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार 50 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 1 रुपया, पचास पैसे 25 पैसे, 10 पैसे, 5 पैसे, 3 पैसें, 2 पैसे, 1 पैसा के 10 सिक्कों के एक सैट को 300 रुपयों में बेचती है जबकि इसका कुल मूल्य 61 रुपये 96 पैसे होता है;

(ग) क्या लोगों को उन्हें अधिक मूल्य पर बेचनें का प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं उन्हें उन पर अंकित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यवाही करनें का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी हां । विकास की प्रेरणा देने वालें 50 रुपए और 10 रुपए के सिक्के 1974 सें हर साल ढाले जाते रहे हैं और उनको क्रमश: 60 रुपए तथा 15 रुपए में बेचा जाता रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिक्का शास्त्रीय प्रथा के अनुसार प्रूफ सिक्कों का अंकित मूल्य उनका बिक्री कीमत के

बराबर नहीं होता। प्रूफ सिक्के अथवा संग्रहकर्ता के सिक्के, जैसा कि उन्हें आमतौर पर कहा जाता है, बहुत ही ज्यादा अच्छी किस्म के सिक्के होते हैं जिनको अलग अलग खास तौर पर तैयार किए गए कोरे सिक्कों (ब्लैंक) तथा बहुत ज्यादा पालिश वाली डाइयों की सहायता से तैयार किया जाता है और विज्ञापन के अनुसार निर्धारित एक खास अवधि में टकसाल को मिलने वाले आर्डरों के आधार पर ही जारी किया जाता है। इसलिए इन सिक्कों का मूल्य, इनके अंकित मूल्य से कहीं ज्यादा होता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). इस प्रकार के सिक्के एक निर्धारित अवधि में प्राप्त आर्डरों के अनुसार बनाए जाते हैं और चूंकि वे बाद में नहीं बनाए जाते, इसलिए "दुर्लभ" होने के नाते उनका मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और उनको बाद में भी और ज्यादा ऊंची कीमत पर बेचा जा सकता है। इस रिवाज पर पाबंदी लगाना जरूरी नहीं है क्योंकि इन सिक्कों को सिक्का संग्रह संबंधी आवश्यक महत्व बाद में ही प्राप्त होता है।

Amount Advanced by I.D.B.I. to Industries in Rajasthan

6226. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to different industries in Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) the particulars of projects for which applications for loan from Rajasthan are pending with Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) During last 2 accounting years, viz., 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July-June), the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) sanctioned total financial assistance of Rs. 25.19 crores and Rs. 27.92 crores respectively in respect of different industrial units located in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). Applications for direct financial assistance from the following companies located in Rajasthan are pending with the IDBI:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the company	Assistance sought for @
1. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	2·15
2. Banshara Syntex Ltd.	1·15
3. Aditya Mills Ltd.	2·50
4. Jaipur Syntex Ltd.	3·29
5. Siddha Syntex Ltd.	3·57
6. Rajasthan Cement Ltd.	4·02
7. Vishal Chemicals (India) Ltd.	1·16
8. Rajasthan Udyog	0·07
9. Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	3·51
10. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.	2·00

@ Including assistance sought for from other institutions.

Appointment of Director of Union Bank of India

6227. SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Mr. Chabria who represents the officer staff in the Board of Union Bank of India is himself an executive and can an executive represent the officers in the Board of Directors and if not, how Shri Chabria managed to become the Director;

(b) is it a fact that the Bank's Management concealed the facts of Shri Chabria's being an executive from the Banking Department to get him a representation in the Board; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against these bank officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Appointments of officer employee Directors on the Boards of Directors of the various nationalised banks are made in terms of the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Sub-clause (c) of clause 3 of the Scheme provides for the appointment of an officer employee Director from among employees of the nationalised banks who are not workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with Reserve Bank. There is, thus, no bar to an executive of the bank being appointed on the Board of Directors.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Refining and Processing of Rapeseed into Vanaspati and other Edible Products

6228 SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Oilseeds Crushing Industry has offered latest technology to Indian Vanaspati manufacturers for refining and processing of rapeseed into Vanaspati and other edible products;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry are hopeful that with the induction of this technology the refining losses in the Indian Industry will be considerably reduced and quality of edible oils substantially improved;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). While the attention of Government has been drawn to a report to this effect which has appeared in a section of the Press recently, Government are not aware of any specific offer on this subject having been made for any agreement being reached by the Canadian Oilseeds Industry with the Indian Vanaspati manufacturers. The refining losses with regard to the processing of Crude Rapeseed Oil are dependent on the quality of oil imported and so processed.

Excise on Petrol

6229. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to reduce excise on petrol for consumers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the increase in excise during the last five years;

(e) whether it is a fact that small consumers like motorcyclist and a scooter owner have been adversely affected by the excise;

(f) whether there is any proposal to introduce levy on petrol for such consumers;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, in what way such consumers are proposed to be assisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In the context of the steep increase in international crude prices announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain consumption of petroleum products, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the current level of exicse duty on pertol.

(d) The effective rates of excise duty on petrol (Rs. per kilolitre at 15° (C) since 1-3-1973 are given below:—

				Rs.
(i)	1-3-73	to	2-11-73	1081·55
(ii)	3-11-73	to	28-2-75	2081·55
(iii)	1-3-75	to	15-12-77	2181·55
(iv)	16-12-77	to	28-2-78	2146·55
(v)	1-3-78	to	28-2-79	2253·88
(vi)	1-3-79		onwards	2750·00

(e) The 1979 Budget proposals relating to duty charges on petrol has meant an increase in duty by 49.6 paise per litre of petrol for all consumers of petrol including motor cyclists and scooter owners. Assuming that these personnalised vehicles are run, on an average, about 30 kilometres a day, this would mean an additional expenditure of about 30 to 60 paise per day for the owners of such vehicles.

(f) and (g). If the reference is to rationing of petrol, or fixation of quota to owners of two wheeled vehicles, Government have no such proposals.

(h) Owners of two wheeled vehicles are comparatively better placed and they form less than 0.2 per cent of the population of India. Hence, the question of subsidising them at the cost of others using public transport does not arise.

MMTC Raise Prices of Non-Ferrous Metals

6230. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MMTC has raised the prices of some of the non-ferrous metals recently; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Having regard to increase in international prices, the Pricing Committee, under the Chairmanship of CCI&E, revised the release prices of some of the imported non-ferrous metals with effect from 1st March, 1979 as under:—

Name of the Commodity	Prices applicable upto 28-2-1979	Prices effective from 1-3-1979
Electrolytic Copper Wire Bars/Ingots	25,750	34,000
Electroltyic High Grade Zinc	11,250	12,250
Special H.G. Zinc	11,350	12,350
Lead 99·99%	10,300	14,100

Name of the Commodity	Prices applicable upto 28-2-1979	Prices effective from 1-3-1979
Lead 99·97%	10,200	14,000
Tin	1,70,000	1,82,500
Nickel/Squares/Cathodes/Pellets	51,000	51,000
Nickel Briquettes	50,500	50,500
Nickel F'Shots	52,600	52,600

Supply of Sulphur by Poland

6231. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland is a major supplier of sulphur to India;

(b) if so, the extent of such supplies received from Poland during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether Poland has at times not fulfilled or violated its contractual obligations in this behalf, and if so, how many times during the last five years and on what grounds; and

(d) whether the agreement with Poland contain any clause(s) for damages in such eventualities and if so, the details of relevant clause(s) thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Poland has supplied in the last 5 years following quantities:

	MT
1974	1,22,000
1975	79,000
1976	1,25,000
1977	2,35,000
1978	38,000

(c) Full contracted tonnages were not delivered in 1974 and 1978 on grounds of supply constraints.

(d) Yes, Sir. The relevant clause in the agreement with Poland provides that if the Sellers/Buyers fail to fulfil any of the terms of the contract, provided such failure is not due to force majeure, Sellers/Buyers shall be liable for all damages or losses incurred by Buyers/Sellers because of Sellers/Buyers failure.

मंत्रियों द्वारा विदेशों की यात्रा

6232. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों की यात्रा करने वाले केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने किस किस देश की यात्रा की ; और

(ख) इनमें प्रत्येक यात्रा पर कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारउल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और ज्योंही उपलब्ध होगी सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Cases of Foreign Exchange Violation

6233. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign exchange violation cases instituted by Government during last three years; and

(b) how many have been disposed of and the value of foreign exchange involved in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the 3 years from 1976 to 1978, 16,504 cases were instituted by the Enforcement Directorate by issuing Show Cause Notices to the parties concerned.

(b) During the same period, 18,266 cases were adjudicated by officers of the Enforcement Directorate including cases where Show Cause Notices were issued in earlier years, resulting in confiscation of foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 37.15 lacs, Indian Currency 129.98 lacs and levy of penalties aggregating to Rs. 746.86 lacs.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभ

6234. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों की देश-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष ऐसे कितने नये उद्यमों के लिये मंजूरी दी गई है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत को उनसे वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का लाभ हुआ ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इस वर्ष अब तक 5 संयुक्त उद्यम प्रस्थापनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं।

(ग) विदेशों में स्थापित किये गये संयुक्त उद्यमों से प्राप्त धन के बारे में भारतीय पार्टियों द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, अनन्तिम आंकड़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

वर्ष	लाख रु० में
1975–76 . .	171
1976–77 . .	161
1977–78 . .	128

विवरण

विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों के देशवार आंकड़े

क्रमांक	देश	संयुक्त उद्यमों की संख्या
1.	अफगानिस्तान	1
2.	बहरीन	1
3.	कनाडा	1
4.	फिजी	1
5.	फ्रांस	1
6.	हांगकांग	1
7.	इण्डोनेशिया	8
8.	ईरान	1
9.	केन्या	8
10.	कुवैत	1
11.	मलयेशिया	27
12.	मारीशस	8
13.	नेपाल	1
14.	नाइजीरिया	6
15.	ओमन	3
16.	फिलिपाइंस	3
17.	सिंगापुर	5
18.	श्रीलंका	3
19.	थाइलैण्ड	5
20.	उगांडा	1
21.	मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य	9
22.	ब्रिटेन	5
23.	सं० रा० अमरीका	6
24.	पश्चिम जर्मनी	1
	योग	107

Subsidy and Credit given to Industrial and Agricultural Sectors

6235. SHRI B. G. KAMBLE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of subsidy and credit given to (i) Industrial and (ii) Agricultural sectors in each State and Union Territory during the last three years;

(b) how similar amounts compare with subsidy and credit given to (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) other Backward classes in each State and Union Territories during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the needs of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The public sector banks do not give subsidy. The assistance to the borrowers is provided by the banks in the form of loans and advances and provision of other banking facilities. State-wise advances to the agriculture and small scale industries sectors by the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1976, 1977 and 1978 are set out in Statement I.

(b) The statistical reporting system does not provide for categorisation of loans to show the advances due from borrwers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Only recently i.e. on 15th February, 1979, the Reserve Bank of India have asked the banks to report separately their priority sector advances given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will take some time before data in the revised format become available.

Information regarding loans given to *Scheduled Castes* and *Scheduled* Tribes is, however, available in respect of public sector banks' advances under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest. Latest available data relating to end September, 1978 are set out in Statement II.

(c) Some of the important steps recently taken to secure larger flow of bank credit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are:

(1) The Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest has been modified. The public sector banks are now required to lend under the Scheme a minimum of 1% of their previous years' aggregate advances as against ½% stipulated earlier. The banks have also been asked to ensure that at least 40% of their D.R.I. credit flows to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers. Earlier this stipulation was for 33.3 per cent. To facilitate flow of funds to Scheduled Tribes, the Scheme now permits banks to use the medium of Cooperative Societies/Large-sized multipurpose societies (LAMPS) organised specifically for the benefit of tribal population.

(2) The banks have been asked to give weightage to the credit needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while drawing up District Credit Plans. They have also been asked to draw up special employment promotion schemes suited to the requirements of these Communities.

(3) *One of the criteria in deciding* selection of C.D. Blocks for intensive area development is the existence of Scheduled Castes population exceeding 20%. In these blocks the banks have been asked to intensify agricultural banking operations.

Statement I

Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries (outstanding at the end of)

(Rs. lakhs)

State/Union Territories	March 1976		March 1977		March 1978	
	Agriculture	Small Scale Industries	Agriculture	Small Scale Industries	Agriculture	Small Scale Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	13102	6985	16791	1869	22657	9524
Assam	212	772	393	188	824	1001
Bihar	3980	2756	6049	527	8048	4239
Gujarat	6703	11001	7697	1824	9360	14794
Haryana	3304	3393	4989	626	6002	5644
Himachal Pradesh	259	135	418	34	502	321
Jammu & Kashmir	181	521	181	81	295	705
Karnataka	11581	9163	13725	3342	6029	1735
Kerala	4903	6060	5646	1028	6634	6609
Madhya Pradesh	4268	3049	6425	793	8310	4644
Maharashtra	15804	24940	18171	4912	597	34974
Manipur	22	14	39	1	58	21
Meghalaya	31	7	37	3	57	24
Nagaland	24	24	4	4	20	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1049	810	1746	174	2767	1388
Punjab	4962	7252	7842	780	10880	11448
Rajasthan	3041	2326	4248	369	6334	3889
Tamil Nadu	12349	11063	15078	3058	16934	17941
Tripura	56	24	111	3	140	43
Uttar Pradesh	12205	8407	16744	1971	1957	13986
West Bengal	3754	9681	4619	1787	6605	14171
Union Territories :						
A. & N. Islands	5	1	7	1	8	3
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	Neg.	..	1	1
Chandigarh	1529	382	1516	117	265	688
D. & N. Haveli	3	26	2	Neg.	3	42
Delhi	1734	6797	1025	1346	4183	11297
Goa, Daman & Diu	211	491	211	113	460	784
Lakshdweep	1	..	1	..	1	..
Mizoram	..	1	Neg.	..	1	3
Pondicherry	394	218	503	99	830	303
TOTAL	105589	116303	134318	25050	1789	170258

Statement II

Statewise advances of Public Sector Banks under D.R.I. Scheme as at the end of September, 1978.

(Amount Outstanding)

(Rs. lakhs)

State/Region	Total	of which to SC/ST
Northern Region	1448·06	713·88
Haryana	390·03	193·22
Himachal Pradesh	165·79	91·98
Jammu & Kashmir	97·56	21·41
Punjab	400·94	204·46
Rajasthan	340·80	160·72
Chandigarh	34·13	32·19
Delhi	18·81	9·90
North-Eastern	135·98	65·01
Assam	89·71	34·88
Manipur	3·97	2·43

Statement II—*Cont.* (Rs. Lakhs)

State/Region	Total	of which to SC/ST
Meghalaya	8·77	7·45
Nagaland	3·12	1·68
Sikkim	0·39	0·18
Tripura	27·40	15·77
Arunachal Pradesh	1·02	1.02
Mizoram	1·60	1·60
Eastern Region	896·09	376·61
Bihar	394·42	157·97
Orissa	183·51	93·76
West Bengal	316·52	124·17
A. & N. Islands	1·64	0·71
Central Region	1401·62	516·05
Madhya Pradesh	476·92	165·44
Uttar Pradesh	924·70	350·61
Southern Region	2695·72	850·33
Andhra Pradesh	679·60	292·08
Karnataka	879·21	277·46
Kerala	363·70	71·77
Tamil Nadu	743·57	203·08
Lakshdweep	0·30	0·25
Pondicherry	29·34	5·69
Western Region	1422·34	680·33
Gujarat	760·93	450·99
Maharashtra	580·23	223·34
D. & N. Haveli	0·96	0·67
Goa, Daman & Diu	80·17	5·35
ALL INDIA	7999·81	3202·23

Data are provisional.

पोलिएस्टर रेशे तथा कृत्रिम धागे का आयात

6236. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक अर्थात् 1978 के अन्त तक पोलिएस्टर रेशे तथा कृत्रिम धागे का कुल कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और यह आयात किन-किन देशों से किया गया ;

(ख) इनका आयात और वितरण किन-किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया ;

(ग) इनका कैसे और कहां-कहां उपयोग किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उनके आयात के परिणामस्वरूप रुई के मूल्यों में पचास प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है जिससे उत्पादकों को भारी हानि हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान मुक्त लाइसेंसिंग के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को पोलिएस्टर रेशे की अनुमति थी। 1978-79 के दौरान वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (औद्योगिक) को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आयात की अनुमति थी।

पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट धागे को 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० के माध्यम से आयात के लिये मार्गीकृत किया गया। 1978-79 के दौरान भी 29-1-1979 तक इसे भारतीय राज्य रसायन तथा भेषज निगम लि० के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया गया था। आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों के आधार पर सीधे आयातों की अनुमति दी गई है।

(ग) आयातित सामग्री का इस्तेमाल समय समय पर उस पर लागू होने वाली आयात नीति के उपबन्धों द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

विवरण

1977-78 तथा 1978-79 (जून, 1978 तक) के दौरान पोलिएस्टर रेशे तथा संश्लिष्ट धागे का आयात

(मात्रा : हजार कि०ग्रा०में)

क्रमांक	मदों का विवरण	आ०टी०सी०-रिव० कोड नं०	1977-78 मात्रा	1978-79 (जून 78 तक) मात्रा	प्रमुख देश
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	पोलिएस्टर (अर्थात् टेरीलीन डैक्रान) स्टेपल रेशा (विच्छिन्न) कताई के लिये धुना हुआ, साफ किया हुआ अथवा अन्यथा तैयार किया गया नहीं ।	266.5200	8224	594	जापान, ब्रिटेन, कनाडा, चीन, कोरिया गणराज्य
2	संश्लिष्ट रेशे (विच्छिन्न) को बनाने के लिये पोलिएस्टर रेशे अविच्छिन्न फिलामेंट टो ।	266.6200	245	40	जापान, चीन, कोरिया गणराज्य
3	पोलिएस्टर संश्लिष्ट रेशा (विच्छिन्न अथवा रद्दी), कताई के लिये धुना हुआ, साफ किया हुआ अथवा अन्यथा तैयार किया गया ।	266.7200	51	—	जापान
4	धागा, जिसमें 85 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे अधिक संश्लिष्ट रेशे का भार हो, जिसे खुदरा बिक्री के लिये नहीं रखा गया हो, मोनोफिल स्ट्रिप (कृत्रिम स्ट्रा तथा उसी प्रकार की अन्य वस्तु) तथा संश्लिष्ट रेशा सामग्री का कृत्रिम कामापट ।	651.4	3899	939	जापान, स० रा० अमरीका, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, इटली, ब्रिटेन, पोलैंड, चीन गणराज्य, स्विटजरलैंड

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	धागा, जिसमें 85 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे अधिक संश्लिष्ट रेशे का भार हो, जिसे खुदरा बिक्री के लिये रखा गया है।	651.5	62	30	ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरीका
6	विच्छिन्न संश्लिष्ट रेशे का धागा जिसमें ऐसे रेशे का भार 85 प्रतिशत से कम हो।	651.6	1	2	सं० रा० अमरीका।

Loans from Foreign Governments for Schemes of State Governments

6237. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India retain a certain percentage of loan received from international lending institutions for the schemes of State Governments;

(b) whether the same procedure is also followed in the case of loans and aids from foreign governments for State's schemes;

(c) if so, how much is thus retained; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that later the Centre debits the State Government's Accounts with debt-servicing and interest charges for such loans and aids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Loans from international lending institutions and other foreign Governments are received by the Government of India and enter the central pool of resources available for the entire economy. The terms and conditions of external assistance received from bilateral and multilateral sources also differ very considerably.

The projects in the State sector assisted by multilateral and bilateral sources form part of the annual plans of the respective State Governments and budget provision for such projects is made by each State Government in its annual plans. With a view to encouraging the State Governments to come forward with suitable viable projects and to execute them expeditiously, the Government of India have decided to give, for the year 1978-79, upto 70% of the aid disbursed by World Bank/International Development Association as extra central assistance for the State plans. This marks a substantial step-up when compared with the additionality of central assistance of only 25% of aid disbursed which was applicable for such projects till 1977-78.

Interest rates on loans sanctioned by the Central Government for the States are prescribed after taking into account the overall cost of central borrowings from various sources. On most of the loans advanced to State Governments, interest at 5½% per annum is charged with a rebate of ¼% for timely repayment. As plan assistance to States is given partly by way of loans and partly by way of grants, the effective rate of interest is less than 5¼% per annum depending upon the grant component of the assistance.

The Central Government does not debit the States for any portion of its debt-servicing charges payable to bilateral and multilateral sources from which external assistance is obtained by it.

Issue of complimentary and mandatory tickets by A.I. and I.A.

6238. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the policy of Government in issuing tickets by Air India and Indian Airlines to media in lieu of payment for display of classified advertisements;

(b) the names of the parties to whom such tickets have been issued during the last three years as well as the detailed break-ups of the amount due, routes and frequency; and

(c) what are the detailed names of the parties to whom complimentary and mandatory tickets have been issued by the two airlines during the current and preceding financial years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). In line with the practice followed by airlines all over the World, Air India and Indian Airlines issue complimentary tickets to their sales agents, general sales agents, employees of other airlines on a reciprocal basis, to media in lieu of payment for display of classified advertisements, and to certain other categories as part of their sales promotion. It is not in the commercial interests of the Corporations to make public a list of such persons.

Representation from Delhi Income-tax Employee's Union

6239. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation No. DITU/Recogn/77 dated 22nd December, 1977 from Delhi Income-tax Employees' Union;

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have applied the same procedure as adopted in the case of Tamil Nadu Income-tax Employees' Union; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Verification of membership was done in the case of both the Unions, i.e., the Delhi Income Tax Employees' Union and the Tamil Nadu Income Tax Employees' Union. The exact method followed for verification is a matter of detail and has to be decided depending upon the circumstances of each case. The analogy drawn between the Delhi Income Tax Employees' Union and the Tamil Nadu Income Tax Employees' Union is not relevant. There is, therefore, no question of discrimination against the Delhi Income Tax Employees' Union.

Credit facilities for cottage and small scale industries in rural areas

6240. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government to extend credit facilities for the upliftment of cottage and small scale industries in the rural areas through the district Industrial centre in different states;

(b) whether the Government are considering to liberalise the terms and conditions for sanctioning the credit facilities to the people concerned;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). It is the accepted policy of Government and the public sector banks to enlarge flow of credit to small scale industries, particularly village and cottage industries. Recently, RBI has issued guidelines to commercial banks in regard to bank credit for artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector.

The salient features of these guidelines are set out in the Statement.

Statement

Salient features of the guidelines issued by R.B.I. on 12th December, 1978 in regard to bank credit to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries.

1. Credit upto Rs. 25,000/- to this sub-sector should be sanctioned as a composite term loans for equipment finance and working capital or for both with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more.

2. Ordinarily, there should be no insistence of margin for this category.

3. Maximum rate o finterest of 9-1/2 in backward districts and 11% in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan.

4. Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11%. For working capital credit limits between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 1 lakh, banks may charge interest at the rate of 12½% p.a.

5. All proposals upto Rs. 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides, banks have been advised that loan applications upto Rs. 25,000/- should be sanctioned without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself.

6. In respect of advances above Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 1 lakh the proposals may be routed through the District Industries Centres (DIC). Banks, however, will continue to entertain such proposals directly. Whenever DIC forwards proposals to banks, the Credit Manager of DIC will have discussion with the Branch Manager whenever possible during the appraisal stage. Once the proper appraisal has been submitted by the DIC, banks should not reduce the limit without apprising the DIC of the reasons for reduced sanction.

Foreign Tourists Allowed to Visit Assam and N.E. States

6241. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign tourists were allowed to visit Assam and the North Eastern States during the last year for which records are available;

(b) whether they are allowed to visit all places in Assam; and

(c) if not, whether any relaxation of these restrictions are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The statistics of international tourists visiting India are analysed on country-wise basis and not on State/place-wise basis. The Central and State Governments, Indian Missions abroad, District Magistrates and Foreigners Regional Registration Officers in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are authorised to grant permits to foreigners visiting places of tourists interests in the restricted areas of North Eastern India. As statistics of the number of foreigners who visit this area is not being maintained by any centralised agency, the same is *not* readily available.

(b) Foreign tourists are permitted to visit Kaziranga and Manas in Assam for a period of 7 days provided they travel by the approved route. All other areas in Assam are restricted and foreigners wishing to visit these areas have to obtain perior permission.

(c) No relaxation is being considered for the present.

Operational Control of Regional Rural Banks

6242. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to pass on the operational control of the Regional Rural Banks at present vested in it to the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this;

(c) whether any legislation will be required for this:

(d) whether any new steering committee headed by Deputy Governor of R.B.I. has been appointed;

(e) if so, who are its other members; and

(f) what will be its main functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c) On analysing the variety of control mechanisms in the scheme of Regional Rural Banks, the Dantwala Committee has felt that as a first step in the process of simplification of the control-system, the Central Government should withdraw from the operational aspect of the scheme and the task can be handed over to the Reserve Bank which is generally charged with the responsibility of over-seeing the functioning of the commercial banks. The Central Government have broadly accepted this recommendation and decided to entrust to Reserve Bank the primary responsibility for operational aspects of the Regional Rural Banks. Accordingly a new Steering Committee has been set up in the Reserve Bank to monitor the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks and advise the Government on various policy matters concerning them. However, a final view is yet to be taken on some of the other recommendations of the Dantwala Committee envisaging fundamental changes in matters of shareholding, management structure, appointment of Chairmen etc., which will require amendment in the existing Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Pending this, the Regional Rural Banks are being organised under the existing Act.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. The composition and main functions of the Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks as laid down by the Reserve Bank are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Composition and Functions of Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks.

Composition :

1.	Shri M. Ramakrishnayya, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay	*Chairman.*
2.	Shri Baldev Singh, Joint Secretary, (Agricultural Credit), Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Banking Division, New Delhi	*Member.*
3.	Chief Officer, Department of Banking, Operations and Development, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay. .	*Member.*
4.	Shri P.F. Datta, Chairman, Central Bank of India, Head Office, Chandermukhi, Nariman Point, Bombay.	*Member.*

5. Shri V.P. Malhotra, Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Deptt., Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay . . . *Member.*
6. Shri P.C.D. Nambiar, Chairman, State Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay . . . . *Member.*
7. Smt. S. Satyabhama, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Krishi Bhavan, Government of India, New Delhi *Member.*
8. Shri E.C. Nair, President, State Cooperative Banks Federation, Bombay . . . . *Member.*
9. Dr. H.B. Shivamaggi, Adviser-in-charge, Rural Planning & Credit Cell, Central Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay-1 . *Convenor.*

Representatives of the State Governments, Regional Rural Banks and the sponsor banks who are not members will be invited by rotation depending upon the agenda.

II. FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The functions of the Steering Committee would broadly be in regard to framing and reviewing policies in respect of Regional Rural Banks and in particular, the following:

(i) Identification of areas for location and jurisdiction of new Regional Rural Banks.

(ii) Organisational matters such as local participation in shareholding/management, Composition of the Boards, appointment of Chairman, General Managers, Technical Staff, etc.

(iii) Operational matters such as loaning policies, lending rates, organisation of FSSs, ceding of PACs etc.

(iv) Periodical review of existing relaxations and concessions in the matter of liquidity requirements, refinances, etc.

(v) Recruitment and training of staff.

(vi) Administrative problems such as pay scales, rules governing staff, etc.

(vii) Monitoring and review of the progress of Regional Rural Banks.

(viii) Supervision over the functioning of Regional Rural Banks.

(ix) Guidlines on the follow up action on the decisions taken on the Dantwala Committee Report.

(x) Any other policy issues relating to the functioning of Regional Rural Banks.

बैंकों में कार्यकुशलता उत्पादिता तथा लाभ

6243. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977–78 के लिये बैंकों की उत्पादित और लाभप्रदता की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों में उत्पादकता को नहीं मापा गया है।

वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लाभ नीचे दिखाये गये हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1975	1976	1977
सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक	30.69	36.13	36.47
भारतीय अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक	3.44	4.57	4.05
विदेशी बैंक	5.14	7.38	5.30
क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	0.01	0.08	0.03

वर्ष 1978 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

ESCAP Meet at Manila

6244. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the ESCAP meet held recently at Manila;

(b) which are the other countries which participated in the meet;

(c) what are the specific conclusions of the meet; and

(d) if Indian representative made any particular contribution in framing the conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The following countries participated in the 35th Session of ESCAP held at Manila from 5—16 March, 1979:

Members and Associate Members:

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mangolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialists Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Tuvalu.

Non-Members:

Belgium, Cuba, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Spain and Holy See.

2. The 35th Session of the Commission discussed in the main (1) the regional inputs for International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, (2) technical co-operation among developing countries, (3) progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activities of ESCAP, (4) progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions, and (5) the programme of work and priorities for the coming year. This was in the nature of an annual event aimed at stock-taking of the activities of the ESCAP in various fields and giving appropriate directions for the coming year.

3. The Commission adopted 11 resolutions, the more important of which related to (a) regional inputs into the New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, (b) promotion and support for economic

and technical cooperation among develping countries, (c) technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of the region in shipping matters, and (d) integration into one centre of four out of five Regional Training and Research Institutions under the auspices of the ESCAP.

4. The Indian delegation to the 35th Session played an effective role in the deliberations of the Commission. Particular mention may be made of India's contribution to the resolution on Development Strategies and on Regional and sub-regional co-operation in shipping services in the region. The Indian delegation was able to take care of the Indian position and also the position of the developing countries in respect of various international issues.

Offices of Public Undertakings in Delhi

6245. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many offices of public undertakings are located in Delhi and total rent paid by these offices from 1974-75 to 1976-77, year-wise,

(b) what is the rent paid by Engineers India Limited for its office in Delhi in 1977-78;

(c) whether the rentals paid by these public undertakings are heavy and in the opinion of Government whether these are justified; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There are about 50 Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings having their head offices in Delhi. The information in regard to the rent paid by these enterprises for their Delhi offices during 1974-75 to 1976-77 is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The rent payable by Engineers India Limited for the office accommodation hired by the Company during 1977-78 was Rs. 74 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Government have urged the public enterprises to effect maximum economy in their expenditure including hiring of office accommodation. The rentals paid by these enterprises are determined by the market rates.

Delay in Submitting Applications made against Public Issues of Capital

6246. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken serious note of the delay on the part of commercial banks in submitting applications made against public issues of capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the procedure so that letters of share allotment or letters of regret with refund vouchers are issued within the stipulated two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). At the instance of this Ministry, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the Indian Banks' Association on 20th February, 1979 to issue suitable instructions to its member banks to avoid delay in the transmission of such applications to the issue houses, as it leads to delay in finalising the scheme of allotment by Stock Exchanges and issue of refund vouchers by the companies.

Summary Assessment Scheme

6247. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessees coming under the Summary-Assessment Scheme; and

(b) the number of pending cases under the Summary-Assessment Scheme for more than two years and the reasons thereof?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The total number of assesses coming under the Summary Assessment Scheme as on 31-3-1978 was 23,06,153

(b) Under the provisions of section 153(1) of the Income-tax Act, no order of assessment shall be made under section 143 or section 144 at any time after the expiry of—

(i) two years from the end of assessment year in which the income was first assessable . . ., or

(ii) one year from the date, of filing of return or a revised return under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 139, whichever is later.

Accordingly no assessments either under the Sumamry Assessment Scheme or otherwise would be pending for more than two years as at the close of any financial year. The only exception will be cases falilng under item (ii) above for which the statutory time limit gets extended. No separate statistics are available for this category which will cover only a very few cases.

Suggestion from Hungarian Trade Delegation

6248. SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR:
SHRI BEGUN SUMBROI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hungarian trade delegation had suggested that India and Hungary could cooperate to produce wood articles, leather goods and precious stones; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). No Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India in recent past. However, in the Third Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Budapest in May, 1978, it was, *inter alia* envisaged that the Hungarian side would give technical assistance and leather and shoe making machines for the production of various types of leather and finished leather items and in turn would take from India leather and finished leather goods on long-term basis. A long term arrangement has been worked out with Hungary for export of shoe uppers against import of leather machinery. A Hungarian delegation is expected to visit India shortly to follow up this and other allied matters.

Export of H.M.T. Machine Tools

6249. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where India exported HMT machine tools during last three years; and

(b) the details regarding the earning of foreign exchange year-wire during the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The countries to which HMT has exported machine tools during the last three years are as follows:—

Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Denmark, East Germany, Ethiopia, Egypt, France, Holland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Newzealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Zambia, Zanzibar.

(b) The area-wise sales for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below:—

(Rs. in

Area	SALES		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
America	88·10	44·60	45.30
West Europe	76·90	45·20	146·60
East Europe	82·40	239·50	114·30
Australia and New Zealand	141·30	111·20	103·70
OPEC countries	5·70	131·40	9·30
Others	97·10	63·90	174·90
	491·50	635·80	594·10

Proposal for Development of Beach in Visakhapatnam

6250. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to develop a beach in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, decision of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested that the development of Visakhapatnam Beach may be taken up in the Central Sector.

(b) The development of a beach resort requires heavy investment as is evident from the first such large scale Central sector project undertaken at Kovalam in Kerala. A cost/benefit study of the Kovalam project is being made to assess its socio-economic impact. The findings of the study will determine the justification for making such large scale investments in similar projects in other areas. The decision to take up the beach resort development at Visakhapatnam in the Central sector will therefore depend on the result of the study. In the meanwhile, the Andhra Pradesh Government is being advised to undertake a preliminary survey of the beach area from the point of view of its suitability as a tourist resort.

जमा राशि पर बैंकों द्वारा अर्जित ब्याज पर आयकर समाप्त किया जाना

6251. श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने जमा राशि पर बैंकों द्वारा अर्जित ब्याज पर आयकर लगाया जाना 1 मार्च, 1978 से समाप्त कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की आर्थिक नीति पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) अनुसूचित बैंकों को प्राप्त होने वाले अथवा उत्पन्न होने वाले ब्याज पर ब्याज कर की उगाही वित्त अधिनियम, 1978 द्वारा 28 फरवरी, 1978 के बाद समाप्त कर दी गयी है।

(ख) ब्याज पर कर को समाप्त करते समय, आशय यह था कि बैंकों द्वारा लाभ उधार लेने वालो को ही दिया जाएगा। तदनुसार, उधार देने की दरों में 1 मार्च, 1978 से एक सामान्य घटौती थी, जिससे यह आशा की गयी थी कि देश में उत्पादन और पूंजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

Exports of Cigars

6252. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that export has been allowed for a new varieties of cigars instead of bidis and cigarettes;

(b) whether the export of cigar is done through S.T.C. or directly by private companies;

(c) what are the names of the parties exporting cigars; and

(d) quantity exported and foreign exchange earned each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE In THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Export of cigarattes, biddis and cigars has always been permitted.

(b) Export of cigars is not canalised through any Agency.

(c) Some of the exporters of cigars and cheroots are:

(i) Kailase Tobacco Products (P) Ltd., Nasik.

(ii) Spencer & Company, Madras.

(d) Quantiy of cigars and cheroots exported and foreign exchange earned from its exports during last 3 years are given below:

Year	Quantity in kg.	Value in Rs.
1975-76 . . .	380	3,676
1976-77 . . .	2415	25,217
1977-78 . . .	180	2,580

Numbers of I.A.C. and Reserve Aircraft for Emergencies

6253. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of I.A.C. and the reserve aircraft for emergencies; and

(b) what are the details regarding every aircraft flight and the distance being covered daily?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The fleet of Indian Airlines presently consists of:—

A—300B2	5
B-737.	14
Caravelle	2
HS748	16 (including one on lease from Director General of Civil Aviation).
F-27	8

Indian Airlines does not have any standby aircraft.

(b) Airbus aircraft are operated on the major trunk routes, connecting Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Trivandrum and Bangalore. B-737 aircraft are operated on some inter-regional and some intra-regional flights. HS-748 and F-27 aircraft operate mainly on intra-regional flights and also on a limited number of inter-regional flights. Average approximate daily utilisation per aircraft is as under:—

Aircraft	Time utilized	Average approximate distance covered in Aircraft Kms daily
Airbus	9 hours 30 minutes	6,242
B-737	8 hours 30 minutes	4,879
Caravelle	7 hours 30 minutes	3,878
-27	8 hours	2,904
HS-748	8 hours	2,232

complaints Regarding "Short Weight" and Improper Grading of Export .. Products

6254. DR P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese, American and the European buyers who attended the Third Indian Seafood Trade Fair in Bombay have complained about the serious problems of "short weight" and improper grading of the export products; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to resolve these serious problems to that export of seafood products can be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Some American buyers did complain about the problem of "short weight" and the question of grading of peeled and devIened varieties of shrimps exported from India, during the business session on quality control held during the fair. The American importers stated that though they had problems with short weight and improper grading, the quality of Indian shrimps had improved considerably during the recent past. The Japanese and European buyers, who spoke in the session, stated that they had no problems in this regard during the recent past.

(b) The Export Inspection Council has initiated the process quality control under which each processing plant is required to satisfy certain conditions regarding cleanliness of surroundings, lay-out of plants, processing areas, ceiling, walls, flooring, working tables, utensils machinery and storage so that the product is not contaminated in the plant. The Marine Products Export Development Authority is also undertaking extension services to educate workers on the need for hygiene during catching landing, transporting and peeling of shrimps. The use of ice through extension leaflets and supply of insulated fish boxes at subsidised rates to be used on fishing boats and conveyances has been popularised by the Authority which also helps in the construction of hygienic fish landing platforms in various parts of the country.

[illegible] न्यू में सुपर बाजार की शाखा खोलना

6255. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ एवेन्यू तथा प्रेसीडेण्ट इस्टेट के वासियों को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सुपर बाजार की कोई शाखा खोली गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र (साउथ एवेन्यू) में सुपर बाजार की शाखा कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रौर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, इन इलाकों के निवासी विठ्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस, पार्लियामेंट हाउस एनेक्सी ग्रौर डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया ग्रस्पताल में स्थित सुपर बाजार की तीन शाखाग्रों से खरीदारी कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). नई शाखायें खोलना ग्रनेक बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे, उचित किराये पर उपयुक्त स्थान की उपलब्धता, बिक्री की सम्भाव्यता ग्रौर शाखा की ग्रार्थिक ग्रात्म निर्भरता।

India's access to International Secondary Reserves

6256. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India lacks access to international secondary reserves such as swap lines of credit and large scale borrowings in private international capital markets; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to create access to such credits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Commercial borrowings, which are available only at relatively higher cost, can be resorted to only on a selective basis and cannot be treated as a secondary line of reserves for less developed countries like India.

Swap arrangements exist primarily between Central Banks of some developed countries. Such arrangements are not considered necessary for India in the current context.

Delay in announcing Export-Import Policy

6257. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in announcing the export-import policy of Government for 1979; and

(b) the general broadlines of the exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The attention of the House is invited to the statement made in the House on 30th March, 1979 by the Policy has been announced by the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. The Export Public Notice No. 30-ETC(PN)/79 dated 30th March, 1979.

Availability of Pearls

6258. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pearls are available in adequate quantity within the country for the purpose of making studded jewellery; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to make available pearls in adequate quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Availability of pearls within the country is not considered adequate to meet the domestic and export requirements. Exporters of processed pearls are therefore allowed to import raw pearls—both cultured and natural—against their import replenishment licences. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is presently conducting research with a view to developing a suitable nucleus for pearl formation and on the culture of pearl oysters. Government of Kerala has also undertaken a pilot scheme on the culture of pearls.

Recovery of bank loans from kisans in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh

6259. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh or from the Revenue and Bank authorities in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, requesting that the Reserve Bank may be asked to advise nationalised and other banks in that district to suspend recovery of loans and/or interest thereon from those kisans, whose crops have been heavily damaged by hailstorm;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has been advised accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Neither the Reserve Bank nor the Central Government received any such representations. However, the commercial banks have standing instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India that in case of natural calamities, their recovery programme should be sufficiently flexible so as to allow easy and appropriate rephasing of loans.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Decline in Prices of Onions and Potatoes in Maharashtra

6260. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of onions and potatoes have fallen sharply in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the purchasing by NAFED is very low as compared to the arrivals in the market;

(c) is it also a fact that the purchase of NAFED is mainly from traders instead of Cooperatives; and

(d) whether Government intend to export more quantity of onions and potatoes as to better prices to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The wholesale prices of onions in Maharashtra during the past three months have been ruling at higher prices than that of last year. However, the wholesale prices of potatoes in Maharashtra are generally lower than that of last year as is the case elsewhere in the country.

(b) Between November, 1978 and March 23, 1979, NAFED has purchased 35,571 tonnes of onions in Maharashtra from Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., as against the purchase of 22,068 tonnes between November, 1977 and March, 1978. This shows that in 1978-79, NAFED's purchases are 5 per cent higher than that of last year.

(c) NAFED makes purchases of onions in Maharashtra from Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which, in turn, makes purchases directly from onions growers through primary marketing cooperatives. By and large onions brought by the farmers at the shops of the local marketing cooperatives are purchased by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., though sometimes some quantities of onions brought by farmers at the shops of their traditionally linked commission agents are also purchased by the Federation. NAFED in any case does not make purchases from traders.

(d) For the year 1978-79, beginning from November, 1978, the target of exports of onions has been fixed at 75,000 tonnes. This target could be revised upwards in case the same is warranted by adequate availability of onions at reasonable prices in the domestic market. The situation is kept under review. The export of potatoes has been decanalised and placed on open general licence with effect from February 7, 1979.

Agreement between India and Singapore

6261. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Singapore have signed an agreement this month;

(b) if so, the subject on which the agreement was reached; and

(c) the benefit to our country due to the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). An agreement between India and Singapore for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income was initialled at the delegation level in New Delhi on 19-2-1979. The Agreement will come into force only after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged and a notification under Section 90 of Income-tax Act in this regard has been issued.

(c) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are a recognised medium for fruitful international economic co-operation. The Agreement concluded with Singapore will help to stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from one country to the other for accelerating economic development and to remove the tax barriers that might be inhibiting such a flow.

Air Hostesses for I.A.C.

6262. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Air Hostesses for the I.A.C. flights has been increased during the last three years (1976, 1977, 1978);

(b) if so, by how much, and what is the present strength;

(c) how many of the said Air Hostesses belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and whether the reservations in this regard are being adequately met by proper selection; and

(d) who selects the Air Hostesses, what is the period of their training and where and with what broad study courses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The total strength of Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines on 1-1-77, 1-1-78 and 1-1-79 was 369,400 and 454 respectively.

(c) As on 1-1-79, out of 454 air-hostesses in Indian Airlines, 77 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 29 to Scheduled Tribes. In the Indian Airlines there is no backlog in the Scheduled Caste category. In Scheduled Tribe category, however, there is a backlog of four.

(d) Selection of Air Hostesses is made at the Regional level at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Those candidates who fulfil the eligibility criteria are called for a preliminary interview. The final interview is conducted by a Selection

Board which includes an official from the Tourist Department and a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officer as coopted member for selection of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. The training is imparted at the Indian Airlines Cabin Attendants Training School at New Delhi for a period of 8 weeks. A copy of the Syllabus is attached.

SYLLABUS

1. First Aid (Lectures, written test and viva with practical) Films (Audio-visual session).
2. Technical information and Emergency Procedures.
3. Hindi and English Voice Training (Announcements).
4. Personality Development Course.
5. General Rules, Passenger Psychology, Relational Skill.
6. Catering policies and Customer reaction.
7. Foreign Exchange Regulations.
8. Public Relations.
9. Indian culture and heritage (National Museum) and Films.
10. Places of tourist interest (Tourism Deptt. & Films.)
11. Cabin Service (Visit to Airport, Customs, Immigration, Bond Room. Duty Free Shop etc.).
12. Company information.
13. Transactional analysis.
14. Future Plans of Indian Airlines.
15. Traffic information.
16. Pride in National Language.
17. Security and Anti-hijack measures.
18. Regional information.
19. Flight safety.
20. What is customer looking for.

सोने का आयात

6263. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों ने सोने के मूल्यों में रिकार्ड वृद्धि को रोकने और उससे उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति से निपटने के लिये सोने का आयात करने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) तथा (ख) : कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों से प्राप्त हुए सुझावों में से एक सुझाव सोने के आयात के बारे में है। यह सम्पूर्ण मामला भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में गठित स्वर्ण-नीति के विचाराधीन है।

पर्यटन केन्द्रों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के साथ जोड़ना

6264. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन केन्द्रों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के साथ जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे भारतीय और विदेशी पयटकों को बस अथवा टैक्सी सेवा उपलब्ध की जा सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) तथा (ख) : भोपाल, जबलपुर, शिवपुरी, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर; रीवा आदि जैसे पर्यटक अभिरुचि के प्रमुख स्थान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जुड़े हुए हैं, जबकि खजुराहो, सांची, पचमढ़ी, मांडू, उज्जैन, बाघ गुफाएं आदि जैसे अन्य स्थान राज्य के राजमार्गों से जुड़े हुए हैं। भारत पयटन विकास निगम की अप्रैल, 1979 के अन्त तक खजुराहो में 2 लग्जरी कारों, एक डीलक्स कोच वाले फ्लीट का एक परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने की योजना है और जबलपुर में एक मिनी कोच जुटाने की सम्भावना भी वि

है। इन्दौर में अक्टूबर, 1978 से दो आयातित लक्जरी कारों और एक बड़ी कोच वाला परिवहन यूनिट पहले से ही कार्यरत है। ये यूनिट पर्यटक अभिरुचि के स्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए है।

Categories of Persons Exempted from Security Checks at Airports

6265. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state which are the categories of persons who are exempted from security checks at airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): At present all outgoing passengers, domestic as well as international, are subjected to anti-hijacking/anti-sabotage security checks before boarding the aircraft. Only Ambassadors, Heads of Missions, such as Charge d' affaires, Acting High Commissioners, and Diplomatic Couriers are exempt from such security checks. The question as to whether any other category of persons should be exempt is under review.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies Under FERA

6267. SHRI SHRIKRISHANA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign companies which had originally decided to wind up their business in India because of their inability to comply with FERA guidelines, have now desired to Indianise their capital and if so, the names of those companies;

(b) what is the time given to them by Government to Indianise their capital; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that these multinationals are not allowed to function till they have Indianised their capital as per the requirements of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise since all such companies have wound up their business in India.

Public Sector Undertakings in the Ministry

6268. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity structure and expenditure of these units unit-wise during the last three years year-wise;

(c) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisement during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise, language-wise by these units unit-wise;

(d) whether any study has been made about the metropolitan bias of publicity of these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). Informatiin is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Names of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation:

1. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Projects and Equipment Corporation of India.
3. Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.
4. State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.

6. Central Cottage Industries Corporation.
7. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
8. Mica Trading Corporation.
9. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
10. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
11. Trade Fair Authority.

आर्थिक विकास पर काले धन का प्रभाव

6269. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अनुमानत: कितनी मात्रा में काला धन है ;

(ख) देश में काला धन होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) काले धन के परिणामस्वरूप देश के आर्थिक विकास में आ रही बाधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या काले धन के बारे में घोषणा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को किसी प्रकार की छूट दी जाती है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार ने 'काले धन अथवा बेहिसाबी आमदनी का कोई अनुमान तैयार नहीं किया है क्योंकि विश्वसनीयता के साथ इस प्रकार का अनुमान तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) काले धन की आमदनी के लिए इन बातों को जिम्मेदार माना जाता है, अर्थात् प्रत्यक्ष करों की ऊंची दरें, अभावग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप नियन्त्रण और लाइसेंसों की प्रणाली, भ्रष्ट व्यापारिक कार्यव्यवहार तथा नैतिक स्तरों का पतन ।

(ग) जैसा कि प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति (वांचू समिति) ने कहा है काले धन से विकासशील अर्थ व्यवस्था में कई समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं क्योंकि यह धन साधन जुटाने के कार्य में रुकावट पैदा करता है, प्रदर्शनात्मक उपभोग को बढ़ावा देता है तथा मुद्रास्फीती के दबाव पैदा करता है। काला धन आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार साधनों के आवंटन के मार्ग में भी बाधा उपस्थित करता है ।

(घ) छिपी आमदनी/धन को घोषित करने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति आयकर, अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 273क की उपधारा (1)/धन कर अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 18(ख) के उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धो का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। जिनके अनुसार आयकर धनकर के आयुक्त को उसमें व्यवस्थित ब्याज और/अथवा अर्थदण्ड की राशि को कम करने या बिल्कुल छोड़ देने का अधिकार है।

T.A./D.A. Rules for Central Government Officials

6270. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be to state:

(a) whether in spite of the hike in taxi charges several times during the past few years the rates of taxi charges allowed to the Government officials on tour remain unchanged and are no adequate even to meet one fourth of the actual taxi fare;

(b) if so, do the Government propose to consider necessary modification in T.A. Rules for Central Government officials and allow the taxi fare to actual and also provide for portage charges at the Railway Station as is allowed in large number of Government undertakings; and

(c) details of action taken proposed in this regard. if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). During official tours, Central Government employees are not paid actual taxi charges, but are allowed mileage allowance at different rates depending upon the type of vehicle used by them for the purpose. The rates of mileage allowance were refixed in June, 1974 on the basis of a formula mentioned by the Third Pay Commission. Consequent on the rise in petrol prices in 1978, the rates were revised upward on the basis of the same formula. These rates are 75 paise per kilometre, if on car and 25 paise per kilometre, if the journey is performed by taxi/own car and 25 paise per kilometre, if it is performed by auto-rickshaw etc.

Charges for engaging Porters at Railway Stations are not admissible to Central Government employees on tour, as the expenditure thereon is expected to be met from the incidental charges which are allowed in the form of daily allowance. As the Central Government have their own pattern of pay and allowances, the question of their following the Public Sector Undertakings in this regard does not arise.

Pending Loan Applications in Commercial Nationalised Banks in Orissa

6271. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of loan applications are pending in nationalised commercial banks in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of applications received by nationalised commercial banks from 1975-76 to 1978-79 year-wise and bank-wise, together with the amount of loan asked for, and the amount advanced against these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Though the disposal of loan applications is kept under constant review at various levels by the banks, the present data reporting system does not provide for information being collected in the manner asked for. Whenever specific instances of delay in disposal of applications are brought to the notice of the Government and Reserve Bank of India, the same are investigated and corrective measures taken.

Payment of Excise Duty by Manufacturers of Polyster Film in Aurangabad

6272. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the manufacturers of polyster film in Aurangabad are not paying central excise duty on polyster film under item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if no, central excise duty is being charged from the manufacturers, why countervailing duty is being charged on the imports of Polyester films; and

(c) the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The polyester film produced by the single manufacturer of this type of film in Aurangabad has been classified by the jurisdictional Assistant Collector of Central Excise under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. The Collector of Central Excise, Pune, has, however, initiated proceedings under Section 35A of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for revision of the Assistant Collector's order and possible reclassification under Item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff.

(b) and (c). In view of the pending review proceedings which may result in polyester film being reclassified under Item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff for levy of Central Excise duty, there is no discrimination involved in charging additional ("countervailing") duty on imported polyester film.

Technical/Financial Collaborations with Foreign owned Companies

6273. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any set guide lines for the technical or financial collaborations with foreign owned companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy and guidelines concerning foreign collaboration are detailed in the 'Guidelines for Industries' published by the Ministry of Industry annually. Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to Chapter III of this publication.

Contribution of Public Sector Enterprises towards Technical Improvement of Village Industries

6274. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) did the then Finance Minister mention in the Budget speech of 1977-78 that many of the village industries may not be viable without a great deal of technical improvement and there is an urgent need to undertake research and render technical assistance being given; and

(b) what is the contribution of public sector enterprises on these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The former Finance Minister in his speech presenting the budget of 1977-78 had emphasised the importance of developing small scale industries to reduce unemployment. For this purpose, he also stressed on the importance of adopting appropriate technology, which was inadequately realised hitherto;

(b) The role of the public enterprises in developing small and village industries has been outlined in the Industrial Policy statement of the Government announced in December 1977. The Public Sector has been assigned the responsibility of encouraging more actively the development of a wide range of ancillary industries by making available expertise in technology and management thereby contributing to the growth of decentralised production. The public enterprises have also extended certain concessions in regard to provision of inspection and testing facilities, exemption from depositing earnest money etc. to the ancillary industries.

Income-Tax Raids on the basis of Information Supplied by Informers

6275. SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax raids conducted by the Income-tax Department during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) how many were conducted on the basis of information supplied by the informers; and

(c) in how many cases the informers were paid and the amount in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax Authorities conducted 617 search and seizure operations during the year 1977-78 and 965 operations during the year 1978-79 upto 31st January, 1979.

(b) and (c). The above search and seizure operations include those conducted on the basis of information supplied by the informers. Considerable time and effort will be involved in collecting the exact number of such searches and the amount of reward paid in each case to the informers. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search and the amount of reward paid to the informer, the information will be collected and furnished.

Introduction of Stockist and Agent System by Liptons Tea (India) Ltd.

6276. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) why the Liptons Tea India Ltd. introducing stockist and agent system;

(b) who will be offered as stockist and agent business;

(c) what criteria on qualification has been fixed by Lipton Company for the stockist or the agent, the details therefor; and

(d) whether any idea of Government for nationalisation of Lipton and Brookbond Tea Companies; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Lipton Tea (India) Ltd. has introduced on trial basis a stockist/agent system with a view to assessing relative effectiveness of distribution and scale of economies between this system and the existing depot system.

(b) and (c). Individuals or Companies could be appointed as stockist and agent at different places. The appointment of stockist and agent is made on commercial considerations.

(d) No Sir.

Expenditure Incurred on Setting up of Office of Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories, New Delhi

6277. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the office of the Chief Controller, Government opium and Alkaloid Factories New Delhi has been set up at New Delhi without prior approval of the competent authority;

(b) how much expenditure increased annually by setting up a separate office of the Chief Controller of Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories at New Delhi with what corresponding advantage so far; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Narcotics Commissioner of India who is holding the dual charge of the

Chief Controller of Factories has proposed to its shifting to Gwalior and if so, what action has been taken to shift the Office of the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories, New Delhi to Gwalior?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Office of the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories was set up in April/May 1976 with the approval of the Government of India. It was also decided that pending the final decision regarding the permanent location of this office, it would function as part of the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise, New Delhi.

(b) The increase in expenditure on account of setting up of the office of the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories was about Rs. 2.20 lakhs in the year 1978-1979. The setting up of this office has resulted in effective supervision and control over the functioning of the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories and in maintaining close co-ordination and liaison between various organisations concerned with the affairs of the factories.

(c) Yes, Sir. The possibility of shifting the headquarters of the Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories from Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

Advancing of Loans to Nagpal Petrochemicals Limited at Manali by I.D.B.I. and Bank of India

6278. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Bank of India Consortium advanced huge amounts of loans to Nagpal Petrochemicals Limited at Manali;

(b) whether any loans were advanced by LIC and ICICI, Grindlays Bank and Indian Bank to the same concern; if so, how much;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has come to the light that these advances were utilised by the family members of S.R. Nagpal and Sister concerns like *Sikri and Grover*; and

(d) what steps have Government taken to set right this account and investigate utilization of the advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 106.00 lakhs, Rs. 75.00 lakhs and Rs. 103.41 lakhs respectively to Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. (NPL). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged. The amount of loans given by bank of India, Grindlays Bank and Indian Bank to NPL, therefore, cannot be disclosed.

(c) and (d). M/s. Sikri and Grover, a partnership firm, was acting as selling agents of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. since 1971 and as at the end of August 1978 a sum of Rs. 313 lakhs was owed by it to Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. In view of the large overdues from M/s. Sikri and Grover, the financial institutions had been pressing Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. to set up its own marketing organisation. In spite of repeated requests, the details of dues to M/s. Sikri and Grover by its customers in respect of sale of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. products were not furnished by the management of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. to banks and financial institutions. It was, therefore, decided by financial institutions and banks in June, 1978 to restructure and professionalise the management, and accordingly, the ex-Chairman of Madras Refineries was inducted as Managing Director of NPL in place of Shri Nagpal. After the appointment of the new Chairman, the selling agency of M/s. Sikri and Grover has been discontinued. The company has also started taking legal action against M/s. Sikri and Grover for recovery of its dues.

Export of Carpets

6279. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that carpet exporters in the country are facing serious difficulties, if so, the reasons for the same and what early steps are being taken by Government in this regard:

(b) what is the income from carpet export for the last ten years; and

(c) whether it is in the active consideration of Government to improve the carpet trade in the world as there is a great demand for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) It has been reported by Carpet Manufactures' Association and Carpet Exporters that there has been increase in prices of woollen yarn and shortage in its supply. The following important *steps have been taken by the Government*:

(i) import of raw wool has been placed on the O.G.L.

(ii) export of indigenous wool is allowed only in limited quantity and that. too, only of quality not generally required by Carpet manufacturers.

(iii) measures have been initiated to step up production of wool within the country through development programmes.

Other measures to help promotion of carpet exports include:

(i) massive programme of training in carpet weaving for expanding the production base;

(ii) steps to improve quality standards in terms of texture, design and colour;

(iii) adequate cash compensatory support on export of carpets;

(iv) granting of replenishment licences and duty drawback at appropriate rates; and

(v) sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams and participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions.

(b) Exports of hand-knotted carpets, including druggets and namdahs etc. were as under:

Year	Exports (in Rs. crores)
1969-70	11·69
1970-71	10·94
1971-72	13·18
1972-73	21·20
1973-74	23·53
1974-75	36·11
1975-76	44·43
1976-77	66·42
1977-78	81·96
1978-79 (April-Dec.,78) . .	62·28

(c) Appropriate measures have been initiated to promote export of carpets so as to meet the world demand.

Report of Expert Group on Teaching of Cooperation

6280. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a Report of the Expert Group on Teaching of Cooperation in Schools, Colleges and Universities from the National Council for Cooperative Training (National Cooperative Union of India) New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action as under has already been taken on the report:—

(i) The summary of recommendations of the Expert Group of the National Council on teaching of co-operation in the Schools, Colleges and Universities was circulated in the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation, held on 17th December, 1977, for information.

(ii) A note explaining the salient features, together with the printed copies of the report, was sent to the Ministry of Education for consideration in the 54th Annual Meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held in Patiala in the Second week of March 1979. The reaction of the universities is still to be ascertained.

(iii) The Council had forwarded the report to all concerned, including U.G.C. in January 1979, pinpointing the action-points. Their reaction is awaited.

(iv) The printed copies of the report have been received by the Govt., formally, only on 30th March, 1979, together with the list of points requiring action. These are under consideration of the Government.

Reservations for Members of SC/ST in Nationalised Banks

6281. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) eligibility criteria and zone of consideration for promotion of SC/ST employees from clerical to officer cadre under the provisions of reservation in promotion being adopted by each nationalised bank including Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether 40 point roster is being maintained for promotion under reservation there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The promotions in the public sector banks are governed by agreements/understandings entered into by the bank management with the recognised employees' Unions. Though these agreements do not provide for any relaxation in the eligibility criteria and zone of consideration, some of the banks have relaxed the length of service/zone of cosideration in favour of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees. All the banks are giving some relaxations in the qualifying standards in the written test/interview, where promotions are made on these basis.

(b) and (c). The Government instructions provide for the maintenance of 40-point roster for the purpose of determining the number of reserved vacancies to be filled by promotions. Instructions in this regard have been issued to all the banks.

Letting out of Building premises by LIC in Calcutta

6282. **SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India has been letting out its various building premises in Calcutta to private parties including accommodation in its own premises number 16, Hare Street, Calcutta during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such parties with details and names of tenants;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the LIC is itself short of accommodation in Calcutta due to rise in its business; and

(d) if so, action being proposed to be taken against all those who are found to be responsible for such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The LIC has, during the last three years, let out its premises in Calcutta, including those in its building at No. 16, Hare Street, Calcutta.

(b) The premises which are surplus to the LIC's requirements are let out to other parties in order to earn rental income. A statement giving details of the premises let out by the LIC during the period 1st April, 1976 to 20th March, 1979 is annexed.

(c) and (d). As the premises which have been let out are surplus to the requirements of the LIC, the question of taking action against any one on this score does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Tenant	Date of allotment	Details of premises allotted
1	The Reliance Jute and Industries Ltd.	16-8-76	9, Biplabi Troilokya Maharaj Sarani.
2	Sri Apurba Kr. Majumder	15-12-76	Shop No. 5 at 1/1A Gorachand Road.
3	M/s. Insuchem (India)	1-2-77	Shop No. 10 at 1/1A Gorachand Road.
4	Albany Hall Public School	1-9-77	Shop No. 7 at 1/1A Gorachand Road.
5	Do.	8-2-78	Shop No. 5 at 1/1A Gorachand Road.
6	Do.	1-9-77	Shop No. 8 at 1/1A Gorachand Road.
7	Md. Sanaullah	1-10-77	Godown Space, Bharat Bhavan, Chittaranjan Avenue.
8	Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd.		New Alipore Road, N'M, Block.
9	Do.	27-7-76	R Block, New Alipore Road.
10	State Bank of India		Biplabi Troilokya Maharaj Sarani.

1	2	3	4
11	United Bank of India	10-12-76	Portion of Ground Floor and Basement, Jeevan Prakash, 16, Chittaranjan Avenue.
12	M/s. Plasticraft	15-7-77	Shop No. 9 at 1/1A, Gorachand Road.
13	M/s. Civelmec P. Ltd.	1-10-77	Shop No. 10 at 1/1A, Gorachand Road.
14	M/s. Sutton & Sons (India) Pvt. Ltd. .	1-5-78	Queens Mansion, Bank Street.
15	M/s. Hindusthan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd.	8-9-78	12A, Canal Street.
16	M/s. Lovelock and Lewis	1-11-78	New India Building, 4, Lyons Range.
17	M/s. Continental Plant Machineries . .	14-2-79	16, Hare Street.

Jha Committee Report

6283. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the Jha Committee report on the incidence of taxation in India;

(b) whether it is true that people earning upto Rs. 30 per month are also contributing to the indirect taxes: and

(c) if so, to what extent and is it in keeping with the declared policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Jha Committee has observed that the incidence of indirect taxes, particularly, central indirect taxes is uniformly progressive over different expenditure groups. According to the studies conducted by the Committee, even people in the expenditure group upto Rs. 28/- per capita per month, contribute to indirect taxes. However, their share of contribution in the per capita consumption expenditure per month is very low as compared to that of the higher expenditure groups. The Jha Committee itself has recognised that taxation of goods consumed by the low income group of people is inescapable because of its wide revenue base and consumption needs. However, the effort of the Government has all along been to place a lower tax burden on the weaker sections of society by inducting a degree of progression in the rates of duty applicable to different consumer goods.

राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना संगठन को उपलब्ध कराए गए वाहन और प्रचार सामग्री

6284. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोगों को बचत की आदत पैदा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना संगठन को, राज्यवार कितने वाहन और कितनी प्रचार सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई गई ; और

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) 111 प्रचार वाहन (वैन) हैं, प्रत्येक वैन में सिनेमा-प्रोजैक्टर, अल्प बचतों से सम्बन्धित फिल्में, प्रदर्शन (एक्जीबिशन) पैनल सेट तथा प्रचार सामग्री के प्रदर्शन के लिए फोल्डिंग मेज-एवम काऊंटर हैं और ये वैन विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों तथा राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय को दिये गए हैं । इन प्रचार वाहनों (वैन) का क्षेत्रवार वितरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित मुद्रित प्रचार सामग्री जैसे फोल्डर, पुस्तिकाएं, इश्तहार विज्ञापन चिपकाने के उपकरण (स्टीकर्स) पी० बी० सी० चार्ट आदि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रों को मुहैया किये जाते हैं । खासी, गारो और मिजो भाषाओं में भी मुद्रित सामग्री सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों को उपलब्ध की जाती है । इसके अलावा, समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से आवश्यक प्रचार बाह्य (आउटडोर) प्रचार तथा श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रचार नियमित और सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) देहाती इलाकों खासकर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में अल्प बचत योजनाओं को पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों अथवा प्रस्तावित उपायों में ये शामिल हैं :—

(1) देहाती इलाकों में बचतें करने के लिए जनमत तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से लोगों को प्रेरणा देना तथा बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिक रकमों का संग्रह करने के लिए विपणन स्थानों पर बचतों के लिए प्रचार अभियान की गति तेज करना ।

(2) देहाती इलाकों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक डाकघरों को खोलना तथा अल्प बचतों की जमा रकमों के संग्रह के लिए चलते-फिरते (मोबाइल) डाकघरों का उपयोग करना ।

(3) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, मेलों मे तथा ऐसे अन्य अवसरों पर जब देहाती इलाकों में लोग एकत्रित होते हैं, पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक स्टालें खोलना ।

(4) प्रत्येक राज्य में दो अथवा चुने तीन हुए प्रखंडों में गहन बचत कार्यकलापों के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक परियोजना शुरू करना ।

(5) विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए फिल्में तैयार करना ।

(6) श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रचार की गति तीव्र करना, अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकपालों को उत्प्रेरक प्रशिक्षण देना और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में आम लोगों को वहां की भाषाओं में मुद्रित प्रचार सामग्री वितरित करना ।

(7) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यकलापों, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों, परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं आदि के साथ साथ अल्प बचतों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रचार के मिले-जुले कार्यक्रम चलाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(6) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष 1979 में, संचयिकाओं (स्कूल बचत बैंकों) के माध्यम से स्कूलों के बच्चों में बचत करने की आदत डालने के कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि यह कार्यक्रम और अधिक देहाती इलाकों में लागू किया जा सके ।

विवरण

प्रचार वाहन (वैन) का राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन में वितरण

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्र का नाम	वाहनों (वैन) की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9
2.	असम	2
3.	मणिपुर	1
4.	त्रिपुरा	1
5.	मेघालय	1
6.	बिहार	8
7.	दिल्ली	2
8.	गोवा	1
9.	गुजरात	7
10.	हरियाणा	4
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2
13.	केरल	3
14.	कर्नाटक	6
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	9
16.	महाराष्ट्र	10
17.	पंजाब	5
18.	उड़ीसा	4
19.	राजस्थान	5
20.	तमिलनाडु	8
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	8
23.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1
24.	केन्द्रीय कार्यालय	1
	जोड़	111

Increase in Branches of Banks in State Bank of India

6285. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one branch of State Bank of India is there in Sikkim besides State Bank of Sikkim;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the number of other banks' branches; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government as the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has not been brought into effect in the State of Sikkim.

Amount of Advances made by Nationalised Banks and Foreign Banks to Large Business Houses

6286. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total amount of advances made by the nationalised banks and foreign banks separately, to large business houses covered under the M.R.T.P. Act as at the end of December, 1978;

(b) the amount of advances made by the nationalised banks and foreign banks, State-wise, to small scale industrial units as at the end of December, 1978; and

(c) what is the number of small scale units covered by these advances, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The outstanding advances of public sector banks to large industrial houses covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as at the end of June, 1978 (the latest figures available with the Reserve Bank of India), were Rs. 1206.55 crores. Information in respect of credit extended by foreign banks to such groups is not separately maintained by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). The latest available State-wise data on the outstanding advances of public sector banks and foreign banks to small scale industrial units are set out in Annexe I and Annexe II respectively.

ANNEXE I

The outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industrial Units as at the end of June, 1978

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	State/Union Territory	No. of units	Balance outstanding
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40,411	8,799·14
2.	Assam	8,262	932·81
3.	Bihar	17,264	4,540·45
4.	Gujarat	24,557	15,483·21
5.	Haryana	11,290	4,725·71
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,925	370·34
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,737	761·52
8.	Karnataka	43,334	10,346.78
9.	Kerala	23,217	8,955·87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23,344	51,89·02
11.	Maharashtra	43,060	33,696·33
12.	Manipur	644	21·54

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	488	26·74
14.	Nagaland	245	25·55
15.	Orissa	14,481	1,426·55
16.	Punjab	19,160	9,164·40
17.	Rajasthan	32,463	3,357·53
18.	Tamil Nadu	76,611	17,170·86
19.	Tripura	632	42·98
20.	Uttar Pradesh	55,595	13,210·74
21.	West Bengal	40,471	13,775·18
22.	Sikkim	25	0·41
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	3·57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	189	1·08
3.	Chandigarh	731	622·54
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	37·82
5.	Delhi	80,86	9,692·53
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,132	1,062·06
7.	Lakshadweep (includes Aminidiv and Minicoys)	..	..
8.	Mizoram	79	2·51
9.	Pondicherry	10,87	328·14
	TOTAL	495,105	164,363·77

ANNEXE II

State-wise Data on the outstanding advances of Foreign Banks to small Scale Industrial units as at the end of December 1977

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

	State/Union Territory	No. of units	Amount Out-standing
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	117·76
2.	Assam	10	24·10
3.	Bihar	3	3·91
4.	Gujarat	1	6·30
5.	Haryana	1	1·59
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	10·06
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	37·79

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	15	15·02
9.	Kerala	20	73·03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..
11.	Maharashtra	216	488·10
12.	Manipur	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	..	..
14.	Nagaland	..	..
15.	Orissa	..	..
16.	Punjab	88	187·85
17.	Rajasthan	11	3·19
18.	Tamil Nadu	90	513·46
19.	Tripura	..	..
20.	Uttar Pradesh	105	225·76
21.	West Bengal	319	616·86
22.	Sikkim	..	..
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	..	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..
5.	Delhi	141	271·95
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..
7.	Lakshwadweep (includes Aminidivi & Minicoys)	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	..
9.	Pondicherry	..	..
	TOTAL	1,058	2596·73

Proposed Aerodrome at Karipur in Calicut

6287. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no commendable work has been started on the proposed aerodrome at Karipur in Calicut though the scheme had been included in the draft Fifth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department; and

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A site for the construction of an airstrip at Karipur near Calicut has been acquired and fenced by the Civil Aviation Department at a total cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. The State Government has constructed approach roads to the

proposed site at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Plans and estimates for construction of an aerodrome for STOL operations, at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.39 lakhs have been prepared by the Director General of Civil Aviation for submission to Government for financial sanction.

बम्बई से नान्देड़ होकर अहमदाबाद तक विमान सेवा

6288. **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य ने मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में नान्देड़ जिला होकर बम्बई से हैदराबाद के बीच विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) क्या नान्देड़ से भी विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). नांदेड़ के लिये विमान सेवा परिचालित करने के लिए कुछ अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं । इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के मौजूदा विमान-बेड़े के विमान वर्तमान परिचालन अनुसूची के अनुसार पूरी तरह से परिचालन व्यस्त हैं, और इसलिये बम्बई-हैदराबाद उड़ान पर नांदेड़ में एक "स्टाप ओवर" की व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, नांदेड़ तीसरी वायु सेवाओं संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये 50 केन्द्रों में से एक है। समिति की रिपोर्ट फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

ग्रामीण लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण का दिया जाना

6289. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिये आसान शर्तों पर और ब्याज की न्यूनतम दर पर ग्रामीण लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण देने के लिये एक योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के समय बैंकों से प्रारम्भिक धन (सीड मनी), भी देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) हाल ही में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने संस्थागत ऋण में क्रमिक बढ़ोतरी के लिए तथा काश्तकारों, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों तथा अति लघु (टाइनी) क्षेत्र में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देने के लिए, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रमुख बातें विवरण में दी गई हैं । बैंकों ने इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

(ख) उद्योग मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित उन एककों को मार्जिन मनी के रूप में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पहले ही एक नई मार्जिन मनी स्कीम तैयार की है जिनका प्लांट तथा मशीनरी में 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक का निवेश नहीं है ।

विवरण

शिल्पियों, ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों की बैंक ऋण के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तो की प्रमुख बातें

1. इस उप-क्षेत्र को 25,000/- रुपये तक का ऋण उपकरण वित्त और कार्यकारी पूंजी अथवा दोनों के लिए एक समेकित सावधिक ऋण के रूप में मंजूर किया जाना चाहिए जिसके बारे नें अदा करने की अवधि 7 से 10 वर्ष अथवा अधिक हो ।

2. साधारणतः इस वर्ग के लिए मार्जिन पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

3. समेकित सावधिक ऋण के बारे में पिछड़े हुए जिलों में 9½ प्रतिशत की दर से और दूसरे इलाकों में 11 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ।

4. अति लघु (टाइनी) क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 11 प्रतिशत होगी । 25,000/- और 1 लाख रुपये के बीच के कार्यकारी पूंजी विषयक ऋण सीमाओं पर बैंक 12½ प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज वसूल कर सकते हैं ।

5. 1 लाख रुपये तक के सभी प्रस्ताव 30 दिन की अवधि के भीतर निपटा दिये जाने चाहियें । इसके अलावा बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि 25,000/- रुपये तक के ऋण आवेदन किसी उच्चतर अधिकारी को भेजे गये बगैर मंजूर कर दिये जाने चाहियें और बैंकिंग प्रणाली में जिला स्तर पर ही शक्तियों के समुचित प्रत्यायोजन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासकीय तंत्र स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ।

Guest Houses maintained by L.I.C.

6290. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Guest Houses maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation at Divisional Headquarters with names of places;

(b) what is the capital invested on these Guest Houses, the expenditure incurred on air-conditioning, on furnishing etc; and

(c) what is the break-up of the annual maintenance expenditure for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The total number of guest houses maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation of India at its Divisional Headquarters is 54. Details are as under:—

Name of Place	No. of Guest Houses
Northern Zone :	
1. Ajmer	1
2. Chandigarh . . .	1
3. Jaipur	1
4. Jullundur . . .	1
5. New Delhi . . .	4
	8
Eastern Zone	
1. Asansol	1
2. Calcutta . . .	2

Name of Place	No. of Guest Houses
3. Cuttack	1
4. Gauhati.	1
5. Jalpaiguri	1
6. Jamshedpur	1
7. Mujaffarpur	1
8. Patna	1
	9
Western Zone :	
1. Ahmedabad	1
2. Bombay	4
3. Nagpur	1
4. Nasik	1
5. Pune	3
6. Rajkot	1
7. Satara	2
8. Surat	1
	14
Central Zone :	
1. Agra	1
2. Indore	1
3. Jabalpur	1
4. Kanpur	1
5. Lucknow	1
6. Meerut	1
7. Raipur	1
8. Varanasi	1
	8
Southern Zone :	
1. Bangalore	2
2. Coimbatore	1
3. Dharwar	1
4. Hyderabad/Secunderabad	2
5. Machilipatnam	1
6. Madras	3
7. Madurai	1
8. Tanjavur	1
9. Trivandrum	1
10. Udipi	1
11. Visakhapatnam	1
	15

(b) and (c). Information relating to capital investment on the guest houses has been called for and, to the extent it can be gathered, the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. The details of capital expenditure and revenue expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the guest houses during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 are as under:—

	1975-76 Rs.	1976-77 Rs.	1977-78 Rs.
(A) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE;			
(*i*) Civil Works	Nil	1,25,000	63.515·36
(*ii*) Hard and Soft Furnishings . .	25.037	69,704	53.395·01
(*iii*) Air-conditioning/Central Heating .	10,957	22,729	92,716·28
	35.994	2,17.433	2,09,626·65
(B) REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
(*i*) Civil Works	7.305	32.823	19.369·74
(*ii*) Hard and Soft Furnishing . .	30.396	1,05,202	82,630,66
(*iii*) Air Conditioning	6,864	9.801	
(*iv*) Electricity	33.788	44.883	2,35,157·04
(*v*) Wages for personnel . .	1,93.469	1.94,229	
	2.71,822	3,86,938	3,37,157·44

Decline in the Export of Power Cables

6291. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of the power cables has gone down considerably during the year 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir. Export of electric wires and cables including power cables amounted to Rs. 16.18 crores in 1977-78 as compared to Rs. 18.81 crores during 1976-77.

(b) Acute shortage of aluminium, the basic raw material for power cables with aluminium conductors is one of the main reasons for the decline in export of power cables in 1977-78.

Acquisition of Shares of Kaiser Corporation in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation by Public Financial Institutions

6292. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Company Kaiser Corporations' 26 per cent holding in Hindustan Aluminimum Corporation has been acquired by any of the public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation and Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc., USA have sought approval under Section 19(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for sale of their entire shareholding amounting to 26.80 lakh shares of Rs. 10/- each in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited. Their application is under consideration of the Government.

Enquiry into Gold Auctions

6293. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received demands to hold an enquiry into the gold auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank at Bombay, last year; and

(b) if so, what are the demands made and the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) In a memorandum to the President of India from the General Secretary, Congress (I), there was demand for an enquiry.

(b) The demand made was for setting up of an enquiry commission to enquire into the gold auctions in which a group of persons were alleged to have made lakhs of rupees out of fake transactions. The Government has not considered it necessary to set up any commission of enquiry as there was no basis for the allegations raised in the demand.

The Government had since suspended the gold auctions on 26-10-1978 and appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governer, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations.

Policy on Role of Multi-nationals operating in the Country

6294. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy to minimise the role of multi-nationals in India's economy; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). Government policy regarding foreign investment and operation of foreign companies in the country has been clarified in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23-12-77. In terms of this, foreign companies are permitted to diversity their activities in high technology or export-oriented areas only.

Demurrage due to unloading of Cement ship

6295. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of demurrage for the M.V. Areans, Illias & Co. Ltd. and M.V. Eastern Prosperities the C.P.I. had to bear in Haldia in course of unloading of ships there in the months of August, September and November 1978; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) S.T.C. had not dealt with M. V. Areans for unloading of cement. As regards M. V.

Eastern Prosperities a claim on account of demurrage for $ 26,857 is under scrutiny and finalisation with Transchart, who had fixed this vessel for S.T.C.

(b) The demurrage was incurred on account of delay in the availability of General Cargo berth for the vessel.

Representation by the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association for reduction in Central Excise Duties

6296. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association has urged the Central Government to reduce the Central Excise Duties on Petroleum and Diesel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No representation from the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association urging for reduction in excise duties on petrol and diesel oil appears, to have been received. It may, however, be mentioned that, having regard to the increase in the prices of crude oil announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain the consumption of petroleum products, it is not feasible for the Government to reduce the current level of excise duties on petrol and diesel oil.

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा मूल्य-वृद्धि

6267. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमो ने अपने उत्पादों के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि की है और यह वृद्धि किस-किस तारीख को की गई थी ;

(ख) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सम्बंध में उन उत्पादों की मूल्य वृद्धि की तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मूल्य-वृद्धि को उचित समझती है, और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या औचित्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग): सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के अनेक उत्पाद औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक मूल्य नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं। पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान आधारभूत रसायनों एवं उवरकों आधारभूत औषधियों, आधारभूत धातुओं, कोयला और पेट्रोलियम, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के प्रमुख उत्पाद हैं, के मूल्य परिशोधन के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कुछ ऐसे उत्पाद, जो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उत्पादों से मिलते-जुलते हैं, के तुलनात्मक मूल्यों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Projects Undertaken on Turn-Key Basis in Foreign Countries

6298. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken by Indian firms on turn-key basis in foreign countries;

(b) the names of Indian firms and the type of turn-key projects undertaken by them in other countries;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by them from the projects during the last two years; and

(d) the number of Indian employed by them in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The exact number of turn-key projects undertaken by Indian firms abroad is not available. As per the information available with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, 33 projects for turnkey plant and machinery have been undertaken by Indian firms since the year 1976-77 upto January, 1979.

(b) A list of major Indian firms alongwith nature of turn-key projects undertaken by them abroad is appended.

(c) Separate export figures for turnkey projects are not available. The export of capital goods and machinery, including supply against turnkey projects, has been as follows:

Year	Value in Crores of Rs.
1976-77	176·07
1977-78	200·14
April-December, 1978 .	180·44

(d) The exact number of Indians employed specifically on turn-key projects is not available.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Nature of project	Country	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	B.H.E.L., New Delhi . . .	(a) Power generation and distribution. (b) Sub-station and thermal boiler	Libya	102·00
2	EMC Steelal Ltd., Calcutta . (PEC)	Design, erection and supply of transmission line.	Dubai	8·00
3	Testeels Ltd., Ahmedabad .	Design, erection and supply of transmission line.	Laos	3·86
4	Siemens India Limited, Bombay.	Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project.	Burma	0·48
5	Jyoti Limited, Baroda . .	Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project.	Nepal	3·55
6	Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay .	Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project.	Algeria Egypt Egypt	3·08 11·11 15·80
7	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota .	Instrument for power station	Malaysia	3·63

1	2	3	4	5
8	Walchandnagar Indus. Limited Poona.	Design, erection and supply of sugar plant.	Tanzania	30·26
9	Agrima Project and Engg. Consultancy Services, Bombay.	Design, erection and supply of sugar Plant.	Kenya	3·50
10	Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay.	Design, erection and supply of sugar plant.	Bangladesh	5·69
11	Deccan Mechanical and Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., Poona.	Design, erection and supply of sugar plant.	Somalia	1·57
12	Consortium of Textile machinery Mfrs. (Lakshmi Textile Exporters, Coimbatore).	Supply erection and commissioning of textile plant.	Tanzania	7·72
13	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Limited, Hyderabad.	Technical know-how erection and supply of asbestos cement plant.	Dubai	2·70
14	Larsen and Toubro Limted, Bombay.	Supply and erection of dairy plant	Yemen Arab Republic.	1·44
15	Trading Engineers International Pvt. Limited, New Delhi.	Supply and erection of pumping station and related works of irrigation.	Tanzania	1·40
16	Engineering Projects (I), Limited, New Delhi.	(*a*) Supply and erection of pumping station and related works of irrigation.	Thailand	2·00
		(*b*) Water treatment plant	Iraq	16·00
	Texmaco Limited, Calcutta.	Construction gate, hoists and other structures for dam.	Malawi	1·16
18	Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay.	Construction (Rehabilitation) and supply of railway bridges.	Philippines	5·24
19	Hind Galvanising and Engg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Design, erection & supply of transmission line.	Malaysia	2·89

Business offered and given to M/s. Rolls Royce Limited

6299. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of business offered and given to M/s. Rolls Royce Limited, U.K., prior to Shri Sanjay Gandhi's apprenticeship appointment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The date of appointment of Shri Sanjay Gandhi as apprentice with M/s. Rolls Royce Ltd., U.K., is not known. However Indian Airlines and Air-India have purchased spares for maintenance of their respective fleet of aircraft from the firm from 1971-72 onwards as under:—

Year	Indian Airlines	Air India
	Rs.	Rs.
1971-72	90,92,150·00	52,58,000·00
1972-73	24,14,464·62	26,92,000·00
1973-74	22,88,129·79	39,77,000·00
1974-75	57,18,915·93	73,20,000·00
1975-76	97,78,976·40	1,15,79,000·00
1976-77	1,08,14,298·48	1,12,19,000·00
1977-78	1,77,08,991·40	2,55,67,000·00
1978—Jan. 79	57,80,255·64	2,20.28,000·00

Merger of Agriculture Finance Corporations with Agriculture Refinance Corporations

6300. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any plans to merge the Agriculture Finance Corporations with the Agriculture Refinance Corporations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Reserve Bank of India have constituted a committee to review the existing arrangements for institutional credit for agricultural and rural development, including operations of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the services provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा स्वैच्छिक घोषणाओं के लिए बाण्डों का जारी किया जाना

6302. श्री युवराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों ने स्वेच्छा से काले धन की घोषणा की थी, उनको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए अनेक बाण्ड अब भी बैंक के पास पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन बाण्डों पर 5.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज का भुगतान भी किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या दो महीने की अवधि के भीतर इन बाण्डों को न लेने की स्थिति में इन बाण्डों को बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने काले धन की घोषणा की है और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी धनराशि का घोषणा की गई है और उन व्यक्तितयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक बाण्ड नहीं लिए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (घ). 5 3/4 प्रतिशत बांड, 1985 इस उद्देश्य से जारी किये गए थे कि आयोत्पादक

(डिक्लेरेण्ट्स) आय और सम्पत्ति का स्वेच्छया प्रकटन अध्यादेश, 1975 (जिसे 1976 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था) की धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत स्वेच्छा से अपनी आय को तथा उक्त अध्यादेश की धारा 15(1) के अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्पत्ति को प्रकट कर सकें। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रिजर्व बैंक ने 2½ लाख से अधिक बाण्ड जारी किए थे जिनमें से केवल बहुत कम प्रतिशत भाग मुख्यत: औपचारिकताएं पूरी नहीं किये जाने के कारण निवेशकों ने अब तक नहीं लिये हैं।

धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकट किये गए ब्यौरे गोपनीय हैं और धारा 12 के अंतर्गत उनको बताने की मनाही है। धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत की गई घोषणाओं को छोड़कर जो अन्य घोषणाएं की गई हैं वे 17 हजार से अधिक हैं। मांगी गई सूचना को इकटठा करने में जो बहुत अधिक प्रयास और परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी, हां। जिस तारीख को बांड जारी किये गए हैं अर्थात् जिस तारीख को निवेश किये गये हैं उस तारीख से उन पर ब्याज देय है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Distribution of Imported Edible Oils

6303. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of edible oils to be imported this year through S.T.C and other private parties;

(b) the mode of distribution to ensure that even the far-flung areas are also served according to their demands; and

(c) the names of private parties importing this oil and what shall be their disposal of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The import of all edible oils/oilseeds has been canalised through S.T.C. with effect from 2-12-1978. The quantity of edible oils to be imported during 1979-80 by the S.T.C. would be determined from time to time in the context of the various relevant factors including demand and indigenous availability of oils. As regards the distribution, the requirements of imported edible oils by the vanaspati industry and by the State Governments for issue through Public Distribution System are already being met satisfactorily through the S.T.C. As regards the other consumers, the present arrangement envisages supply of oils/seeds by the S.T.C. after import, to the private refiners/crushers for sale through the normal trade channels.

With the canalisation of imports through S.T.C. the import by private parties has been discontinued except against certain firm commitments entered into by some of them prior to 2-12-78. How much would actually be so imported by which party during 1979-80 is not known, but the quantum of such imports is likely to be not much. There is no control imposed on the distribution of oils imported by private parties.

Traders Seeking Permissions for Export of Silver

6304. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of silver traders are running from pillar to post seek- tonnes of silver orders for which were booked prior to Government ban on exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that STC, the only canalising agency for silver exports has charged these traders its usual commission of about Rs. 5 lakhs; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ameliorate the conditions of these traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Government have received representations from Silver Traders requesting for grant of permission for export of silver against contracts with S.T.C. prior to ban on exports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to allow export in cases fulfilling certain specified criteria.

Premission to ply Tourist and Civil Planes to Jammu and Kashmir Government

6305. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have approached the Central Government to give permission to them (Kashmir Government) to ply their own tourist and civil planes;

(b) if so, whether this is due to India Government's inability to ply more planes to Jammu and Kashmir State that require greater number of planes to carry tourists to Jammu and Kashmir area than the number which India Government ply to that State; and

(c) whether Jammu and Kashmir going tourists are stranded for days together due to non-availability of accommodation to and fro Jammu and Kashmir State area?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has provided adequate capacity to facilitate movement of tourists to Jammu and Kashmir. It also operates additional flights as and when necessary.

लुधियाना में हवाई अड्डा

6306. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लुधियाना में होज़री उद्योगों में निरन्तर वृद्धि को देखते हुए पंजाब सरकार तथा वहां के लोगों ने केन्द्र सरकार से वहां हवाई अड्डा स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस अनुरोध पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वहां हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण संभवत: कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). पंजाब सरकार ने, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा लुधियाना के लिए इस आधार पर विमान सेवाओं का परिचालन करने का प्रस्ताव किया था कि यदि आवश्यक हो तो वह सरकार इसके लिए उपदान देने को भी तैयार थी । यद्यपि लुधियाना पंजाब राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में से एक है, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के लिए अपने टर्बो प्रॉप विमानों की सीमित संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, अपनी विमान सेवाओं को लुधियाना तक बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है । तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि लुधियाना अभी

आबादी वाले उन 50 केन्द्रों में से एक है जिनको तीसरी वायु सेवाओं के परिचालन संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की है । समिति की सिफारिशों की फिलहाल सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

पंजाब में जनता होटल

6307. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में जनता होटल खोलने के बारे में सरकार की कोई योजना है ताकि लोगों को 5/4 स्टार होटलों में न जाना पड़े जो कि बहुत महंगे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये होटल 1979-80 में किन स्थानों में खोले जायेंगे और ये कब तक तैयार ही जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) तथा (ख). पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में, संसाधनों पर निर्भर करते हुए, दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास के चार महानगरों में 1250 बैड वाले यात्री निवासों (जनता होटलों) के निर्माण और अन्य केन्द्रों पर अपेक्षाकृत छोटे यूनिटों के निर्माण की जिनका निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद किया जाएगा, परिकल्पना की गई है । केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत पंजाब में यात्री निवासों (जनता होटलों) के निर्माण का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यदि गैर सरकारी उद्यमकर्ता जनता होटलों के निर्माण में रुचि रखते हों तो उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा ।

Amount outstandng under P.L.-480

6308. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding against the country under P.L.-480 and the full details thereof; and

(b) whether Government have to pay interest thereon also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There is no *rupee* amount under P.L. 480 outstanding against the Government of India. The US Government made a grant of their P.L. 480 rupee holdings to the Government of India in February, 1974 and the said funds were extinguished by that grant.

During the year 1967 to 1978, the U.S. also supplied under P.L. 480 certain agricultural commodities against long-term loans repayable in *dollars*. The outstanding amount of such loans repayable in dollars stood at $ 656.34 million as on 1-10-78.

(b) The interest rate on the outstanding P.L. 480 dollar loans is between 2 to 3 per cent per annum.

पंजाब में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना

6309. **चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दंतवाला समिति ने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने पर बल दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय पंजाब में कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ग) पंजाब में 1979–80 में इन बैंकों की और अधिक शाखायें खोलने के बारे में सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और और वे किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की कोई नई शाखा नहीं खोली जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, दांतवाला समिति ने, वर्तमान सहकारी ढांचा, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं के जाल, ऋण अन्तर तथा ऐसी ही अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश के उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में, और अधिक ऐसे बैंकों के खोलने की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) इस समय, पंजाब में कोई क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). चूंकि पंजाब में इस समय कोई भी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत नहीं है, इसलिए इस प्रकार के बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Arrears of Income Tax and Wealth Tax of Top Hundred

6310. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of the top hundred people who are having income tax and wealth tax arrears to be settled with the Government in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) what is the total arrears of income tax dues and wealth tax dues to be collected now; and

(c) what are the steps taken to make the collection of arrears effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLH): (a) The requisite information is being collated and verified. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) As far as Income-tax is concerned, the information as on 31-3-79 is not yet available. The arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31-12-78 were as under:—

	(Amount in crores of Rs.) Provisional
(i) Tax in arrears . . .	730·06
(ii) Demand created but not fallen due for collection	291·14

Similar information for wealth-tax will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) A statement showing some of the recent steps taken in this regard was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5599 answered on 30th March, 1979.

डी-आयल्ड केक्स (खली) का निर्यात

6311. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति** तथा **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 में डी-आयल्ड केक्स (ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन्स) के निर्यात का कुल कितना कोटा दिया था ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में कितनी मात्रा में डी-आयल्ड केक्स का निर्यात करने का विचार है उसमें से कितनी मात्रा की मंजूरी अब तक दी जा चुकी है और यह मन्जूरी कब दी गई थी ;

(ग) मई से अगस्त 1979 तक और सितम्बर से दिसम्बर 1979 तक डी-आल्ड केक्स का लगभग कितना कोटा निर्यात के लिये मंजूर किया जायेगा और उसकी घोषणा कब तक की जायेगी;

(घ) क्या ग्राउन्डनट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन्स इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसोसिएशन, राजकोट ने उनको 20–1–1979 को ग्राउन्डनट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन्स के निर्यात के बारे में कोई योजना दी है और यदि हां, तो उस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने यह योजना स्वीकार कर ली है और यदि हां, तो कब और कैसे, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस योजना को कब तक स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1978 के लिये रिलीज किया गया मूंगफली निस्सारण का कुल निर्यात कोटा 8 लाख मे० टन था ।

(ख) से (ङ) 1978 की अधिकतम सीमा के आधार पर निर्यात पूरे करने की समय सीमा को 31–3–79 तक बढ़ा दिया गया । 1979 की अधिकतम सीमा के आधार पर मूंगफली निस्सारण के निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत मार्गीकृत है और निर्यात के लिये आरम्भिक अधिकतम सीमा पहले ही रिलीज की जा चुकी है । अन्तिम कोटे का निर्धारण विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और मूंगफली निस्सारण उद्योग ऐसोसिएशन राजकोट जैसी हितबद्ध पार्टियों के अभ्यावेदनों पर समुचित रूप से विचार करने के बाद किया जायेगा ।

पोरबन्दर हवाई अड्डे पर सुविधाएं

6312. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोरबंदर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, पोरबन्दर ने 17 फरवरी 1979 को नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली को एक पत्र लिखा है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबंदर हवाई अड्डे पर विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाएं जो इस आशय का निर्णय दिये जाने के बावजूद अभी उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पत्र का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसमें क्या मांगे की गई हैं ;

(ग) पोरबंदर हवाई अड्डे पर क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जायेंगी तथा इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा ये सब सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी; और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं में से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक 17-2-1979 का पत्र नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । तथापि, पोरबंदर विमान-क्षेत्र के विकास के बारे में विगत काल में चेम्बर आफ कामर्स से अन्य पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). एच० एस०—748 प्रकार के विमानों की परिचालन व्यवस्था के लिए क्रमशः 10 लाख रुपये तथा 8 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पर्याप्त सुविधाओं वाले एक नये टर्मीनल भवन और एक नये तकनीकी ब्लाक के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । निर्माण-कार्य ,1979-80 के दौरान प्रारम्भ कर देने की आशा है । छठी योजनावधि में 2 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बिजली पानी सप्लाई तथा अन्य आनुषांगिक सुविधाओं में भी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पहले यह प्रस्ताव था कि नये टर्मीनल भवन का निर्माण होने तक, साथ वाले हैंगर में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी जाएं, परन्तु पुनर्विचार करने पर अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक अर्ध-स्थायी इमारत का निर्माण किया जाए ।

Construction of State Bank building at Port Blair

6313. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands allotted for construction of State Bank building at Port Blair and other areas in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are lying unused for decades; and

(b) if so, when the lands are likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that two plots of land at Port Blair and Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were allotted to the bank in the year 1972. After negotiations between the Island authorities and the State Bank it was decided that the former will construct the building on behalf of the bank on "deposit" basis. Accordingly plans of the buildings have been prepared by the P.W.D. Andamans and the bank is awaiting the receipt of detailed estimates for construction. The construction of both the buildings will start soon after the detailed estimates are received by the bank.

Collection of Income Tax from Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6314. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total collection of income-tax from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether there is unrecovered income-tax lying against the assessees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, to what extent and names of such assessees and what action Government propose to recover the said amount;

(c) whether Government had carried any income-tax raid in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what was the result; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the need to have an I.T.O. posted at Port Blair for effective and efficient working of income-tax matters in this Union Territory; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The amount of income-tax collections from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is as under:—

Financial Year	Income-tax collection
	Rs.
1975-76	15·05 lakhs
1976-77	14·81 lakhs
1977-78	13·33 lakhs

(b) As on 28-2-1979, the aggregate amount of tax in arrears against the assessees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands amounted to Rs. 7.79 lakhs; the demand created against such assessees which had not fallen due for collection as on the same date amounted to Rs. 1.92 lakhs. These arrears are due from a large number of taxpayers and it will take considerable time and labour to get a list of all such taxpayers. However it has been ascertained that arrears exceeding Rs. 50,000 were not due from any single taxpayer.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, steps are being taken in accordance with law by the Income-tax authorities concerned to recover the arrears of tax.

(c) No search under section 132 of the Income-tax Act is reported to have been carried out in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) At present, no proposal to open an Income-tax Office at Port Blair is under consideration of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Port Blair-Madras Air Service Via Car Nicobar Air service

6315. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government now proposes to have Port Blair-Madras via Car Nicobar air service in view of the growing public demand, if so, when, if no, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the distance of Port Blair-Calcutta and Calcutta-Delhi; and

(c) whether Government are planning to have a new air strip at Port Blair; if so, what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines will consider introducing an air service between Madras and Port Blair as soon as their fleet is augmented.

(b) The distance from Port Blair to Calcutta is 1481 Kms. and from Calcutta to Delhi 1320 kilometres.

(c) The need for constructing a new airport at Port Blair is under examination.

मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कलकत्ता को भेजी गई शिकायत

6317. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० द्वारा बैंकों से ऋण लेने के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2404 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कलकत्ता ने इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० के बारे में भारतीय

रिजर्व बैंक, कलकत्ता को भेजी गई 13 अगस्त, 1977 की शिकायत की एक प्रति अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच किये जाने से पूर्व ही कम्पनी के मालिकों को मिल गई थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इससे जांच का मुख्य प्रयोजन निष्फल हो गया है क्योंकि जिनके बारे में जांच की जानी थी, उन लेखा पुस्तकों और अन्य दस्तावेजों में कम्पनी ने पहले ही शुद्धि कर ली थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई सूचना का ब्यौरा 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2404 के बारे में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति में *11-5-78* को सदन के पटल पर रखे गये कार्यान्वयन विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि यह बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि मैसर्स नालीकृत प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी गई शिकायत की एक प्रति उस कम्पनी को मिली है या नहीं । अलबत्ता, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इस मामले में यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक से बातचीत की है ।

प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से आय

6318. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से वर्ष 1960-61 से 1978-79 तक, वर्षवार, कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कृषि तथा गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों से अप्रत्यक्ष करों से, वर्ष वार, कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1960 61 से 1978 79 तक केन्द्र, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व ।

(करोड़ रुपए)

वर्ष	प्रत्यक्ष कर*			अप्रत्यक्ष कर @
	कृषि क्षेत्र से**	गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र से	जोड़	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61 .	107.49	294.58	402.07	948.34
1961-62 .	110.52	338.67	449.19	1093.79
1962-63 .	134.02	426.04	560.06	1305.01
1963-64 .	139.92	552.71	692.63	1631.92

1	2	3	4	5
1964–65 .	139.27	603.05	742.32	1856.48
1965–66 .	130.09	604.05	734.14	2187.45
1966–67 .	105.44	661.39	766.83	24.9436
1967–68 .	119.94	660.18	780.12	2675.39
1968–69 .	135.66	703.94	839.60	2919.13
1969–70 .	130.18	832.86	963.04	3236.97
1970–71 .	131.35	877.72	1009.07	3743.34
1971–72 .	115.11	1055.84	1170.95	44.0423
1972–73 .	106.86	1239.23	1346.09	5089.68
1973–74 .	171.35	1380.78	1552.13	5836.45
1974–75 .	176.25	1657.62	1833.87	7389.19
1975–76 .	262.58	2230.07	2492.65	8689.18
1976–77 .	222.04	2362.50	2584.54	97.4720
1977–78† .	211.95	2516.05	2728.00	10514.02
1978–79†† .	221.93	2710.13	2932.06	11680.60

† संशोधित अनुमान

†† बजट अनुमान

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* इसमें निगम कर, आय कर, सम्पत्ति शुल्क, ब्याज कर, धन कर, दान कर, भू-राजस्व और कृषि संबंधी आय कर शामिल हैं।

** भू-राजस्व और कृषि संबंधी आय कर।

@ इसमें सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क, राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क, स्टाम्प शुल्क, पंजीकरण फीस, सामान्य बिक्री कर, वाहनों पर कर, मनोरंजन, माल और यात्रियों पर कर, बिजली पर कर और शुल्क और गन्ने की खरीद पर कर उपकर शामिल हैं।

Contracts to Messrs Transport Corporation of India

6319. SHRI EDUARDO FELERIO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the different Government undertakings which gave contracts to Messrs Transport Corporation of India for transportation of goods;

(b) the procedure followed by Government undertakings in issuing transport contracts to private firms for the transport of goods;

(c) whether tenders are called for in the issue of such contracts; and

(d) whether the procedure indicated at (b) and (c) above was followed in respect of Messrs Transport Corporation of India before transport contracts were issued to that firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) 17 Enterprises out of the 91 Public Enterprises who have responded so far have utilised the services of Messrs Transport Corporation of India for transportation of goods.

The names of these Enterprises are given in Statement I.

(b) to (d). The Public Enterprises, by and large, follow the usual practice of calling tenders from the transporters and award the transportation contract to the lowest bidder, keeping in view their capacity and suitability required in specific cases. This principle has been followed by these Enterprises while giving transportation contracts to the Transport Corporation of India Ltd.

Statement—I

Name of Public Enterprises

1. National Seeds Corporation of India
2. Delhi Transport Corporation
3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
4. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
5. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur
6. Jessop and Co. Ltd.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
8. Indian Dairy Corporation
9. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.
10. The Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Division India Ltd.
11. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
12. National Building Construction Corporation Limited.
13. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
14. Indian Oil Blending Ltd.
15. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.
16. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
17. Mazagon Dock Ltd.

Study by Trade Development Authority for Export of Electronic Components

6320. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL, SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Trade Development Authority for export of Electronic Components, selected items in automobile ancillaries and scientific instruments for laboratories for use in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries which have requested India to extend its co-operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes. Trade Development Authority conducted about 25 market survey|studies in selected markets in Western Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

(b) The studies were conducted on product adaptation, design modifications, quality improvement, marketing and distribution channels of different markets. Information on details of customs procedures, safety regulations, packaging and labelling requirements of these markets was also collected. Importers of specific items for promoting exports were identified.

(c) Trade Development Authority received cooperation of selected countries in Western Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Iran while carrying out th studies in their territories.

Suggestions made by Kaul Committee for lowering Shipping charges at Kandla Port

6321. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COORPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kaul Committee appointed to pinpaint problem obstructing Kandla Ports Development have suggested lowering shipping charges at Kandla Port;

(b) if so, how many of their suggestions have been accepted;

(c) when they are likely to be implemented; and

(d) what will be net effect on our economy for such acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to(d). The Kaul Committee has recommended that shipping and port charges payable by liner vessels at Kandla Port should be fixed in such a way that the same are lower than those at Bombay. The Board of Trustees of Kandla Port has already approved this recommendation in their meeting held on 26th March, 1979 and the same is being sent to the government for their approval.

Selling of Flat known as Chitrakoot, Bombay by Shrimati Padma K. Desai

6322. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Shrimati Padma K. Desai, wife of Shri Kanti Desai, the son of Prime Minister, sold a flat in a building known as Chitrakoot in Bombay;

(b) the name of the party who purchased the flat and the purchase price disclosed by the person who purchased the flat;

(c) the sale price disclosed in the income-tax return submitted by Shrimati Padma Desai and that adopted to arrive at the Capital Gains Tax;

(d) if the sale price adopted in the assessment of Shrimati Padma Desai was not the same as the amount shown in the books of purchaser, reasons thereof; and

(e) what action Government propose to take on the income earned in this transaction in the hands of the persons who earned them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The flat was purchased by M|s Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (now known as M/s. Empire Industries Ltd.) Bombay. The price disclosed by the purchaser was Rs. 3,50,000 comprising of Rs. 2 lakhs given by cheque to Smt. Padma K. Desai and the balance to the broker.

(c) and (d). Smt. Padma Desai had disclosed Rs. 2 lakhs as sale price in the return of income filed by her and had computed capital gain on that basis. The Assessing Officer, relying mainly on the narration contained in a receipt given by the broker to the purchasing Company in respect of advance deposit/ part payment for sale of this flat, adopted the sale price of the flat, after deducting commission and transfer charges, at Rs. 3.25 lakhs in the assessment of Smt. Padma Desai. On appeal by the assessee, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, after considering the evidence on record and comparing sale price of other flats in an equally posh area, held that the flat had been sold for Rs. 2 lakhs only.

(e) The Income-tax authorities have initiated action to investigate the matter further to find out who is the person who earned the difference. Necessary action as warranted by the results of investigation will be taken.

Reported Comments made by High Court against Officer of the Finance Ministry

6323. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in the Blitz Weekly of 6th January, 1979, that some comments were made by the High Court against an officer of the Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, the exact nature of the High Court's remarks against the concerned officer and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). In the judgement dated the 9th May, 1972 of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ No. 1055 of 1970 filed by Shri Bishun Narain, the then Lower Division Clerk in the Ministry of Finance against Union of India and others there were certain passages which appeared to be of adverse nature against Shri K. B. Parsai, the then Senior Hindi Officer and now Special Officer (Hindi) in the Ministry of Finance. These passages are contained in pages 6-12 in the copy of the text of the judgement which is now laid on the Table of the House.
[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT—4254/79].

The matter was carefully examined and the Government finally took the view that the said passages could more appropriately be regarded as a summary of the submissions and contentions of the petitioner rather than the Court's own findings or adverse comments against Shri Parsai. The question of taking action against Shri K. B. Parsai on the basis of the judgment, in question, did not, therefore, arise.

ITDC workers' Relay Hunger Strike

6324. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of India Tourism Development Corporation had staged a relay hunger-strike demanding a probe into the acts of nepotism, favouritism and victimization of the workers;

(b) whether the ITDC Officers Welfare Association have given in writing their demands if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what action have Government taken to clarify the situation and fix responsibility on those who are guilty?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Government is not aware of any relay hunger strike in the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited but a few employees of the ITDC staged 'dharna' on 24-11-78 for one day. The ITDC received a notice of 'dharna' etc. against the alleged misrule in ITDC in November, 1978 from the General Secretaries of the ITDC Officers Association, Ashoka Hotel Mazdoor Janata Union and Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh. The main points raised in this notice are given in the attached statement.

All the 19 specific allegations arising out of the points in the statement had been carefully looked into by the Management of India Tourism Development Corporation. Out of this, 13 were found to be without substance and 4 are under examination. Corrective action has been taken with reference to the remaining 2 allegations.

Statement

The following points were raised in the notice of 'dharna':—

(a) Irregular appointments and out of turn promotions to favourites.

(b) Victimisations through transfers and other means of harassments.

(c) No drafting of service|promotion rules although the Corporation has a standing of almost 9 years.

(d) Centralisation of power in Headquarter, causing heart burning delays in decision making.

(e) Top heavy Management with accelarated promotions only at higher levels which is eating into the profits of the organisation.

(f) Disparity in fringe benefits between unit to unit and between officers and other employees.

(g) Arbitrary creations|abolition of posts to suit favoured appointments|promotions.

(h) Denying employees rightful promotions by not filling vacant posts.

Alleged Corrupt Practices in the management of New Bank of India

6325. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received several memoranda and letters from the Rajasthan Bank Employees Union regarding various corrupt practicies going on in the top management of the New Bank of India;

(b) whether they have made specific charges of corruption and various malpractices against the Chairman of the Bank, the General Manager, the Divisional Manager of Rajasthan and the former branch Manager of the New Bank of India at Kota;

(c) whether they also have brought to the notice of the Government several press reports to substantiate their charges;

(d) if so, what are the details of the charges levelled; and

(e) what action have been taken against the people whom charges of very serious nature has been levelled and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) to (e). Government received several complaints from Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union containing allegations against the officers of the New Bank of India Limited. Some of these complaints also enclosed Press reports in this regard.

The complaints contained allegations about acquisition of property worth lakhs by certain officers of the bank, sanction of loans and advances to persons allegedly of doubtful integrity, excessive expenditure on entertainments and furniture, drawal of TA for first class in respect of journeys performed by cheaper means, casteism in promotion, collection of black money by a Branch Manager of the bank etc. The allegations were investigated by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank observed that the bank had taken appropriate action against the Branch Manager, who had enabled certain parties to get extra interest by opening accounts in the names of their relations. The allegations made against other officers were not substantiated by the records of the bank.

Diversion of Funds, Excise Duty and Income Tax by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.

6326. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various acts of diversion funds, evasion of excise duty and income tax, by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. were also brought to the direct knowledge of financial Institutions viz. Industrial Development of Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.,

(b) what action was taken by them in the matter; and

(c) the role of nominee Directors of financial institutions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The financial institutions have seen copies of the show cause notices issued by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur and the Company Law containing various allegations against the management of Swadeshi Polytex Limited (SPL).

(b) The matter has been taken up by the financial institutions with S.P.L. which has informed the institutions that it has requested the Collector of Central Excise to furnish documents and statements in support of the show cause notice to enable it to submit a formal reply. The allegations contained in the show cause notice issued by Company Law Board and comments of SPL thereon have been examined by IDBI, which has sought certain clarifications from SPL to take a view in the matter.

(c) The nominee directors of the institutions, apart from looking after the interest of their institutions, take steps to ensure that its operations are conducted on healthy lines. They are keeping the nominating institutions informed of the important matters discussed at the Board meetings. They also keep a close watch on the working of the company.

Extension of date for Sugar Export Contracts

6327. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had extended the last date for registering sugar export contracts by sugar factories with the State Trading Corporation upto the end of March last;

(b) if so, how many times the date was extended;

(c) what were the main reasons for the extensions of the date;

(d) how many sugar factories have so far registered for sugar exports contracts; and

(e) whether no encouraging response has come forward from the sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The date was extended twice in order to enable sugar factories to secure orders for export of sugar.

(d) and (e). One sugar factory has registered export contract for 10 tonnes.

'NAFED Harassing Potato Grower'

6328. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published in Patriot, New Delhi dated 5th March, 1979 page 4 under the caption "NAFED harassing potato growers"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item inter-alia brings out two allegations viz. (i) the growers being charged Rs. 4 per gunny bag that included octroi charge of 60 paise per bag and (ii) the purchasing agents of both NAFED and the MARKFED were accepting only "quality" potatoes and rejecting major part on flimsy grounds. According to NAFED, the farmers are provided with empty gunny bages free of cost in which they bring their potaties. The local marketing comperatives procuring potato an behalf of NAFED and MARKEFED, however, charge Rs. 4 by way of security deposit for each empty gunny bag. This amount is refunded to them at the time of making payment of the stock supplied by the concerned farmers. Hence, the facts in this regard have not been reported correctly. The Punjab Government has waived octroi fee. The question of collecting octroi charges as reported therefore does not arise. In so far as the aleged rejection of stocks on flimsy grounds is concerned it has been made known by NAFED and MARKEFED that the purchases are confined to 'Chandramukhi' variety of potatoes with 45 mm and above sizes. The potatoes to be purchased have to be fully matured, well cured with set skin and fit for keeping in cold storage or for export purposes. The potato is also expected to be free from disease, dirt, cuts greens and bruises. The staff responsible for checking the quality is required to keep these criteria in mind. In view of the above mentioned facts, the allegation regarding harassment to potato growers by NAFED is not justified and, hence, no action is called for in this behalf.

फरवरी और मार्च महीनों में वर्षा और ओला-वृष्टि का होना

6329. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गत दो वर्षों में देश के बहुत से हिस्सों में फरवरी और मार्च के महीनों में वर्षा और ओला वृष्टि की एक नई प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न हुई है जिससे फसलों को भारी क्षति होती है ;

(ख) इस परिवर्तन के क्या कारण हैं और इस समस्या को हल करने और पकी हुई फसल को क्षति से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को फरवरी तथा मार्च, 1978 और फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान उत्तरी तथा मध्य भारत के बहुत बड़े भाग पर सामान्य से अधिक वर्षा तथा ओला-वृष्टि होने की जानकारी है । इस बात का कोई निर्णायक प्रमाण नहीं है कि यह घटनाचक्र मौसम में किसी नयी प्रवृत्ति के आरम्भ होने का द्योतक है ।

(ग) मौसम परिवर्तन तथा उसकी परिवर्तनशीलता पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए विश्व मौसम संगठन ने 1980—83 के दौरान कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक विश्व मौसम कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है । इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन पर 30 अप्रैल से 9 मई, 1979 तक होने वाली विश्व मौसम संगठन की दसवीं कांग्रेस द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा । भारत को इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने की आशा है । प्रभावित मौसम प्रवृत्तियों तथा अधिकताओं से संबंधित मौसमी रिकार्डों

की जांच करने के बारे में अनुसंधान कार्य भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग में पहले से ही चल रहा है। अभी तक भारतीय मौसम में किसी सुव्यवस्थित प्रवृत्ति अथवा आवधिकता का पता नहीं चल पाया है।

Undercutting of prices of Galvanised Steel Tension Bars

6330. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether undercutting of prices by some small manufacturers of galvanised steel tension bars may cost India the U.S. fence market, if so, to what extent;

(b) if so, whether a note was received from the U.S. office of the Engineering Export Promotion Council on the performance of the Indian firms which participated in the 17th annual fence industrial convention held in New Orleans in the U. S. in January, 1979;

(c) if so, what are the details of the note received from the N.S.;

(d) whether India has been the major supplier of galvanised steel tension bars to the U. S. fence market; and

(e) steps being taken to clear the misunderstanding in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (e). The Engineering Export Promotion Council has received a report from the Regional Manager of the Council at Chicago regarding the participation by the Members of the Council in the International Fence Show at New Orleans, USA, from January 25 to January 27, 1979, which mentions that some small exporters have recently entered the field of galvanised steel tension bars exports to USA and that some of them were offering under hand discount to gain entry into the market. The floor prices for the export of tension bars have been fixed by the concerned panel of the Engineering Export Promotion Council. No complaint has been received by the EEPC so far regarding the violation of the floor prices fixed for the export of this item. Action is possible on receipt of specific complaints and EEPC has asked the Regional Manager, Chicago, to furnish further details.

Production and Export of Iron Ore

6331. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production and export of Iron ore, year-wise, from 1975-76 to 1978-79;

(b) who are the importers of our iron and quantity imported by each, year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79;

(c) cost of production per tonne, of iron ore year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79;

(d) price (per tonne) realised through export year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-70; and

(e) what steps, if any are being taken to secure remunerative prices for the country's iron ore exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) (i) Production of iron ore from 1975-76 to 1978-79 has been as under:—

Year	Qty. Million Tonnes
1975-76 . .	42·2
1976-77 . .	42·2
1977-78 . .	44·0 (Provisional
1978-79 . .	Not available

(ii) Exports of iron ore from 1975- 76 to 1978-79 have been as under:—

Qty. Million Tonnes

Year	Export by MMTC	Exports by Private shippers	Total Exports	
1975-76	11·618	10·896	22·514	
1976-77	11·738	11·360	23·098	
1977-78	12·297	9·317	21·614	
1978-7	13·652	N·A.	13.652	(for MMTC only)

(b) A statement showing destination-wise exports of iron ore from 1975-76 to 1978-79 is attached.

(c) Pithead cost of production per tonne of iron ore varies widely from mine to mine depending upon the degree of mechanisation, overburden ratio, nature of ore, level of production etc.

(d) The avarage unit value realisation per tonnes on export of iron ore by MMTC since 1975-76 has been as under:—

Year	Rs. per tonne
1975-76	110·93
1976-77	126·79
1977-78	133·37
1973-79	120·33

(e) The question of improving realisation of iron ore prices has, *inter-alia*, been the subject of discussion in international bodies like the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries and UNCTAD.

Statement

Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore from India.

Qty. Million Tonnes

Destination	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	*1978-79
Japan	17·180	17·770	16·647	8·345
U. S. A.	0·029	0·132	..	..
East Europe				
Rumania	2·032	1·602	1·824	3·260
Czechoslovakia	0·403	0·498	0·438	0·169
Poland	0·575	0·329	0·025	..
Hungary	0·133	0·192	0·149	0·072
Germany (East)	..	0·289	0·489	0·431
Yugoslavia	..	0·026	0·316	0·269
Bulgaria	0·118	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	3·261	2·936	3·265	4·201

(Qty. Million Tonnes)

Destination	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	*1978-79
West Europe				
Holland	0·586	0·608	0·082	..
Italy	0·170	0·029	0·564	..
Germany (West)	0·350	0·239	..	..
Belgium	0·035	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	1·141	0·876	0·646	..
Others				
South Korea	0·605	0·916	0·802	0·831
Taiwan	0·137	0·134	0·117	..
Iraq	0·019	0·024	0·108	0·070
Turkey	0·142	0·261	..	..
U. A. E.	..	0·049	0·018	0·153
Kenya	..	..	0·011	..
China	..	..	..	0·053
SUB-TOTAL	0·903	1·384	1·056	1·107
GRAND TOTAL	22·514	23·098	21·614	13·653
Break-up of the Total Exports				
M.M.T.C.	11·618	11·738	12·297	13·653
Pvt. Shippers	10·896	11·360	9·317	N.A.

*For MMTC only.

Supply of Sulphur by Foreign Countries

6232. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign suppliers/countries have not fulfilled their contractual obligations with India for the supply of sulphur during the last six month;

(b) if so, the names of these suppliers/countries giving also the extent to which the supply of sulphur has been affected; and

(c) remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the countries and the shortfall in the supply of sulphur by them against contracted quantities for shipment during 1978 and part of 1979 are as under:—

Name of the country	Shortfall in the supply of Sulphur
	(Metric Tonnes)
Poland (direct)	12,000
Poland (Supplies to be made from Iraq)	1,50,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10,000
U.S.S.R.	16,000
Iran	73,000
TOTAL	2,61,000

(c) Government is taking steps, through diplomatic channels and bilateral talks, to persuade the countries concerned to fulfil the contractual obligations in this regard.

Collaboration Agreements between I.T.C. and Sheraton Corporation

6333. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to re-examine the issue of collaboration agreement between I.T.C. and Sheraton Corporation, for construction of hotels in this country; and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). In terms of the existing guidelines for foreign collaboration in hotel industry, Government have accorded approval to the collaboration agreement between ITC Limited and Sheraton International Inc., USA. Government are, however, reviewing the whole question of the continued need for foreign collaboration in the hotel industry.

Male and Female Employees in custom and Excise Offices

6334. SHRI SAEED MURTAZA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of male and female employees in the Custom and Excise offices in the country;

(b) the strength of female employees in Delhi offices; and

(c) how many women employees have been transferred outside Delhi during the last two years and the number of those who have never been transferred and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exports and Business Organisation for Joint Trade Ventures with North America

6335. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters and Indian business and export organisations are considering possibilities of establishing joint trade ventures with their counterparts in North America for tapping markets in third countries;

(b) whether these Indian organisations are also aiming and ensuring a well regulated flow of Indian goods into the North American market as appeared in the 'Economic Times' of 19th February, 1979;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether these organisations have approached the Government in the matter; and

(e) if so, what is Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The setting up of joint trading ventures between Indian exporters and their counterparts in USA and Canada with a view to encouraging export of Indian products to that region and tapping markets in third countries forms part of the general recommendations of the Small Sector Team sponsored by Federation of Indian Export Organisations to USA and Canada in September-October, 1978.

(d) Government have received the report of the Team.

(e) As and when specific proposals are received from Indian exporters for setting up Trading joint ventures in North America, such proposals will be considered by Government in accordance with the general guidelines laid down for the purpose.

I.T. Raids in Bombay, Delhi Calcutta Allahabad and Azamgarh

6336. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities recently conducted raids in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Allahabad, Azamgarh and have unearthed investment of black money to the tune of over Rs. 24 lakhs;

(b) the names of persons/firms on which raids were conducted; and

(c) broad outlines of the goods/documents seized and action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Income-tax authorities searched the premises of the following two companies and persons connected with them simultaneously at Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Azamgarh in February, 1979:

(1) M/s. Randerian and Singh Ltd.	Bombay and Calcutta.
(2) M/s. Mau Cold Storage and Khandsary Sugar Factory	Azamgarh
(3) Sh. S. P. Singh, Managing Director	Bombay
(4) Sh. N. P. Singh, Director.	Bombay
(5) Shri G. K. Singh, Director	Allahabad
(6) Shri P. P. Singh, Director	Bombay
(7) Shri Ramnik M. Dhruv, Secretary Chief Accountant	Bombay
(8) Shri R. K. Singh, Mehtaji	Bombay
(9) Shri Benchansingh, Manager	Calcutta
(10) Shri Satish Singh	Azamgarh
(11) Shri S. P. Singh	Azamgarh

During the course of the search, books of account and documents including kacha books of account indicating tax evasion were seized. Scrutiny of the seized books of accotnt and documents is in progress and action as warranted by the Law will be taken after the investigations are completed.

Picnic-cum-tourist Centre at Khejari in Contai Area (West Bengal)

6337. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officers belonging to the Agricultural Ministry after making a survey of Contai subdivision of West Bengal suggested that a "Picnic-cum-tourist centre" be set up at Khejari in Contai Area;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps for setting up such a centre at Khejari; and

(c) if so, facts about implementation of such recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A team of scientists belonging to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Institutes visited the Contai Sub-Division in December, 1978 mainly to suggest development plans for the improvement of agriculture. The team observed that there was considerable scope for improving both agriculture and aquaculture and have submitted recommendations for comprehensive development of the area. One of the suggestions made was also for the development of a fish farm-cum-picnic spot at Khejari.

(b) and (c). The recommendation in this respect has been forwarded by the Union Ministry of Agriculture to the State Government for taking further action.

Suit against Air India by Artist of Long Island New York

6338. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an artist of Long Island New York has sued the Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Mrs. Bel Jon, Artist of Long Island, has filed a suit against Air India claiming US $789845 in connection with Mural at JFK Airport as per details below:—

	US $
Compensation	189345
Punitive damages for alleged failure of Air-India to give her credit for JFK Mural .	500000
Compensation	500
Punitive damages for alleged technical advice regarding shifting of mural from Fifth Avenue and Philadelphia offices to New 400 Park Avenue .	100000

After installation of Mural in 1973, Air-India agreed that Mrs. Bel Jon could place a small plaque on Mural reading "Mural by Bel Jon" in place of "Bel Jon Studios" along with the address and phone number, as the latter spoiled the beauty and asthetic value of the Mural. Accordingly this plaque was replaced by Air-India.

As regards shifting of Mural from Fifth Avenue and Philadelphia offices of Air-India to Air-India's new office at New 400 Park Avenue, as the quotation from Mrs. Bel Jon was comparatively much higher, the work was entrusted to another party.

Decision regarding waiver of medium term lending facility by I.M.F.

Deferred

6339. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20 nation Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund at a one-day meeting held in Washington deferred consideration of the proposal made by the developing countries for the creation of a medium-term lending facility to provide support to countries faced with balance of payment problems and another facility to assisting poorer countries in importing capital goods for developing;

(b) if so, what was the main reason for deferring the decision on lending facility;

(c) whether the Committee found the international picture unsatisfactory;

(d) if so, what were the other subjects discussed by the Committee; and

(e) what decisions were arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir, in some important respects.

(d) The subjects discussed at the Interim Committee were as follows:

(i) World Economic Outlook and the Working of the International Adjustment Process.

(ii) International Monetary Questions

—The Supplementary Financing Facility

—SDR matters—further uses.

—review of the questions of a substitution account.

(e) The Committee welcomed the entry into effect the Supplementary Financing Facility and the decisions on the use of Special Drawing Rights for making loans, settling obligations and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfers and supported active consideration in the Executive Board of a Substitution Account. The following observations were made by the Committee:

(i) The Committee found that the international economic picture remains unsatisfactory in some important respects, but looked forward to an improved payments situation among the industrial countries in 1979.

(ii) The Committee noted that while industrial growth had picked up in some industrial countries, it continued to remain inadequate in rest of the countries and was, therefore, unable to reduce the prevailing high levels of unemployment and induce stronger investment. Further, the volume of trade also grew at a slow pace as a consequence of slow growth and a rise in protectionist trade measures by developed countries. The Committee hoped that the impending Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva will help to reverse the trend toward protectionism.

(iii) The Committee noted high inflationary tendencies particularly in Europe and suggested stronger efforts by the countries concerned to combat this trend.

(iv) The Committee also noted with special concern that many non-industrial, or primary producing countries continue to suffer from subnormal growth rates and high inflationary rates.

(v) It also noted the rise in balance of payments deficits on current account of most developing countries and for major industrial countries, prospects of a better distribution of current account balances.

(vi) The Committee called for co-ordinated efforts on the part of member countries to follow appropriate policies to deal with problems of economic growth, inflation, and the balance of payments. It asked the industrial countries to take into account economic needs of developing countries and urged the industrial countries to improve market access for the exports of developing countries and to expand the flow of official development assistance. The Committee, in this context, emphasised importance of high degree of international economic cooperation and stressed the necessity of active surveillance by the Fund over the exchange rate and related policies of all members as a means of strengthening the adjustment process.

The Committee welcomed the entry into effect of the Supplementary Financing Facility, which will enhance the Fund's ability to assist members facing serious payments imbalances that are large in relation to their quotas. The Committee reiterated its view that the Executive Board should consider the question of a subsidy account to help reduce the burden of interest charges on low-income members of the Fund using the facility.

On Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) issues the Committee welcomed the decision taken by the Executive Board under which SDRs can be used for making loans, settling obligation directly, and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfer and requested the Executive Board to work out further uses of SDRs.

The Committee considered the report of the Executive Board on an Account to be administered by the fund, which would accept deposits of foreign exchange from members of the Fund on a voluntary basis in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDR-denominated claims, which would help further in making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the International Monetary Fund.

Dispute between India and EEC over Textiles

6340. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bitter quarrel is brewing between India and the European Economic Community over textiles;

(b) if so the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that E.E.C. has warned India for possible cut in India's quota for cotton fabrics; and

(d) if so whether it has also been reported that the Chinese demand for larger quotas under the textile agreement has been accepted by the E.E.C which will result in import cuts to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The negotiations and agreement between the EEC and the Peoples' Republic of China are primarily matters of bilateral understanding. The import of textiles from India to the EEC, on the other hand, is regulated by the provisions of bilateral textile agreements between the two countries.

Talks with Minister of State in Canadian Government

6341. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Small Business in Canadian Government visited India and held talks with him; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ways and means have been explored for promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation including joint ventures. It was *inter-alia*, felt that establishment of a Indo-Canadian Joint Commission would be a timely step.

Promotions to the posts of Head Clerks in I.T. Department

6342. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion to the post of Head Clerk is made on the basis of seniority of the eligible persons as UDCs and not as Tax Assistant which is next below post in the I.T. Department;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the departure from the normal rules followed in the Government departments; and

(c) whether such departure from the normal rules has been concurred in by the Department of Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion to the cadre of Head Clerks is made from UDC cadre in accordance with the relevant Recruitment Rules. Hence there is no departure from the rules. However, Tax Assistants are also considered by virtue of their seniority in the basic cadre *i.e.* UDC.

(c) The Department of Personnel were not consulted as there was no departure from Recruitment Rules. However, on a reference received from that Department on this issue, the matter is being re-considered.

Export of Engineering Goods

6343. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of export of engineering goods from India during 1977 and 1978;

(b) the amount of cash compensatory support given on engineering goods during 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in export of engineering goods during the last few months, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to boost the exports of engineering goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The export of engineering goods from India during 1977 and 1978 are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1977	590·43
1978	634·52

(b) Amount of cash compensatory support disbursed during 1977-78 and during 1978-79, together with the f.o.b. value of exports relating to such disbursements are as follow:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Cash compensatory support disbursed	F.o.b. value on which disbursement made
1977-78 (April, 77 to March, 78)	102·29	710·48
1978-79 (April, 78 to Feb. 79)	119·69 (Provisional)	782·70 (Provisional

Figures for cash compensatory support indicated above include payment of supplementary cash assistance in lieu of duty drawback and rebate of excise duty on finished products against deemed exports, like supplies to projects in India taken up on World Bank or IDA credit.

(c) Yes, Sir. The main reason for the fall in the export of engineering goods is labour trouble and congestion in the ports resulting in the dislocation of shipment of engineering goods.

(d) Various measures to boost the exports of engineering goods such as market surveys, organisation and participation in trade fairs, visit of trade delegations, publicity abroad etc. are undertaken by the Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Family Pension provision for Pre-1964 Central Government Pensioners

6344. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering for extending Family Pension provision for pre-1964 Central Government pensioners; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Government have considered this request very carefully but have come to the conclusion that it cannot be accepted for financial and administrative reasons. Besides acceptance of the request will run counter to Government's normal policy of relating improvements in retirement benefits to specified dates.

Committee on Bhoothalingam Study Group's Report

6345. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a four-Minister Committee was appointed by Government for studying the Bhoothalingam study group's report and recommending steps to be taken in lieu of them; and

(b) why a decision in granting a minimum pension of Rs. 150 (as recommended by Bhoothalingam, study group) is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government had initially appointed a Group of Ministers comprising of the following to go into the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group Report and make their recommendations:—

(1) Finance Minister

(2) Industries Minister

(3) Labour Minister, and

(4) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers.

The Group of Ministers at present comprises of (1) Dy. Prime Minister (Finance), (2) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers, (3) Minister of Industry, (4) Minister of Home Affairs, (5) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Labour.

(b) The recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group including the recommendation regarding 'minimum pension' are still under the consideration of the Group of Ministers and no decision has yet been taken. The Report has raised certain basic issues of policy and it is difficult to say at this stage when it would be possible for the Group of Ministers to finalise their recommendations.

कृषि आय कर

6346. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वर्ष में कृषि क्षेत्र में अनुमानित कर योग्य आय कितनी है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में कृषि आय कर के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) संविधान के अन्तर्गत कृषि आय पर कराधान राज्यों के राजकोषीय अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आता है। कई राज्यों में कोई कृषि आय कर नहीं लगाया जाता है। जिन राज्यों में यह कर लगाया जाता है, वहां कर-योग्य कृषि आय का निर्धारण संबंधित राज्य के कानूनों के अन्तर्गत छूट की सीमाओं और दी गयी विभिन्न रियायतों और कटौतियों के आधार पर किया जाता है। इन राज्यों के चालू वर्ष के लिए कर योग्य कृषि आय के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) राज्यों द्वारा कृषि आय पर लगाए गए कर से प्राप्तियों की राशि 1976-77 में 34.55 करोड़ रुपए (वास्तविक) और 1977-78 में 38.48 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) बैठती है।

दिल्ली में दालों का मूल्य

6347. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में खुदरा बाजार में विभिन्न किस्म की दालों का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ख) 1977 से दिल्ली में विभिन्न किस्म की दालों के मूल्य का महीने-वार तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) सूचना विवरण-I में दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना विवरण-II में दी गई है।

विवरण—I

30 मार्च, 1979 को दिल्ली में दालों के औसत फुटकर मूल्य

(रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम)

क्रम सं०	वस्तु का नाम	
1.	अरहर	4.20
2.	मूंग साबुत	4.20
3.	मूंग बिना धुली	4.60
4.	मूंग धुली	5.00
5.	उड़द साबुत	3.10
6.	उड़द बिना धुली	3.60
7.	उड़द धुली	4.80
8.	मसूर साबुत	2.50
9.	मसूर की दाल	3.50
10.	चने की दाल	2.60

विवरण II

जनवरी 1977 से दिल्ली में दालों के मासिक औसत फुटकर मूल्य

(रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम

क्रम सं०	वस्तु का नाम	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1.	अरहर .	2.90	3.40	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	4.05	4.05	4.35	4.50
2.	मूंग साबुत .	2.15	2.30	2.50	2.45	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.60	3.00
3.	मूंग बिना धुली	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	2.65	2.70	3.20	3.40
4.	मूंग धुली .	2.80	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.40	3.40	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.95
5.	उड़द साबुत	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.20	3.00	2.80	2.70	2.60	2 90
6.	उड़द बिना धुली	3.20	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.20
7.	उड़द धुली .	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.30	4.30	4.40	4.35	4.25	4.25
8.	मसूर साबुत .	2.65	2.55	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.90	3.00	2.90	3.60	3.40	4.00	3.90
9.	मसूर की दाल	3.20	3.25	3.00	2.70	3.15	3.20	3.40	3.40	4.10	4.25	4.60	4.60
10.	चने की दाल	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.65	2.80
					1978								
1.	अरहर .	4.50	4.40	4.50	4.50	4.30	4.50	4.50	4.55	4.90	5.00	4.90	4.60
2.	मूंग साबुत	2.80	3.05	3.20	3.40	3.55	3.55	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.60	3.80
3.	मूंग बिना धुली	3.50	3.45	3.60	3.95	4.20	3.95	3.60	3.60	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.35
4.	मूंग धुली .	3.90	3.90	4.00	4.35	4.80	4.75	4.60	4.60	4.70	4.70	4.55	4.55
5.	उड़द साबुत	2.60	2.75	2.70	2.95	3.00	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.15	3.20	3.25

क० सं०	वस्तु का नाम	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	उड़द बिना धुली .	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.35	3.50	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.75	3.65
7	उड़द धुली .	4.25	4.25	4.05	4.10	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.75	4.70	4.60	4.60
8	मसूर साबुत .	3.85	3.65	2.60	2.50	3.20	3.30	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.20	3.25	3.20
9	मसूर की दाल .	4.50	4.60	3.75	3.40	3.90	4.50	4.25	4.20	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.35
10	चने की दाल .	2.75	2.[illegible]5	2.80	2.80	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.90
	1979												
1	अरहर . .	4.60	4.25										
2	मूंग साबुत . .	3.80	3.80										
3	मूंग बिना धुली .	4.35	4.30										
4	मूंग धुली .	4.60	4.60										
5	उड़द साबुत .	3.20	3.15										
6	उड़द बिना धुली .	3.60	3.60										
7	उड़द धुली .	4.60	4.60										
8	मसूर साबुत . .	2.80	2.35										
9	मसूर की दाल .	3.90	3.60										
10	चने की दाल .	2.80	2.65										

बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास द्वारा नासिक को सप्लाई की गई स्याही

6348. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास द्वारा वर्ष 1975 से अब तक नासिक सिक्योरिटी प्रेस को कितनी मात्रा मे स्याही सप्लाई की गई और समय-समय पर सप्लाई की गई इस स्याही में से कितनी स्याही घटिया पाई गई और क्या स्याही नासिक से बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास को वापस भेजी गयी थी यदि हां, तो वर्षवार, कितनी मात्रा में और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई और यह हानि नासिक को वहन करनी पड़ी अथवा देवास को ;

(ख) क्या इस घटिया स्याही का प्रयोग करने के परिणामस्वरूप कागज, मशीनों तथा मशीनों के पुर्जों में दोष पैदा हुये और बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास में भी ऐसा ही हुआ और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में इस स्याही को ले जाने के लिये काम देवास प्रेस को करना पड़ा अथवा नासिक प्रेस को और वर्ष 1975 से आज तक का, वर्षवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जानकारी इस प्रकार है:–

	वर्ष	इण्डिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक को दी गई स्याही	इण्डिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक द्वारा शोधन के लिए वापस की गई स्याही
		(मैट्रिक टन में)	
(1)	1975–76 . . .	23.835	7.430
(2)	1976–77 . . .	40.649	0.315
(3)	1977–78 . . .	59.621	3.054
(4)	1978–79 . . .	41.878	0.450

(फरवरी, 1979 तक)

नासिक प्रेस ने बैंक नोट प्रेस को, जो स्याही वापस की, वह केवल स्याही में शोधन किए जाने के लिए की थी ताकि वह नासिक प्रेस के मुद्रण-विभागों में प्रवर्तमान तापमान और नमी की स्थिति में भी अनुकूल रहे ; वापसी इस कारण से कदाचित् नहीं की गई थी कि स्याही घटिया दर्जे की थी। घटिया दर्जे की स्याही की सप्लाई करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता क्योंकि देवास के स्याही कारखाने में तैयार की गई स्याहियों को उस समय डिब्बों में बन्द किया जाता है जबकि उनके नमूनों की जांच नियंत्रण प्रयोग शाला में कर ली जाती है। वापस की गई स्याही की पूरी मात्रा शोधन के बाद उपयोग में लायी गई है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की वापस की गई स्याहियों के शोधन के कारण किसी भी प्रेस को वित्तीय हानि होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ख) अब तक ऐसे किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि नासिक प्रेस में अथवा देवास प्रेस में स्याही कारखाने द्वारा सप्लाई की गई स्याहियों के इस्तेमाल के कारण किसी प्रिंटिंग मशीन या उसके कुछ हिस्सों में कोई नुक्स पैदा हो गया हो और इसीलिए घाटा उठाने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, वापस भेजी गई तथा संबंधित स्याहियों को आमतौर पर दोनों में से किसी भी प्रेस की विभागीय गाड़ियों सामान्यतया या तो दूसरी स्याहियों की सप्लाई के साथ साथ भेजा जाता है या उस समय भेजा जाता है जबकि गाड़ियों को किसी दूसरे सरकारी काम।सप्लाई के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। इसलिए इन स्याहियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लाने ले जाने पर कोई अलग खर्चा नहीं किया जाता।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से खाद्य तेलों का आयात

6349. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से भी लाख टन खाद्य तेल किन देशों से आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) क्या इनका आयात करने के बाद तेलों के मूल्य कम होंगे ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा समय-समय पर आयात की जाने वाली तेल की मात्रा विभिन्न संबंधित बातों पर निर्भर करेगी, जिनमें तेलों की मांग तथा देश में इसकी कुल उपलब्धता और विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डियों में प्रचलित भाव भी शामिल हैं। इस कारण इस समय उस राशि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है जो व्यय होगी। खाद्य तेलों का आयात आम तौर पर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्राजील, कनाडा, तथा मलेशिया व इण्डोनेशिया से किया जाता है। खाद्य तेलों के आयात से देश में इनके भावों पर अच्छा ही प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Guidelines regarding deduction of Expenses on conveyance for Computing Taxable Income

6350. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry in regard to the deduction of expenses on conveyance or allowing some standard deduction while computing the taxable income in respect of (i) Central Government pensioners and (ii) those pensioners who return their income by way of fees for professional services rendered or by way of remuneration for part-time services rendered; if so, what and if not, why not;

(b) whether he is aware that while some I. T. Os. allow deduction in taxable income on conveyance, others do not;

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to ensure uniformity in this behalf; and

(d) whether recently some Appellate Commissioner, Bombay, has held the deduction of such expenditure from taxable income in order, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) In view of answer to part (b) of the question, the answer to this part does not arise.

(d) Yes. An appeal has been filed against this decision.

Hijacking of Boeing Aircraft at Varanasi

6351. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) give the names and addresses of the accused, who were chargesheeted into the hijacking of the Boeing Aircraft at Varanasi in December, last;

(b) under which sections the case has been sent to the court for trial;

(c) who were the other persons who assisted them or encouraged them to hijacking the plane; and

(d) give their names and addresses and the details of the assistance and connivance that they gave to the accused and which came before the Police during the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Devendra Kumar Pandey, S/o Sursari Dutt Pandey, Resident of Village Kitthawa, Gosain Ganj, Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.; Bholanath Pandey, S/o Basudev Pandey, Resident of Village Moni Chapra, Distt. Balia, U.P.

(b) Under sections 392, 393, 341, 342, 506, 364, 365, 353 IPC, and Section 11 of the Aircraft Act 1934.

(c) and (d). The case was investigated by the Crime Branch of the U. P. C.I.D, and the case has been sent to the court for trial. Information required is not available at present.

Wealth-Tax returns in respect of Central and State Ministers

6352. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 10 Central and State Ministers who are the richest according to the Wealth-tax returns filed by them for the assessment year 1978-79.;

(b) give the details of their assets;

(c) in how many cases the States and Central Ministers owned agricultural lands and gardens; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available with the Ministry. The same has been called for from the filed offices. As soon as the information is received and compiled, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wealth Tax field by Ministers

6353. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministers who have filed their wealth-tax returns during the assessment year 1977-78 or 1978-79;

(b) the details of their wealth declared by each Minister in his wealth-tax return;

(c) in which case the assessing authority has increased the wealth; and

(d) give the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available with the Ministry. The same has been called for from the filed offices. As soon as the information is received and compiled, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Augmentation of Inspectors Strength

6354. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3655 on 15th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Agency for augmentation of Inspectors strength by 775 posts has been accepted and posts sanctioned;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government feel that better output and disposal of work will result by such appointments in Inspector's cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Against 775 posts recommended by the Agency, Government have accepted that 500 posts of Inspectors be sanctioned on ad hoc basis, pending review of the cadre strength.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Conveyance Allowance to Income-tax Inspectors

6355. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken by Government to give 'conveyance allowance' to Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department working in 'A', 'B-I' and 'B-II' cities in the country;

(b) if so, which are the cities where conveyance allowance is being paid to Inspectors and from what date;

(c) which are the cities where conveyance allowance is not being paid to Inspectors out of (a) above and the reasons therefor; and

(d) when such allowance will be sanctioned/paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The grant of Conveyance Allowance to Central Government employees (including Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department) is regulated by Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 11(5)- E.IV(B)/60, dated the 24th May, 1961, as amended from time to time, incorporated as Government of India's order below Supplementary Rule 25. These orders do not make any distinction between cities which are classified and those which are not classified. The quantum of Conveyance Allowance varies with reference to the mode of conveyance used and the average monthly travel on official duty.

तस्करी रोकने के लिये विशेष योजना

6356. श्री कमलेश्वर प्रसाद यादव
चौधरी बलबीर सिंह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तस्करी रोकने के लिए, विशेषतया हवाई अड्डों पर, कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). हवाई अड्डों पर तस्करी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए, कई तस्करी विरोधी उपाय किए गए हैं। निवारक और गुप्त सूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। बम्बई और दिल्ली के हवाई अड्डों

पर विशेष गुप्त सूचना एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं। दिल्लो, बम्बई और मद्रास हवाई अड्डों पर इलैक्ट्रानिकी उपकरण, जिनमें प्रतिदीप्तिदर्शी और फ्रिस्कर यंत्र शामिल है, मुहैया किए गए हैं, और बन्द परिपथ टेलिविजन लगाए गए ह ।

Proposal to widen Capital/Investment Market

6357. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen the capital market by offering it a minority equity capital out of Government's huge holdings of equity in the public sector companies;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to broaden the investment market by inviting the investment from the public in public sector companies;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide facilities for portfolio investment from abroad by non-resident Indians and non-Indians within specified limits; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have better and clear relationship with the capital markets of Singapore and Hong Kong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in India on liberal basis, that is, to the extent of 20 per cent in new issues of new companies in selected areas and upto 74 per cent in appendix I area and in export-oriented ventures. These investments are with full repatriation rights. The non-resident Indians are also permitted to operate their non-resident accounts in banks in India to acquire shares quoted in stock-exchanges and this investment is without repartriation rights.

(d) No, Sir.

Representation from All India Income Tax Employees' Federation

6359. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation No. AIITEF/ITEF(1)/78-79 dated 27th February, 1979 from the All India Income-tax Employees' Federation regarding Channel of Communications prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the All India Income Tax Employees' Federation is an unrecognised body, no action was considered to be called for on their letter of 27-2-1979.

Representation from All India Income Tax Employees' Federation for grant of facilities and privileges extended to recognised Associations

6360. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation from All India Income-tax Employees' Federation vide letter No. AIITEF/ITEF (1)/78-79 dated 18th January, 1979 regarding grant of facilities and privileges extended to the recognised Associations/Federation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their representation dated 18-1-1979, the All India Income Tax Employees' Federation, which is an unrecognised body, raised certain matters regarding the functioning of the Income Tax Employees' Federation, which is a recognised body. It *inter-alia* requested the withdrawal of the facilities granted to the General Secretary of the Income Tax Employees' Federation and for considering sympathetically the question of granting recognition to All India Income Tax Employees' Federation. A service association is formed primarily with the object of promoting the common service interests of its members. A reply was duly sent to the All India Income Tax Employees' Federation (unrecognised) on 17-2-1979 advising them that if they feel that their interests are not being properly taken care of by the existing recognised Federation, *i.e.*, Income Tax Employees' Federation, they may take steps in accordance with the existing instructions to seek recognition.

Establishment of Fair Price Shops of Essential Commodities in West Bengal

6361. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal was made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in regard to establishment of fair price shops of essential commodities throughout the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rent of buildings used by different Nationalised Banks

6362. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is policy of the different nationalised banks to determine the rent of the rented building used for the purpose of functioning of the Bank transaction;

(b) whether market rent or cost basis rent is considered for determining rent; and

(c) whether Government are considering to instruct the nationlised banks to have their own buildings; considering the heavy rent being given by the different nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The public sector banks have reported that they generally determine the rent of the buildings hired by them on such considerations as the location of the buildings, its suitability, cost of construction and avalilability of alternatives. The rent paid by other institutions in the area is also taken into account.

(b) Though cost of construction is kept in view, the rent is generally negotiated by banks on the basis of prevailing market rent in the area.

(c) Considering the large number of branches that are being opened by the public sector banks, it is not considered advisable for banks to deploy their resources in constructing buildings for housing their branches in all cases.

Earnings from Five Topmost Airports in India

6363. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the five topmost airports in India in terms of passenger earnings; and

(b) what are the amount of earnings from passengers in each of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Request from Maharashtra Government for implementation of Production-cum-Distribution Scheme

6364. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has called upon the Central Government to provide financial assistance for the implementation of the proposed scheme for procurement and distribution of selected essential articles of mass consumption;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में 5-स्टार तथा 3-स्टार वाले होटल खोला जाना

6365. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1978–79 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 5-स्टार तथा 3-स्टार वाले कितने होटल, अलग-अलग, खोले हैं तथा वर्ष 1979–80 में ऐसे कितने होटल खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978–79 में ऐसे होटलों पर कितना व्यय किया गया तथा वर्ष 1979-80 में कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) तथा (ख). 1978–79 के दौरान सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई भी 5-स्टार या 3-स्टार होटल नहीं खोले हैं। तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने परामर्शी नियोजन के आधार पर प्रबन्ध संचालन तथा मार्केटिंग सेवायें प्रदान करने के लिए मुमताज होटल, आगरा, को 1–2–1979 से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। यह होटल 3-स्टार श्रेणी में 40 कमरों (80 बैडों) की व्यवस्था करता है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की वार्षिक योजना (1979–80) में आगरा में एक 3-स्टार होटल हेतु 20 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान शामिल है। 1979–80 के दौरान उत्तर

प्रदेश में कोई नया होटल चालू करने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

होटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का, जापान के हो के क्लब के सहयोग से कुशीनगर में भी एक होटल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए आवेदन-पत्र जापान के होक्के क्लब के साथ शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद, विदेशी निवेश बोर्ड के पास प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

बजट प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर पड़े अतिरिक्त भार को निष्प्रभावी करना

6366. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जब 1979-80 के बजट प्रस्ताव लागू होंगे तब प्रत्येक परिवार का औसत व्यय 85 रुपये बढ़ जाएगा, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर पड़ने वाले इस अतिरिक्त भार को निष्प्रभावी करने के लिए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार करेगी, जिन्हें पहले ही कम वेतन मिल रहा है; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार सामान्य श्रेणी के लोगों की किस प्रकार सहायता करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) सरकार का विचार ऐसा नहीं है कि 1979-80 के बजट प्रस्तावों का प्रभाव परिवार के औसत व्यय पर काफी अधिक होगा। तथापि, महंगाई भत्ते की जो योजना लागू है उसका उद्देश्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को किसी भी कारण से जीवन-निर्वाह की लागत में हुई वृद्धि का निराकरण करना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेपाल से लगी सीमाओं पर तस्करी की गति विधियां

6367. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश की नेपाल से लगी सीमा पर तस्करी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) हाल ही में दिल्ली होटल में पकड़ा गया सामान देश में कैसे तथा कहां से आया और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार भारत नेपाल सीमा तस्करी की सम्भावना वाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। तस्करी के खिलाफ लड़ाई एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और बदलती स्थितियों से निपटने के लिये, समय-समय पर जो भी प्रशासनिक, विधायी, आर्थिक और अन्य उपाय आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं, किये ही जाते रहेंगे। सरकार ने नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार के साथ मार्च 1978 में दो अलग-अलग व्यापार और पारगमन संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर किये तथा दोनों देशों के बीच अनधिकृत व्यापार की रोकथाम के लिये सहयोग के करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर किये। जांच चौकियों संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है और उनमें से कुछ को सीमा के अधिक नजदीक, महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर स्थापित करके, सीमा शुल्क निवारक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाया गया है। आसूचना तन्त्र का भी पुनर्गठन करके

उसे सुदृढ़ बनाया गया। सीमा शुल्क निवारक एककों पर उच्चस्तरीय निगरानी की व्यवस्था के लिए, मुजफ्फरपुर में एक उप सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता तैनात किया गया है। संचार के तेज, विश्वसनीय और गुप्त साधन मुहैय्या करने की दृष्टि से, सारी सीमा पर बेतार संचार का जाल बिछाया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, तस्करी के लिये सुगम क्षेत्रों की गश्त बढ़ा दी गयी है और तस्करी के माल को पकड़ने की दृष्टि से ऐसे माल को स्टोर करने, वितरण करने और बिक्री करने के जाने माने स्थानों पर विशेष निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(ख) सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का संकेत मार्च 1979 में दिल्ली के दो होटलों से घड़ियां और सोने के सिक्के पकड़े के दो मामलों की ओर है। यह बताया गया है कि इनमें से एक मामले में, एक तीन स्टार होटल के एक कमरे से 13-3-1979 को 95,000 रु० मूल्य की 891 कलाई घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थीं। अब तक की गई जांच-पड़ताल से यह पता नहीं चला है कि यह माल देश में कैसे और कहां से लाया गया था। दूसरे मामले में, अमेरिका के दो राष्ट्रिकों और दो भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के कब्जे से 23-3-1979 को 93,000 रु० मूल्य के दक्षिण अफ्रीकी मूल के सोने के 37 सिक्के (प्रत्येक का वजन एक-एक ट्राए औंस) पकड़े गये थे। यह बताया गया है कि सोने के ये सिक्के अमेरिका के उक्त दोनों राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा भारत में लाये गये थे, जो लन्दन से सैलानियों के रूप में भारत आए थे।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा क्षेत्राधिकार का उल्लंघन

6368. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय अनेक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और सहकारी बैंकों ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार का उल्लंघन किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी बैंक, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के नियमों और निदेशों का पालन नहीं करते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस बात पर ध्यान देने का प्रस्ताव है कि कहीं दुहरी वित्तीय प्रणाली न हो जाये और बैंकों का क्षेत्राधिकार पृथक् न हो जाये; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई समिति गठित की है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क), (ग) और (घ) सरकार ने कृषि और ग्रामीण ऋण के सम्बन्ध में एक बहु-अभिकरण (मल्टी एजेंसी) नीति स्वीकार की है, जिसके अधीन विभिन्न अभिकरण अर्थात् सहकारिताएं, वाणिज्यिक बैंक और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक इन क्षेत्रों की ऋण आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए साथ-साथ काम करते हैं। इन अभिकरणों के क्षेत्राधिकार की भौगोलिक सीमाएं निश्चित कर देना न तो व्यावहारिक समझा जाता है और न वांछनीय क्योंकि इससे एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति आ जायेगी।

इन निर्णयों में उस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा गया है जो कि बहु-अभिकरण नीति में आने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों का अध्ययन करने के लिए केनरा बैंक के अध्यक्ष, श्री सी० ई० कामथ की अध्यक्षता में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया था।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रमों में समन्वय को रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

वित्त पोषण के दोहराव को रोकने के लिए बैंक यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि किसी ऋणकर्ता के पास सहकारी संस्थाओं की अतिदेय राशि बकाया न हो।

(ख) जब कभी किसी वाणिज्यिक बैंक द्वारा अपनी हिदायतों का पालन न किये जाने के मामलों में रिजर्व बैंक के ध्यान में आता है तो वह यथोचित सुधार की कार्रवाई करता है।

Evasion of Tax by wholesalers, distributors and retailers with connivance of Excise and Sales Tax Officers

6369. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that manufacturerss, whole-salers, distributors and retailers evade tax with the connivance of excise and sales tax officials; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate the evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Sales Tax is a State subject vide Entry No. 54 in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

There is no Central Excise control on whole-sale dealers, distributors and retailers selling excisable goods. Excise duty is paid by the manufacturers of excisable goods.

Cases of evasion of Central Excise duty with the connivance of Central Excise officials do occasionally come to the notice of the Government and necessary action is initiated against such officials *prima facie* found guilty of such connivance.

In view of the fact that the period, the industry and the area for which information is sought, has not been mentioned in the Question, it is not possible to give details of the cases of evasion of excise duty with the connivance of officials.

(b) proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules read with the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, can be initiated against any official committing mis-conduct by way of connivance in evasion of revenue.

The Special Police Establishment can also register a case against such an official if there is sufficient cause for it, under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

There also exists a vigilance machinery consisting of the Central Vigilance Commission, the Central Bureau of Investigation and other departmental organisations to look into the complaints against such Central Excise officials.

The Central Excise law also provides for review of any order passed by a Central Excise officer where undue favour to an assessee has been shown.

Reconstitution of Indian Standards Institution

6370. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has been recently reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the names of the new members and their contribution for the development of "Standards" in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects Developed and amount spent on Tourism during 1978-79

6371. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tourism in the country during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the details of project developed and the amount spent during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Against the Budgetary provision of Rs. 500.49 lakhs for Plan schemes of the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation for the year 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs. 647.36 lakhs was incurred (provisional) with a supplementary grant for the excess. The various developmental schemes undertaken in the Central Sector for the year 1978-79 are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The following major schemes were undertaken or completed during 1978-79:

Department of Tourism

1. Construction of a Yatri Niwas at Sewagram;
2. Provision of tented accommodation at Kanha National Park;
3. Construction of compound wall at the Tourist Bungalow in Rameshwaram;
4. Preparation of master plans (land-use plans) of Piprahwa (UP), Mewar, Complex (Rajasthan);
5. Further development of winter sports at Gulmarg;
6. Work on Yoga-cum-Massage Centre and Beach Service Centre at the Kovalam Beach Resort.
7. Construction of Club House at Malanli;
8. Provision of trekking equipment for use in Sikkim;
9. Provision of mini buses/jeeps at Kaziranga, Manas and Sasangir wildlike sanctionaries;
10. Redoing of Sound-and-light show at Sabarmati.

India Tourism Development Corporation.

1. Construction work on the Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) and a 3-star hotel in New Delhi.
2. Expansion of Ashok, Akmar and Qutab hotels in New Delhi;
3. Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore;
4. Expansion of the Travellers lodge at Bhubaneshwer,
5. Completion of Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur (re-named Hotel Ashok, Jaipur).
6. Establishment of Transport Units at selected centres.

Export of Nylon and Polyester Fabric

6372. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made in regard to export of nylon and polyester fabric; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to whom exported during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In order to increase the competitive strength of Indian exporters of nylon and polyester filament fabrics, the replenishment imports of these yarns are allowed without charging import duties. This assistance is in addition to the other export promotion measures like grant of Cash Assistance and liberalised import Policy for the various inputs.

(b) Major countries to which polyester and nylon fabrics are exported include Singapore, U. K., Dubai, Kuwait, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Poland and Zambia.

Sheraton International as booking agent for ITC.

6373. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s. Sheraton International is acting as a booking agent for ITC;

(b) if so, what are services rendered; and

(c) the fee paid on the business secured?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Industry have recently approved a collaboration agreement between M|s. ITC Ltd., and M|s. Sheraton International Inc., USA according to which the latter would provide to the Chola, Mughal and Maurya Hotels of M|s. ITC Ltd., located at Madras, Agra and Delhi respectively reservation and marketing facilities through the Sheration world-wide network on payment, *inter alia* of a fee equal to 3 per cent of the net turn over (i.e. gross turn over after deducting commission etc. due to travel agents, airlines and other such agencies) subject to deduction of taxes.

(c) The collaboration agreement was approved only on 27-1-1979 and hence no fees have so far been paid to M|s. Sheraton International Inc., by M|s. ITC Ltd.

Apportionment between Consumer Goods and Goods essential for strengthening production base

6374. SHRI S. R. DAMAN:: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state out of the total amount of imports made during the current year what was the apportionment between consumer goods and goods essential for the purposes of strengthening the production base in the country and improving production efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): The category-wise break-up of imported goods for the year 1978-79 is not available However, based on latest available estimates the combined share of maintenance imports and machinery and equipments in the total imports increased from 79 per cent in 1976-77 to 82 per cent in 1977-78; whereas that the food, cereal, edible products, etc. declined from 21 per cent to 18 per cent during the same period.

Procurement of Radars and Aircraft

6375. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and period of vacant posts in his Ministry, I.A. and A.I. which resulted in saving in the Revised Estimates for the year 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for procuring only two radars and one aircraft instead of 5 Radars and 2 Aircrafts for which provision was made earlier; and

(c) what would be the impact on the air traffic of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indian Jute Goods losing Traditional Markets in the World

6376. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Jute goods are losing the various traditional markets in the world;

(b) if so, the measures taken to find alternative markets for its exports; and

(c) whether it is a fact that certain exporters of jute goods to Turkey have not received payment for their exports made as long back as 1977, if so, the efforts made to realise the amount and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Measures have been initiated not only to increase the exports of jute goods to the traditional markets but also to explore possibilities in new markets. Study Teams have been sent to Asian and African countries to explore these markets for Indan jute goods.

(c) Representations have been received to this effect and the matter has been taken up with the authorities concerned.

Impact of exemption of Customs Duty on Imported Power Tillers

6377. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the proposed exemption of customs duty on the imported power tillers on the domestic production; and

(b) whether Government proposes to give more incentives to boost the domestic production of power tillers in the coming financial year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Customs duty exemption granted to imported power tillers is confined to those imported by State Agro Industries Corporations. The quantum of imports could be adjusted to ensure that the interests of local industry do not suffer. Also, indigenously manufactured power tillers are already exempt from payment of excise duty. In view of the above position, the question of giving further incentives, by way of duty adjustments to domestic manufacturers of power tillers, does not arise.

Proposed Free Port Complex at Campbell Bay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6378. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the proposal for a proposed free port complex at Campbell Bay in the Union Territory of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands; if so, what are the details and what action Government contemplates to take to implement the proposal;

(b) whether comprehension reports were prepared by the Ministry in this connection; if so, what are the salient recommendations; and

(c) whether Government are aware of about the public demand in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands about establishment of a free port at Campbell Bay for the economic development of the Territory: if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government have at present no proposal under consideration for setting up a free port at Campbell Bay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Expansion of Trade between India and U.S.S.R.

6379. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:
SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently with U.S.S.R. for expansion of trade between the two countries;

(b) the items identified for expansion; and

(c) whether any trade protocol was signed in this connection; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF. BEG): (a) to (c). Following talks that were held recently between India and the USSR a long term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries has been adopted.

The Programme notes with satisfaction that the volume of mutual trade during the period 1976—80 will increase by 1.5 to 2 times. The Programme also envisages a rate of growth of mutual trade in 1981-85 not less than that envisaged for 1976-80 Both sides would also make efforts to maintain and increase the achieved trade development rates over a period till 1990.

The Programme envisages expansion of the volume of deliveries of machinery and equipment from the USSR to India particularly for the technology intensive sectors, taking into account the development of the Indian economy. Export of the materials and manufactured goods such as crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, metals, newsprint, sulphur and other commodities of importance for the Indian economy are also envisaged.

The Programme envisages exports from India to the USSR of traditional products and also industrial and agricultural goods including labour- intensive goods recognising that a strong basis exists for the expansion of exports of certain types of commodities, finished and semi-finished products including mass consumer goods and metal products.

Concrete ranke of products to be exchanged between the two countries and their volumes will be determined in the course of negotiations of the New Trade Agreement.

A Trade Protocol has also been signed for the year 1979 representing a substantial increase in the trade turn-over between the two countries compared to 1978.

Export of Oil Cakes

6380. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil cakes exported during the last five years, yearwise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of oil cakes is effecting adversely the health and productivity of the cattle population in the country; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity of oilcakes exported during 1973—78 had been as follows:

	(Qty. Lakh Tonnes)
1973-74	13·11
1974-75	9·53
1975-76	11·76
1976-77	21·28
1977-78	11·61

(b) and (c). Export of oilcakes like that of groundnuts and linseed is regulated in such a way as not to adversely affect the health and productivity of cattle population of the country.

Market conditions for Jute Goods Exports to Asia and Africa

6381. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had made a study of market conditions for export of jute goods in countries of Asia and Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take for promotion of jute exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had undertaken a comprehensive market survey in selected countries of Asia and Africa with a view to analysing the trends in consumption of jute manufactures and making a realistic assessment of export prospects to jute manufactures from India.

(c) follow-up action on the report submitted by the Institute has been initiated. The other important measures taken by the Government to promote jute exports are as follows:—

(i) steps have been taken to make Indian jute goods competitive in the world markets through appropriate cash assistance scheme;

(ii) research is being encouraged with a view to improving existing product line in terms of quality, and cost saving through improvements in processing etc. and also to develop new uses of jute products;

(iii) research is encouraged to study the pattern of demand in markets abroad;

(iv) trade-cum-study delegations are sponsored to cover major existing and potential markets.

(v) bilateral and multilateral discussions are held from time to time with a view to promoting exports of Indian jute manufactures.

Study made by R.B.I. for Small Private Companies

6382. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study by the Reserve Bank of India of Selected small private companies has found their performance poor and profits declining;

(b) if so, the reasons for that; and

(c) the steps suggested to redeem the small units from their present state of slump?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The study of 1125 small private companies for the year 1975-76 reveals that the financial performance of these companies was characterized by low rates of growth in sales and value of production, and a sharp decline in profits.

(b) Higher manufacturing expenses, wage bills, and interest charges account for poor performance of these companies.

(c) Effective from 1-3-1976, RBI has already brought about general reduction in the rates of interest. Further, in the instructions recently issued by RBI to commerical banks, they have been advised to charge only 12-1/2 per cent rate of interest per annum for working capital credit limits up to Rs. 1 lakh provided to units in the tiny sector.

Handling of Passengers Requirements

6383. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the callous manner of handling passengers requirements by Indian Airlines arising from constant disruption of flight schedules;

(b) whether also the quality of in-flight services in those Airlines have been steadily deteriorating; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In the recent past, Indian Airlines flights had been disrupted to a considerable extent. However, the passengers so affected were provided assistance and facilitation to the extent possible.

(b) and (c). While there have been a few complaints pertaining to supply of food on board Indian Airlines flights, it cannot be said that in flight services have been steadily deteriorating. On the other hand, Indian Airlines have taken steps to improve the in-flight services through change in the Menu of food served and intensified quality and quantity control of food uplifted.

Rejection of consignments of Tea Packets by Foreign Countries

6384. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of consignments of Indian tea packets have been rejected by the foreign buyers;

(b) if so, what are the names of the parties and other details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government so as not to affect our export trade in tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was only one instance of such rejection reported.

(c) With a view to maintaining export standard, it has recently been decided that refund of excise duty on exports of packed teas would be given only for those packs approved by the Tea Board.

Leavy of Custom Duty on Edible Oils

6385. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to levy a custom duty of 12.5 per cent on edible oils with effect from 28th February, 1979;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent it has affected the domestic price of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st March, 1979, a customs duty of 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* has been levied on palm oil, rapeseed oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and palm oleine. This step was taken to ensure remunerative prices to indigenous producers of oil-seeds. However, since the introduction of this levy, the international prices of these oils have been rising and, to keep the vanaspathi prices at reasonable levels, the import duty on canalised imports of these oils by the State Trading Corporation has been reduced from 12.5 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(c) The domestic price of edible oils depends on various other factors like international prices, prices of indigenous oils, availability of oils in the market, etc. and not merely on the incidence of customs duty levied on a few oils. It is not, therefore, easy to assess the effect on account of the impact of customs duty only on the general level of prices of edible oils.

Interest Rate Pattern for Small Units by Commercial Banks

6386. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report in 'Economic Times' under the heading 'R.B.I. decries penal interest' "follow rate pattern for small units";

(b) if so, whether directive issued to the commercial banks by R.B.I. has been followed by them;

(c) the main reasons for issuing the directive; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that commercial banks were charging high rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). With a view to ensuring larger flow of credit on liberal terms to artisans, village and cottage oindustries and small scale industries in the tiny sector, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the commercial banks on the 12th December, 1978. The salient features of the guidelines are set out in the Statement. The banks have started implementing these guidelines. Besides the banks have been advised to furnish to RBI progress reports in respect of advances to these categories in the proforma supplied to them and the RBI would review the position on receipt of progress reports fro mthe banks.

Statement

Salient features of the guidelines issued by R.B.I. on 12-12-1978 in regard to bank credit to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries.

1. Credit upto Rs. 25,000 to this sub-sector should be sanctioned as a composite term loans for equipment finance and working capital or for both with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more.

2. Ordinarily, there should be no insistence of margin for this category.

3. Maximum rate of interest of 9½ per cent in backward districts and 11 per cent in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan.

4. Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11 per cent. For working capital credit limits between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1 lakh, banks may charge interest at the rate of 12½ per cent p.a.

5. All Proposals up to Rs. 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides, banks have been advised that loan applications up to Rs. 25,000 should be sanctioned without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself.

Suggestions made by Governor, R.B.I.

6387. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has stated in the month of February, 1979 that active monetary and credit policy to fight inflation was need of the hour;

(b) if so, whether he has suggested certain measures to achieve this;

(c) if so, what are the details of the suggestions made by him:

(d) whether Government has examined and agreed to some of his suggestions; and

(e) if so, the details and action being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Addressing the 71st Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Governor, Reserve Bank of India observed, "The war against inflation, of course, has to be fought on many fronts: on our farms and factories in terms of higher production as well as greater productivity; around negotiating tables where wage agreements are arrived at; at meetings where guaranteed or minimum prices for agricultural commodities are settled and in board rooms and elsewhere where administered prices, generally of industrial goods, are determined in a virtually oligopolistic market. But inflation cannot also be fought without an active monertay and credit policy."

(b) to (e). While pointing out that conventional instruments of monetary and credit controls, such as, interest rates, reserve requirements, selective credit controls, etc. have become inflexible in the existing economic conditions, the Governor has emphasised the need for more instruments and some reorientation of the general policy framework to make the monetary policy more effective. In this connection, he has attached great importance to credit planning under which the emphasis is laid on meeting the needs of the weaker sections of the community *vis-a-vis* the large and medium industry and trade, which in the past had a greater share in the total credit extended. In achieving this objective he has solicited the co-operation of the industry and trade.

Since monetary and credit policies of the Reserve Bank are framed in consultation with the Government of India, the suggestion made by the Governor of the Reserve Bank is in consonance with the thinking of the Government.

Dharna by I.T.D.C. Run Ashok Hotel, Bangalore

6388. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the AITUC led workers of the ITDC run Ashok Hotel, Bangalore staged a demonstration before the Prime Minister and Industries Minister at Bangalore while they came there recently in connection with the inauguration of the Commonwealth Industries Ministers Conference;

(b) is it a fact that these workers were voicing their support for the charter of demands submitted to Government on 23rd January, 1976 and other TU demands;

(c) if so, what are their demands; and

(d) what is the response of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The memorandum submitted by the workers of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, through the AITUC to the Prime Minister on 5th March 1979 referred to issues realting to the central budget for the year 1979, wage revision of employees of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, Chinese expansionism, and Industrial Relations Bill 1978, etc. It also referred to memoranda submitted in the past, containing demands relating to general revision of wages, grant of city compensatory allowance, dearness allowance, house rent allowance, etc.

(d) The Government have constituted an I.T. D.C. Wage Review Committee to go into the question of rationalisation and standardisation of the emolument structure and fringe benefits of non-officer employees of I.T.D.C. The Committee has already submitted two interim reports.

In pursuance of the inerim reports, the employees of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, have already been given an *ad-hoc* lumpsum payment of 40 paise per day per employee for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st December 1977 in full and final settlement of all pending DA claims and other emoluments till 31st December, 1977. In addition, they have been paid an interim relief of Rs. 40/- per month with effect from 1st January, 1978.

The final report of the Committee is awaited.

Alleged Non-Maintenance of Inventory Register by Ashok Hotel New Delhi

6389. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi is not keeping an "inventory register" for the capital items like furniture, carpets etc.

(b) is it also a fact that every year large number of the items mentioned above are just 'vanishing' from this hotel, leaving no trace behind;

(c) if so, details thereof and the reasons for not keeping an inventory register; and

(d) what is the loss on this account of losing capital goods for the last 3 years in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d). Ashok Hotel, New Delhi is maintaining both Asset and Stock Registers to record the purchases and issues of capital items like furniture, carpets as also current assets like linen, bed covers, etc. These registers are not called Inventory Registers. They contain entries relating to quantities in stock at the opening of the year, purchases and issues made during the year and closing balances at the end of the year, which represent inventories of the various items.

Seizures of electrinic watches from Afghan nationals at Delhi Airport

6390. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Afghan nationals were arrested at Delhi Airport on 13th March, 1979 and electronic watches were recovered from them;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made regarding their links in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The investigations made so far by the Customs authorities do not indicate any links of these Afghan nationals in India.

(c) Does not arise.

Discontinuance of 'Namaste' During Flights

6391. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of traditional Indian greeting 'Namaste' during flights has been discontinued;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any orders in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). No, Sir, but Government have since advised Indian Airlines to resume the earlier practice.

सोने की नीलामी में बोली लगाने की अनुमति

6392. श्री युवराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोने की 14 नीलामियों में 15,143 व्यक्तियों ने बोली लगाने की अनुमति मांगी थी परन्तु केवल 8546 बोलियों ही स्वीकार की गईं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : सोने की नीलामीयों में ऐसे सभी प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों को जो अधिक से अधिक पांच के समूहों में रहे हों, और लाइसेंस प्राप्त सभी स्वर्ण व्यापारियों को बोली लगाने की अनुमति थी ।

3 मई, 1978 से 23 अक्तूबर, 1978 के बीच की अवधि में आयोजित 14 नीलामियों में कुल 18,319 बोलियां प्राप्त हुई थीं । 8वीं और 13वीं नीलामियों में प्राप्त हुई सभी 3030 बोलियां नामंजूर की गई थीं । शेष 12 नीलामियों के लिए प्राप्त हुई कुल 15,266 बोलियों में से 8,577 बोलियां स्वीकृत की गई थीं ।

Alleged Non-Payment of Taxes by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad

6393. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, has not paid income tax/sales tax/excise duty amounting to lakhs of rupees for the last several years;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). With respect to Income Tax, in respect of assessment for the assessment year 1974-75 which has been completed in this case, Income Tax demands aggregating to Rs. 99,576 have been raised against M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad. But these have not fallen due for collection as the Allahabad High Court has, on a writ petition filed by the assessee, stayed the recovery of these demands till the disposal of the writ petition. The assessments for the subsequent years are pending but no taxes are payable on the basis of the incomes returned by the company.

Sales Tax is a State subject and the information, if any, relating thereto will be laid on the table of the House.

Information regarding Central Exvise duty is also being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Bank Frauds

6394. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank fraud cases which came to the notice of the Government and the amount involved in those cases during 1976, 1977 and 1978, separately in respect of public sector banks and private banks; and

(b) details of action taken in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The number of cases of 'frauds' in public sector banks and private banks with the amount involved during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 (upto 30th June 1978) are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1976		1977		1978	
	No. of cases	Amount involved	No. of cases	Amount involved	No. of cases	Amount involved (Jan. to June 1978)
Public Sector Banks .	743	608·48	941	328·18	577	294·71
Private Banks .	148	122·37	190	86·53	142	73·43 + 64½ Gram of gold.

(b) As soon as a fraud is detected, depending upon the nature and magnitude of the fraud, cases are handed over to the local police or Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation or investigated by the banks themselves departmentally. Banks also file criminal and/or civil suits against the parties concerned for recovery of the banks' dues. Efforts are also made for strengthening the securities and/or getting guarantees. Wherever bank's staff are involved, action is also initiated for recovery of loss from them.

NOTE I: The amounts involved in the frauds do not necessarily represent loss to the banks.

NOTE II: The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of account, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeassance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

Loans Offered to India by Different Countries and International Agencies

6395. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans offered to India by different countries and international agencies during the financial year 1978-79;

(b) whether these amounts have been fully utilized; and

(c) if not, the extent of non-utilization and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The value of loan agreements signed by India with different countries and International agencies during the financial year 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 1861.39 crores.

(b) and (c). Of the above amount, an amount of Rs. 73.17 crores has been utilised so far. The utilisation of loans for which agreements have been signed during 1978-79 would be spread over a period of time depending on the purpose for which loans have been committed. Most of these loans have been committed for specific projects and a relatively small portion for import of commodities, capital goods etc. The utilisation of project loans in the first year of commitment is usually minimal.

Premium Rate Structure of L.I.C.

6396. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review the premium rate structure of L.I.C. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when, and what are the findings/recommendations of the committe;

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The report of the Committee is expected by about the end of April, 1979.

"Dawdling Tactics of Aviation Ministry

6397. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article 'Dawdling tactics of Aviation Ministry' published in the *'Indian Express* Bombay edition, dated 3rd March, 1979; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government for deciding the problems mentioned in the articles or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report. The article does not give the correct picture. Many of the cases mentioned in the report have already been decided. However, because of the procedures involved and consultations with the various agencies like the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Finance Public Investment Board, Expenditure Finance Committee etc., it does take time to clear investment proposals of public sector undertakings. Besides, there are other cases mentioned in the article which involve departure from the set norms. Such matters obviously require thorough investigation/examination and also their effect on other public undertakings is to be considered before Government approval can be accorded.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम

6398. **श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन:** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और इलाहाबाद बैंक को इस आशय का प्रार्थनापत्र दिया है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बैंकों द्वारा जमा राशि या अर्जित ब्याज पर आय कर की छूट सम्बन्धी निदेश के अनुसार उसे आय-कर से छूट दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Boosting of India's Exports Through Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

6399. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) main conclusions reached in the workshop on Indian Joint ventures and projects abroad, organised by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them for boosting India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The main conclusions reached in the Workshop on Indian Joint Ventures and projects abroad organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 16th February, 1979 relate to further streamlining of the existing Guidelines and Procedures for giving clearance by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for setting up Joint Ventures Abroad and also recommend certain tax concessions. These have been noted by the Government and are being examined for implementation wherever considered feasible.

Augmentation of the Export of Goods to U.S.A.

6400. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the view of the Chairman, Committee on Trade with North America, and Engineering Export Promotion Council that with the recognition of China and Taiwan becoming a part of China, under the present U.S. legislation exports from Taiwan to the U.S.A. would lose the benefit of the G.S.P. and MFN rate of duty, which would make Taiwanese goods less competitive *vis-a-vis* Indian goods; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the export of industrial fasteners, wire and wire products, pipes and tubes, hand tools and small tools, iron and steel castings to the U.S.A., which are now being exported by Taiwan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the statement is incorrect as Taiwan continues to have MFN and GSP status *vis-a-vis* the U.S.A.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement Correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4562 dated 23-3-1979 *re.* Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rayalseema Districts.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Zulfiquarullah): In the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4562 by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1979, I had *inter alia* mentioned that the four districts Anantpur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary constitute the Rayalseema area in Andhra Pradesh. The words 'and in Karnataka' after 'Andhra Pradesh' were inadvertently omitted causing an erroneous impression that all the four districts mentioned are in Andhra Pradesh. The correct position is that while the first 3 mentioned districts are in Andhra Pradesh, the last named district Bellary is in Karnataka.

Apart from this, it has also come to our notice that the Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh is also covered in the Rayalseema area. The Reserve Bank of India has since furnished the required information for this district also. The names of the places in Chittoor District where branches were opened by the public sector banks during the year 1978 are set out below:—

Name of Bank	Name of Place
State Bank of India .	1. K. G. Satram
	2. Pannur
	3. Peddathippasamudram
	4. Chandragiri
Indian Bank . .	5. Reddivaripallem
	6. Royalpet
Indian Overseas Bank	7. Gajulmandyam
	8. Narayanvanam
United Commercial Bank.	9. Tirupathi

I am, therefore, making this Statement to correct the record. I regret the discrepancies which had crept in the earlier reply.

The communication from the Reserve Bank of India giving the information for Chittoor district was received on 26th March, 1979.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (NOTE ISSUE) REGULATIONS, 1935, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Issue) Regulations, 1935 (As amendment upto 2nd February, 1979) (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—4246|79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 307(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the existing rate of Customs duty on Copper and certain copper products till 30th September, 1979, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—4247|79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 277(E) published in Gazette of Idnia dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding exemption to air-conditioners, refrigerators and water coolers for use by foreign diplomatic missions and officials holding diplomatic status from excise duty, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the existing rate of the Central Excise duty on Copper and certain copper products till 30th September, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—4248|79].

(iii) G.S.R. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the duty concession to Combined Tablets of Iron and Folic Acid and Liquid preparations thereof intended exclusively for distribution free of cost under the National Family Welfare Programme for 1979-80 being the International Year of Child, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—4248|79.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): We had given notice of an adjournment motion on the hanging of Bhutto. You said you would consider it when the news was confirmed.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The adjournment motion is rejected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Today there is another news, of Solomon Mahlangu, the nationalist leader of South Africa being hanged.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement under rule 377 on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That will not do. Let the Foreign Minister on behalf of the entire Government express his horror and shock at this illegal murder of a nationalist leader. I hope he will make a statement on it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Last time Mr. Vajpayee promised to make a statement on Bhutto. Will be make it today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice about the arrest of 200 army officers and other ranks.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I will consider a Calling Attention.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Today in Azad Kashmir pro-India slogans have been raised. In Kashmir they have asked for the liberation of the occupied areas.

MR. SPEAKER: I am unable to speak for the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The sympathies of the whole country are well known. Are we going to condone the murder of this nationalist leader by the Government of South Africa?

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary.

12.03 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th March, 1979:—

1. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979.
2. The Appropriation Bill, 1979.
3. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1979.
4. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1979.
5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Bill, 1979.
6. The Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1979.
7. The Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979.
8. The Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 1979.
9. The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979.
10. The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1979.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं। मैं बराबर आप से यही निवेदन करता हूं कि जब मैं बोलने खड़ा होता हूं तो आप कृपा कर अपने कानों में वह सुनने वाला आला लगा लीजिये। मैं जिस प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर को उठा रहा हूं—यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न भी है। आप हमेशा "मेज पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस" कोट किया करते हैं, उस में निहित है कि— A representative. speech of every Member should go to the press.

डिफेन्स की ग्राण्ट्स पर हम जो बोले हैं—उसका टाइम्स आफ़ इण्डिया ने तो उलटा वर्णन दिया ही है, लेकिन आल-इण्डिया रेडियो तो सरकारी है। भुट्टो साहब को फांसी न देने के सवाल पर श्री चन्द्र शेखर जो बोले, उनकी बात भी नहीं आई, जे० पी० की बात भी नहीं आई, विनोबा की बात भी नहीं आई और हमारी बात भी नहीं आई.. (व्यवधान)...आल इण्डिया रेडियो में एडवानी साहब ने उसको क्यों बन्द किया ? वह तो सरकारी रेडियो है, जनता का रेडियो है...

MR. SPEAKER: Please give notice. You have not given any notice.

Call Attention . . .

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: So far as any reference is concerned, three questions arise. The Speaker makes a referenence only when there is a unanimous will of the House or a near-unanimity. He does not take upon himself making a reference when the Government does not want to make a reference.

Secondly—the other day Mr. Stephen suggested this and I think that

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*Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

it deserves consideration—whenever a reference is to be made to a person, other than a Member or an ex-Member, it is far better to leave it to the others to make the reference rather than the Speaker making the reference. I see much point in it, and I would like to discuss this matter with the group leaders of the House.

Thirdly, the most important thing, from my point of view so far as I am concerned, is, this is an execution in pursuance of a judgment of a court, and I am not prepared to pass any reflection, any adverse reflection . . . (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me first? Whether the others are making or not, that is not my concern. The Adjournment Motion, I have rejected. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Let it be done on a motion by a private Member . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion before me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We can move a motion just now. (*Interruptions*) I move a motion . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. Proper notice should be given under Rule 184.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.
(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): You have said that you would allow if there was unanimity . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I would not make a reference . . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I do not want you to make, Sir. You can permit the House. There is unanimity. The entire country is with you.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not follow. I have said that I would not make a reference unless... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why don't you allow the House to express itself?

MR. SPEAKER: If a proper notice under the rules is given, I will consider.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If it is a question of formality, we will give a notice just now. This matter is of national importance.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider when the motion comes. Now, Call Attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will give a formal motion just now. You say that you will take it up at 3 O'Clock.

SHRI ARVIND BALA PAJANOR: You wanted official confirmation on this. This is a serious matter. Why do you leave it like that? . . . (*Interruptions*) After all we are not going to get back Bhutto . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order on the observations you have made just now . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot say. I have given formal notice. You can say that you will take it up at 3 O'Clock. But Parliament cannot sleep over it. If it is to express, it should express urgently. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want me to do? . . . (*Interruptions*) I cannot do anything. If you want to waste the time of the House . . . (*Interruptions*) Mr. Bosu I have already made my observations. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You observed . . .

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*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You observed the other day . . . **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPOTRED INCREASE IN PRICES OF VANASPATI

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> 'Reported increase in the prices of Vanaspati.'

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : महोदय, मैं वनस्पति के मूल्यों में कथित वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देने जा रहा हूं।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं, एक अनौपचारिक स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत पहली नवम्बर, 1977 से वनस्पति का कारखाना मूल्य 140 रुपये प्रति 16.5 किलो ग्राम टिन (जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क तो शामिल था लेकिन स्थानीय कर शामिल नहीं थे) निर्धारित किया गया था। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत अभी हाल ही तक वनस्पति के मूल्य कमोबेश स्थिर रहे हैं। वनस्पति उद्योग को उसकी लगभग 80 प्रतिशत आवश्यकता के लिए आयातित तेल दिये जाते हैं और इन आयातित तेलों की लागत पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डियों में खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में हुई भारी वृद्धि तथा इन पर लगाये गये आयात शुल्क के कारण बढ़ी है। इसलिये राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग को दिये जाने वाले आयातित तेलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी है। परिणामस्वरूप वनस्पति के कारखाना मूल्य बढ़े हैं। मूल्यों के बढ़ने की सूचना मिली है और यह बताया गया है कि 16.5 किलोग्राम के टिन के कारखाना मूल्य 155 रुपये से 160 रुपये के बीच चल रहे हैं।

वनस्पति उद्योग की एसोसिएशनों से वनस्पति के कारखाना मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

आयातित तेलों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि और दूसरी सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, वनस्पति के मूल्यों को उचित स्तर पर रखने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किए जाएंगे।

श्री राज नारायण : (रायबरेली) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are an old and experienced member. The point of order must relate to a subject before the House. The subject before the House is Calling Attention.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: आप इतना ही भाष्य कर दीजिये कि अपील और इंटरवेंशन में कोई फर्क है ? Is there any

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*Not recorded.

difference between Appeal and Intervention? इतना ही रूलिंग मैं ग्राप से चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not point of order. I do not give legal advice. I have stopped giving legal advice.

श्री राज नारायण : ग्राप इतनी बात पहले कह देते तो मामला खत्म हो जाता ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सारे वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है ग्रौर पढ़ने के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही ग्राश्चर्य की बात है कि वनस्पति घी के दाम पंद्रह मार्च सें ग्रभी तक एक टीन पर बीस रुपये बढ़ गए हैं । यह शाकिंग है ग्रौर कंज्यूमर्स पर बहुत बड़ा ब्लो है । वनस्पति घी हर घर में इस्तेमाल होता है । एक टिन पर केवल पन्द्रह दिन में बीस रुपया बढ़ जाना बहुत जबर्दस्त चीज है ग्रौर बड़ा भारी ब्लो है । इसके उन्होंने ग्रपने ब्यान में दो कारण बताए हैं । एक तो यह बताया है कि बजट में ड्यूटी पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है ग्रौर दूसरे उन्होंने कहा है कि इंटरनैशनल प्राइसिस चूंकि तेल की बढ़ गई है ग्रौर विदेशी तेल चूंकि ग्रस्सी प्रतिशत कंज्यूम होता है यहां पर इसलिए वनस्पति घी के दाम बढ़े हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इंटरनैशनल प्राइसिस भी इस हद तक बढ़ी हैं एक टिन पर कि उसके दाम इतने ग्रापको बढ़ाने पड़ गए हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि इंटरनैशनल प्राइसिस जो हैं वे इस हद तक नहीं बढ़ी हैं । एस० टी० सी० ग्रौर मिल मालिक दोनों मिल करके मुनाफाखोरी कर रहे हैं ग्रौर कंज्यूमर को हिट कर रहे हैं । ग्राप मेहरबानी कर के बाइफ़रकेशन करके बताइये कि दुनिया में इंटरनैशनल मार्केट में तेल के दाम कितने बढ़े ग्रौर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी एक टिन पर कितनी बढ़ी ग्रौर उसके बाद मिल मालिकों ने कितना बढ़ाया । तब उसकी जस्टीफिकेशन होगी । मुझे याद है कि एस० टी० सी० पहले 6,100 रु० पर टन देती थी इनको ग्रौर उसके बाद ग्रभी जो देती है 7,585 रु० यानी 1,485 रु० पर टन उन्होंने दाम बढ़ा दिये । तो इंटरनेशनल मार्केट सें....

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर) : ड्यूटी कम की है ग्रभी ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 1,500 रु० एस० टी० सी० ने बढ़ाये । इसका कोई जस्टीफ़िकेशन नहीं है । इंटरनैशनल मार्केट में इतनी कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है । इसके पहले साढ़े 12 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगी थी तब भी वही दाम बढ़े, ग्रौर ग्रब 5 परसेंट है तब भी वही दाम हैं ग्रौर एक मिल की ऐक्स फैक्ट्री प्राइस 107 रु० है ग्रौर कंज्यूमर प्राइस 175 रु० ग्रौर दूसरी मिल ने 5 रु० एक टिन में कम की है, गणेश मिल ने । तो इसके पहले ग्रापको याद होगा जनवरी ग्रौर फ़रवरी के महीने में जितनी मिलें थीं वनस्पति घी की जो ग्रापने इनफ़ौरमल प्राइस तय की थी उससे कम दाम में बेचती थीं । वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री ने दो, तीन साल जितनी मुनाफ़ाखोरी की, मैं समझता हूं कि 30 साल के रेकार्ड में नहीं की ग्रौर ग्राप लोग सोते रहे, ग्रौर यहां तक कि जो दाम ग्रापने फ़िक्स किये थे उससे 4, 5 रु० प्रति टिन कम में वह स्वयं बेच रहे थे । ग्रापने कुछ नहीं किया । तो उसकी वजह से जो ग्रौर चीजों के दाम हैं, जो इंडिजिनस तेल है, उसके दाम बढ़ गये ग्रौर खाने के तेल के दाम 1,000, 1,200 रु० टन बढ़ा दिये हैं, जिसका कोई जस्टीफ़िकेशन नहीं है ।

तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले तो ग्राप बाइफ़रकेशन कीजिये ग्रौर बताइये कि इंटरनैशनल मार्केट में पहले 15 मार्च, को क्या प्राइस थी ग्रौर ग्रब क्या प्राइस है ? ग्रौर 1,400, 1,500 रु० प्रति टन बढ़ गई है । ऐक्साइज में जो 20 रु० टन ग्रापने बढ़ाया साढ़े 12 से 5 परसेंट

कर दिया तो उस पर कितना बढ़ा ? और जो पहले फ़रवरी के महीने में रिडक्शन पर बेचते थे, 5 रु० टिन खुद कम करके बेचते थे तो वह अगर एब्ज़ार्ब कर लिया जाये तो भी 20 रु० टिन का कोई जस्टीफ़िकेशन नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक 30 साल में इतनी कीमत कभी नहीं बढ़ी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका बाइफ़रकेशन क्या है, जस्टीफिकेशन क्या है ? और क्या वह सदन को विश्वास दिलाएंगे इसकी कॉस्टिंग करके कितना दाम पड़ता है पहले से? क्योंकि पहले भी बहुत मुनाफ़ाखोरी हो रही थी। उससे अब कितनी कॉस्टिंग होती है, और कितने में कंज्यूमर को मिलना चाहिये ? और साथ ही जो दूसरे तेलों के दाम बढ़े हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत ही आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से वनस्पति तेल की कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। और एक दम 140 रु० से 160 रु० यानी 20 रु० प्रति टिन, जिसकी कि मात्रा 16.5 किलो होती है, उस पर इतनी बढ़ोतरी होना हर एक व्यक्ति के लिये चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक और आवश्यक है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अनपैरलल है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अनपैरलल इसलिये नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि जिस समय इस वनस्पति पर कंट्रोल था जिसको कि खत्म किया है 5 फरवरी, 1975 को उस *समय प्राइस कंट्रोल के समय में 168 रु०* 23 पैसे प्रति टिन उत्तरी क्षेत्र में कीमत थी। लेकिन यह कहकर मैं इसको जस्टीफाई नहीं करना चाहता कि जो कुछ किया गया, वह ठीक किया गया है।

मैं पहले तो माननीय सदस्य के आंकड़ों में थोड़ा-सा सुधार करना चाहूंगा। इस समय जो एस० टी० सी० अपना इम्पोर्टेड आयल सप्लाई कर रही है वह 80 परसेंट है लेकिन साथ-साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होने वाले तिलहनों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिल सके, यह व्यवस्था की है कि अगर कोई वनस्पति के उत्पादक वनस्पति के उत्पादन में सिवाय मूंगफली और सरसों के तेल कोई दूसरे खाद्यान्न तिलहनों, जिसमें 5 प्रतिशत तिल का होना आवश्यक है, बाकी 95 प्रतिशत इंडीजिनस आयल लेना चाहें तो उनको वह एलाऊ किया है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी स्थिति यह है कि 80 प्रतिशत आयातित तेल वनस्पति मैन्युफैक्चरर्स को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप देना पड़ता है।

अभी तक आयातित तेल का मूल्य 6100 रुपये प्रति टन था। अब जो उनको आयल सप्लाई किया जा रहा है 14 मार्च से उसका मूल्य 7585 रुपये न होकर 7250 रुपये प्रति टन है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो 7585 के फिगर्स कहे हैं, वह भी निराधार नहीं हैं। उसमें सत्यता केवल इतनी ही है कि जैसे ही बजट में साढ़े 12 परसैंट ड्यूटी घोषित हुई थी, उसी आधार पर यह प्राइस तय की थी लेकिन 17 तारीख को जब बजट में दोबारा ड्यूटी कम करने की घोषणा की गई तो उस समय वह प्राइस 7250 रुपये की गई है। तो 6100 रुपये जो हमारी इश्यू प्राइस थी 80 परसैंट रिक्वायरमैंट के अगेन्स्ट वह अब 7250 रुपये की गई है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने इसके ब्रेक-अप के बारे में पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि एस० टी० सी० ने इस 7250 रुपये के मूल्य को जो आंका है, वह कोई एड-हाक नहीं है, मनमाने ढंग से नहीं है। इस मूल्य को आंकने के लिये एक कमेटी है, जिसमें एस० टी० सी० के अधिकारी और उनके अतिरिक्त सिविल सप्लाईज, कामर्स और

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज भी हैं, और यह 5 व्यक्तियों की कमेटी मिलकर मूल्यों का निर्धारण करती है कि एस० टी० सी० के आयातित आयल के इश्यू प्राइसेस क्या होने चाहियें। जहां तक ब्रेक-अप का सवाल है, हमने 3, 4 तरह से मूल्य आंकें है। पहले तो 1-3-79 को हमारे एस० टी० सी० के स्टाक में जितना आयल था, उसका जो मूल्य आया, उसको हमने आंका है। क्योंकि उस पर विदेशी मार्केट में इस समय के बढ़े हुए मूल्यों पर पैसे नहीं देने पड़े, बढ़ा हुआ किराया नहीं देना पड़ा, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी नहीं देनी पड़ी, तो जो 1-3-79 को स्टाक था, उसके मूल्य से आंका गया है। उसके बाद 5-3-79 तक विश्व के बाजार में जो हमने तेल के सौदे किये, उनका जो मूल्य आया और उसकी जो लैंडेड कास्ट होगी, उसको आंका है और इसके बाद बीच में जब साढ़े 12 परसैंट ड्यूटी की घोषणा की गई थी, हमारे 3 जहाज इस इम्पोर्टेड आयल को लेकर बन्दरगाहों पर आ चुके थे और उनके आने के बाद उतारने के बाद हमको साढ़े 12 परसैंट ड्यूटी देनी पड़ी।

उसको रिफण्ड नहीं किया, वह ड्यूटी रिफण्डेबिल नहीं है। इस प्रकार से इन सारे आंकड़ों को उतारने के बाद यह प्राइस तय की गई है: 7250 रुपये। 6,100 रुपये के एगेंस्ट 7,250 रुपये हमारी इस्यू प्राइस है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जो प्राइस तय की गई थी, वह भी टैरिफ कमीशन के फार्मूले को आधार बना कर कास्टिंग कर की गई थी। माननीय सदस्य को याद होगा कि आरम्भ में मार्केट में प्राइस 158 रुपये थी। नवम्बर, 1977 से ले कर 158 रुपये की प्राइस को 140 रुपये पर लाया गया था। कोई स्टेचुटरी कण्ट्रोल नहीं है। एस०टी०सी० जो आयल सप्लाई करता है, उसके मूल्य के आधार पर ये मूल्य तय होते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 20 रुपये की जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, हम उससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं। दोनों एसोसियेशन्ज अपने अपने आर्ग्युमेंट्स दे रही हैं। इस महीने के अन्त तक इन दोनों एसोसिएशन्स को यहां बुलायेंगे। या तो वे इनफार्मल वालन्टेरी एग्रीमेंट से प्राइस पर एग्री होंगी, अन्यथा सरकार के पास जो कठोर से कठोर अधिकार हैं, वह उनका यथासम्भव प्रयोग करने के लिए पीछे नहीं हटेगी। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अप्रैल के अन्त तक का समय मांगता हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय एक बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं। राजस्थान में उनकी अच्छी वकालत रही है। एक अच्छे वकील का काम है कि चाहे कितना भी घटिया केस हो, उसको वह इस ढंग से रखे कि वह बिल्कुल सही मालूम हो। जो कीमत बढ़ी है, उसको उन्होंने जस्टिफाई किया है और कहा है कि वह बिल्कुल ठीक हैं। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं। शायद उन्होंने वनस्पति घी खरीदा नहीं है। आज की तारीख में चार किलो का टीन 49 रुपये और कुछ पैसे का मिलता है। शायद वह डाल्डा खाते नहीं हैं, देसी घी खाते हैं। अगर वह वनस्पति घी खरीदें, तो उन्हें पता लगे। (व्यवधान)

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार, और विशेषकर हमारे मन्त्री महोदय, इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने मैनुफेक्चरर्ज से बातचीत की है, अगर नहीं, तो क्या वह उनके खिलाफ एम०आर०टी० पी०सी० से एनक्वायरी करवा रहे हैं? क्या गवर्नमेंट खुद उनकी मिलों को टेक-ओवर कर रही है, अगर नहीं, तो क्या कम से कम गरीब आदमियों के लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले रही है।

उन्होंने जो कई बातें बताने की कोशिश की हैं, मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

तू इधर-उधर की बात न कर,
यह बता कि काफिले क्यों लुटे,
मुझे रहजनों से गर्ज नहीं,
तेरी रहबरी से सवाल है।

वह मिनिस्टर हैं; वह बतायें कि गरीबों को वनस्पति घी कम कीमत पर कैसे मिलेगा। वह वकालत कर रहे हैं कि यहां से आया, वहां से आया। हमारे पास लोग आते हैं, हम उन्हें कैसे समझायें कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में पन्द्रह दिनों में कीमतें इतनी कैसे बढ़ गई। इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को कब से सही कीमत पर वनस्पति घी मिलेगा, इसके लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस प्रोग्राम है और वह इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं व्यापारियों के इस कृत्य का समर्थन नहीं करता हूं। बल्कि, इसकी आलोचना और भर्त्सना करता हूं। केवल एस०टी०सी० ने जो आयातित तेल का मूल्य बढ़ा कर सप्लाई करना शुरू किया है, उसने जो मूल्य बढ़ाया है, मैं ने केवल उसको जस्टिफाई किया है। वनस्पति मैन्युफेक्चरर्स के दो एसोसिएशन्स हैं वी०एम०ए० और आई०वी०पी०ए०, दोनों के रिप्रेजेन्टेशंस आए हैं। स्वयं कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने इन को बुला कर इस सम्बन्ध में दो टूक जवाब दे दिया है और साफ कह दिया है कि आप अपनी कास्टिंग ले कर आइए, मैं 160 रुपये के प्राइस को ऐग्री नहीं करता। दोनों ओर से कास्टिंग आई हैं। उस पर प्रोसेसिंग हो रही है। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि सरकार जिस भी कदम को उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी उठाएगी। चाहे जैसा श्री लाल ने कहा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में हो या स्टेच्यूटरी प्राइस के सम्बन्ध में हो, जैसा भी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी सरकार उठाएगी लेकिन इस को हमें जांच करने की जरूरत है।

12.36 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REOPRT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the Hundred and twentieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on New Lines and Line Capacity Works.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Extravagant and Infructuous Expenditure on Entertainment by Public Undertakings.

(2) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Unusually High Expenditure by Public Undertakings for their Head Offices.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT REVISION OF STEEL PRICES

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Speaker Sir; I rise to make an important statement on the question of revision of steel prices. Last year when the Lok Sabha was pleased to pass the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, I had stat*ed that the public-owned Steel Autho*rity of India Limited with its new structure, assets and capabilities should fulfill the public purpose of expanding India's steel production and set up new plants on its own. I had further stated that SAIL should be able to raise its own resources and minimise the draft on the Consolidated Funds of India for this purpose. During this session, in view of the acute shortage of various categories of steel,, several Honourable Members have demanded the setting up of new steel capacities without any delay so that these shortages are not perpetuated, and we are not accused in the years to come that we have been planning for shortages as, I am afraid, has been the case in the past.

Over the last one year I have been diligently negotiating with various countries like the USSR, West Germany, the UK, the USA and Japan for obtaining credit facilities for the expansion of steel capacity in our country. I am glad to inform the House that our negotiations with some of the countries mentioned above have made good progress. In exploring such possibilities the intention is to ensure an additionality of resources over and above those which have been taken into account in the Plan so that such projects can be undertaken without *increasing the* draft on the Budget. However, in order to supplement these external credits by rupee component increased generation of internal resources by the steel industry is absolutely essential.

Steel prices were last revised in June 1976, but the additional realisations to the Industry from that revision have been offset by cost increases resulting from a number of factors such as concessional pricing to the small scale industry, steep increases in the entry-tax on raw-materials and shortfall in production because of inadequate supplies of *coking coal and indifferent* power situation. The budget documents indicate a plan outlay of Rs. 600 crores for the Steel Department for 1979-80. On the basis of current prices and the anticipated production in 1979-80, the internal resources of the public sector steel industry available for utilisation towards the Plan outlay could at bear be around Rs. 30 crores, and even this modest amount would probably be eroded by cost escalations. The bulk of the outlay of Rs. 600 crores would thus have had to be met from the Budget and this would have substantially increased the overall budget deficit.

Having all this in mind, and after very careful consideration, Government have now decided (a) that the price of pig iron should be increased by Rs. 100 per tonne as a surcharge; (b) that there should be an additional surcharge of 15 per cent on the base price of all items of steel (exclusive of the development and import surcharges currently being levied); and (c) that these surcharges should be paid into the Steel *Development Fund which has* already been established. It has been estimated that these increases will result in the generation of additional resources, which, after providing for some compensation to the Steel plants for uncovered costs and cost escalations, will leave around Rs. 200 crores for utilisation towards the approved development outlays on this sector. Necessary adjustment in the pricing structure will continue to be made to ensure that SAIL does not incur any loss due to the pooling of prices between the imported and domestic steel.

In deciding on these price increases Government have carefully considered their possible impact on the general price levels and are satisfied that this impact would not be significant. I may also add that even the revised prices will be lower than the prevailing domestic prices of steel in most of the other countries.

I would also invite the attention of the House to the fact that these price increases are in the form of development surcharges which would go into the Steel Development Fund and will not result in increased realisations in the hands of the producers both in the public or in the private sector. Only a small part of the accretions to the Fund will be utilised for most compensations, and that too on the basis of studies of the actuals by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices once in six months. The bulk of the accretions to the Fund will thus be used for financing outlays which are essential for creating new capacities.

12.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Qureshi wants priority as he has to go for his prayers.

(i) Law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Since Mr. Bhutto's execution, violent demonstrations have gripped the entire valley in Jammu and Kashmir. The security forces at the United Nations Military Observers' Headquarters of Srinagar opened fire and more than four persons were killed on the spot. Reports of trouble having spread to other parts of the State are disturbing and the police at various places has resorted to unprovoked fire, killing so far more than 8 persons. It seems that the State Government is not in a position to deal with the situation effectively. The Home Minister should have come to the House and made a statement of his own, so that full facts coud have been placed before the Parliament. The Central Government cannot remain an idle spectator in such a situation. The House will join me in expressing our sympathies to the families of the persons who were killed in the police firing. It has also been reported in the press that part of Srinagar City has been handed over to the army, which indicates that the situation is very serious. I would request the Home Minister . . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Where is the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: This was allowed after 10 O'clock. I have not given notice to him.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would request the Home Minister to pay an immediate visit to the State for an on-the-spot study of the situation and report back to Parliament. It is a matter of concern in all of us that a church, which could have been saved, was destroyed because of the inaction of the authorities of the State Government.

(ii) Metro Railway Project in Calcutta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The recent announcement in the press that the Planning Commission has advised the postponement of the execution of the works in Phase III for the Metro Railway Project has caused very great concern and shock to the people of Cal-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cutta. The Project at its present stage is extremely vital. The two phases in which work has so far gone on relates to disconnected areas and will not serve any purpose whatever to solve the transport problem in Calcutta. The work of Metro Railway Project has seriously dislocated the traffic in Calcutta, adding to the difficulties of the people, but they have so far patiently borne the same with the hope that the scheduled completion of the work will considerably ease the problem. But, from the present decision of the Planning Commission, it appears that work from Shyambazar to Esplanade sector will be taken up only after the work in other phases is completed in 1985-86, which will mean that work will go on till 1990—92. It is reported that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already taken up the matter with the Centre. I urge upon the Government to take a firm decision to continue the work in all the phases so that the entire project can be completed by the scheduled time in 1985-86. I also call upon the Government to provide a circular railway for Calcutta, has been strongly recommended by the State Government.

(iii) REPORTED NON-COVERAGE BY ALL INDIA RADIO OF THE NEWS ABOUT ELECTIONS TO THE SHIROMANI GURDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Faridkot): The All India Radio has literally ignored the recent news item regarding the elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in its All India News Bulletins. More than 40 lakh Sikh voters used their right to elect 140 Members to the supreme Sikh religious body. The elections were held under the Government's supervision and more than 950 persons contested the election in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The Akali Dal won 133 seats out of 140. This supreme body had been constituted under the law of Parliament in 1925. The SGPC is considered the only representative body of the Sikhs of the world. More than 15 million Sikhs all over the country have been eagerly waiting for the results, but AIR totally blacked out the news. The news was published in Punjab papers with PTI and UNI as sources. Even the regional news bulletin did not give coverage. It is a grave insult to the sentiments of Sikh voters and interested masses.

(iv) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN THE RAILWAY BOOKING OFFICE AT TRIVANDRUM CENTRAL.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Long before I started for the present Budget Session to Delhi, I had confirmed bookings at Ernakulam for one coupe and four first class berths in the Kerala-Karnataka Express. But when the reservation chart came from Trivandrum, I and my family were allotted four II Class air-conditioned berths. As my sister-in-law is a filarial patient, she fell sick and is even now convalescing.

I went back for an intermediate journey to Kerala and I had confirmed booking through the Parliament House Railway Booking Office for a coupe for me and my wife. But the Trivandrum Central Station Superintendent gave the upper berth of my coupe to a male passenger, and allotted a first class berth to my wife in a four berth compartment along with three male passengers in the Kerala-Karnataka Express of 29th March, 1979.

I did not like railway officers allotting many male passengers in her compartment during her night trip when I am travelling in the same train. As I feel other passengers would also resent the railway officials allotting sleeping berths to other male passengers similarly, strict instructions may be given through the Ministry of Railways to all Booking Offices to allot coupes to adjoining seats/berths to passengers who come with confirmed reservations.

(v) NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Sir, on 1-4-78, the fate of the Power Generations and the future of 3000 employees employed in Badarpur Power House was sealted as the management was transferred in the hands of newly wed National Thermal Power Corporation from Central Government. The transfer was marked with a lot of drum beatings and as such a bagful of promises and commitments were made, but till today even the terms and conditions have not been settled due to inefficient, incompetent, wrong policies and misdirection as well as misrule of NTPC. The terms and conditions that have been offered so far and even arbitrarily imposed are contrary to the obligations as made in the management contract entered with the Government of India as well as relevant rules of the labour laws.

As far as the running of the power plant is concerned, the present management has not been able to acquire the required coal quota as raw material, hence resulting in low generation thus harming the national economy. Various pipe lines and costly machinery are not being properly maintained due to shortage of spare parts caused by mismanagement and thus ruining the life of machinery which again involves huge amount of national capital, thus giving rise to overheads leading to heavy taxation, rise in generation cost, etc.

Though as compared to two numbers of Administrative Officers in the past, the present management has appointed as many as one dozen Personnel & Administrative Officers to control the same work force. Still the affairs of Badarpur Administration is in doldrums. Soon after the take over, the NTPC management started spending money lavishly on various luxury and unwanted items, such as, crockery, furniture, costly mats, air-conditioners, refrigerators for its officers. A considerable amount has been wasted on civil masonary work, conveyance, stationery and printing, etc. Apart from all above, NTPC has housed its corporate office in costliest Nehru Place Complex in spite of the fact that the same could have been easily housed in Badarpur itself.

Hence I urge upon the Government to check this management's misdeeds and anti-labour practice in the NTPC which is a public sector organisation claiming to be a model management, immediately.

(vi) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF FODDER TO LADAKH.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी (लद्दाख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस वर्ष जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में अभूतपूर्व हिमपात हुआ। पिछले कई वर्षों से इतनी भारी मात्रा में इस क्षेत्र में बर्फ नही गिरी। असामान्य रूप में बर्फ गिरने से लद्दाख के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाले लोगों को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा। जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया। नाम मात्र की जो हरियाली रहती है वह भी समाप्त हो गई। सब दिशाओं में बर्फ ही बर्फ दिखाई देती है। इसके फलस्वरूप लोगों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ गई हैं। बर्फ में ढके हुए इन लोगों के घरों, तम्बुओं की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। जीवन में रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें प्राप्त करना कठिन हो गया है। असाधारण हिमपात से सभी लोगों के सामने वहां पर बड़ी दुखद स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। जो लोग भेड़ बकरियां पालते हैं उनके सामने चारे की और घास की समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। चारे और घास का वहां घोर अभाव महसूस किया जा रहा है। मीलों तक कहीं भी घास दिखाई नहीं देती है। लद्दाख में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह घूमते रहते हैं और अपनी भेड़ बकरियों के लिए चारे की तलाश करते रहते हैं। इन जानवरों को पालना और इनके आसरे अपनी आजीविका का निर्वाह करना यही इन चरवाहों की रोजी-रोटी का साधन

[श्रीमती पार्वती देवी]

है। आज उनके सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आ कर खड़ा हो गया है। रोटी और रोजी अपने लिए तथा अपने परिवार के लिए जुटा पाना उनके लिए मुश्किल हो गया है। इन की भेड़ बकरियों के लिए चारे की बड़ी भारी समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस सप्ताह के आरम्भ में भारी हिमपात के कारण चांगथांग क्षेत्र में पच्चीस तीस हजार पशु मारे गये हैं। इन में अधिकतर भेड़ें थीं। लद्दाख की भेड़ें पशमीना ऊन के लिए सारे संसार में प्रसिद्ध हैं। भेड़ों की इस अकाल मृत्यु से चांगथोंग क्षेत्र में विषाद और निराशा छा गई है। स क्षेत्र की सम्पूर्ण अर्थ व्यवस्था भेड़ बकरियों के पालन पोषण और उन से उत्पन्न ऊन, दूध, मक्खन आदि पर निर्भर रती है। इसी पर इनका जीवन निर्भर हता है। इस वर्ष इस हृदय विदारक घटना हमारे देश की सीमा पर स्थित पर्वतीय त्र में स्थित लद्दाख के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को ग्रस गया है। यह सब लद्दाख में भारी हिमपात कारण हुआ है। लगभग पांच हजार मीटर की ऊंचाई पर स्थित इस क्षेत्र में अभी भी पहुंचना कठिन है। वहां की वास्तविक स्थिति का पूरा पता अभी भी लगा पाना सरल काम नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि चांगथांग क्षेत्र में भेड़ बकरियों को अकाल मृत्यु से बचाने के लिए तुरन्त वहां घास और चारे की सप्लाई की रनी चाहिये। मैं माननीय कृषि मन्त्री और माननीय रक्षा मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि ये दोनों मन्त्रालय परस्पर सामंजस्य स्थापित कर लद्दाख के इस अभागे क्षेत्र में हेलीकोप्टरों द्वारा घास और चारे को पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि पशुओं और लोगों को मरने से बचाया जा सके।

(vii) REPORTED ATTACK BY ARMED BANDITS ON SAINT ANNES CONVENT GIRLS SCHOOL AT SASARAM TOWN (BIHAR).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House an inhuman incident of armed bandit attack on Saint Annes Convent Girls School at Sasaram district town, represented by no less a person than our Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

In the recent series of outrageous attacks on convents, Orphanages and Hospitals run by Christian Missions in Bihar, the gruesome incident that happened five days back at Sasaram is the most shocking one.

Armed bandits attacked Saint Annes Convent Girls School run by Notredame Sisters at Sasaram district town, five days back, causing injuries to seven girls aged below ten and a school guard besides Sister Mukti who was hit by the gun.

While seven girls have been admitted in the Sasaram Hospital, Sister Mukti was rushed to the Holy Family Hospital in Patna in an unconscious state. According to first hand report, the dacoits also broke up the convent Safe and looted all cash from it besides whatever valuables they could lay their hands upon after snatching the keys at gun-point from the Convent Sister Superior Bibha. They also took away wrist watches from Sisters.

The outrage at Sasaram Convent is the latest in the series of attacks on convents, churches and hospitals run by Christian Missions in Bihar. Only last month a priest was murdered by trigger-happy toughs at Mokameh and I raised that issue in this House.

I will just add one important matter.

The first batch of dacoits armed with country-made guns broke into the dining room of the convent at 7-30 p.m. while the Sisters and the Superior were having their dinner. They beat up the kitchen girls who

began to scream as they saw the dacoits. Meanwhile, about 25 to 30 dacoits stood guard outside. As the panicky convent guard rushed to ring the church bells to raise an alarm, he was shot in the leg by the dacoits.

Inside the dining room the dacoits hit Sister Mukti with the gun, but when she said that she did not know where the keys of the safe were as she was only a visitor, the dacoits dragged and beat up other Sisters including the Superior before snatching away the keys. They then blew a whistle which brought all the dacoits rushing inside. The panicky Sisters hurriedly collected all girl students and locked themselves up within a room. The girls who were left outside were shot at by the dacoits and seven of them received bullet injuries.

13.00 hrs.

The entire operation lasted an hour. It was not until 11.30 p.m. that the Police arrived on the scene and removed Sister Mukti and other girls to the local hospital. I know it from firsthand reports that the authorities at Patna are absolutely indifferent in taking prompt action. In fact when, the Police dogs and finger print experts were requisitioned to identify and catch the culprits, it will be shocking to know that after 5 days these facilities have not reached Sasaram. This is happening in spite of silent protest march by more than 10,000 people in Patna after which they gave a memorandum even to the Governor of the State.

Only one sentence more...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not one sentence but already you have added ten sentences.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I request that the Home Ministry take an alert, prompt and tough stand that the Bihar administration cannot sit back and relax when such incidents are happening almost every day.

I also request that the enquiry into these incidents be handed over to the CBI.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: This is very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Narain.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे मित्र श्री राजनारायण जी जिस सवाल को उठा रहे हैं उसी सवाल का........

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): How does he know what he is going to speak? We do not know what it is.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: He is anticipating.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: A point of order cannot be raised anticipating a thing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a matter between you and Mr. Raj Narain. We do not know. How can you allow him?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, please tell me what is the rule or what is the law that is broken?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : लिफाफा देखकर भांप लेते हैं मजमून क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. What is the rule that is broken?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have you informed him? .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order is different from a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This question you have allowed him to raise as a statement under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule that is broken?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him start, then I will raise and you will allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already raised. Which is the rule you are relying upon?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : राजनारायण जी क्या कहेंगे हमें मालूम है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Don't drag me into any controversy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We do not know. Have you informed him?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not informed anybody.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The House does not know. The House must first hear Shri Raj Narain.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to raise a point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : इनको इजाजत दे दीजिये । ये किसी बड़े अपराधी को बचाने की साजिश न करें ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How does he know what he is going to say?

(viii) LIST OF PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE AUCTION OF PLOTS .BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ON 17TH JANUARY, 1979.

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे आज्ञा है कि मैं पढुं ? कल लोक सभा में श्री शरद यादव ने श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सकलेचा, मुख्य मंत्री..........

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री राजनारायण : जिस तारीख को दिया है उस तारीख का है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सुपुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सकलेचा के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि मेरे पास जो बोलते वालों की सूची है .....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र श्री शरद यादव ने यह सवाल परसों उठाया था । 377 में यह सवाल उठाया था । आपके आदेश के अनुसार मंत्री महोदय उस सदस्य को जवाब दे देंगे, एक हफ्ते के अन्दर या पांच दिन के अन्दर । यह आपका डाइरेक्शन है । अभी तक इस परम्परा पर काम चल रहा है । अब वही सवाल — दुबारा उठाना गलत है,

इम्परोपर है, प्रैक्टिस के खिलाफ है ।

I am inviting your kind attention to Rule 338 which says:

> "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical... with the one on which the House has given a decision."

The time of the House is very valuable.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This amounts to maligning intentionally and doing all sorts of mischief.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. Yesterday, Mr. Sharad Yadav wanted to introduce several new facts in his statement under Rule and which I did not allow. This statement I have allowed because day before yesterday I did not allow Mr. Sharad Yadav to make mention of new facts It is these new facts which Mr. Raj Narain wants to make mention of...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you prepared in the future to allow every member if there are new facts coming to his notice? It will continue for a year. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question to you is: Do you want to have such a practice in future? (*Interruptions*). The man is being deliberately maligned. He has denied it on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*(Interruption)***

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी सब्जेक्ट पर शार्ट नाटिस क्वेश्चन ऐक्सप्ट कर रखा है। माननीय शरद यादव को भी इस पर आप अलाऊ कर चुके हैं। यही सब्जेक्ट आखिर लगातार कब तक आप चलायेंगे ? क्या मतलब है इस बात का ? ..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know from you how do you run the House. Do you run the House like this?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इस नियम 377 के मार्फत राजनीतिक कारणों से ऐसे व्यक्ति पर लान्छन लगाये जा रहे हैं जो यहां उत्तर देने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You are not on a point of order. No more point of order please. Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have admitted this on Monday..

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will be very brief. My point of order is this.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Under the same rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me the rule.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The rule which you just now quoted. I am not going into the details of the subject matter. My point of order is this: You had permitted Shri Sharad Yadav to make a statement. You did not allow him to introduce additional facts which were not written down in the statement. Now, you say that because these are new facts you are permitting Mr. Raj Narain to make those points. You are perfectly within your jurisdiction to permit or not to permit. My point of order is only this whether you are treating this particular instance as a matter which is to be treated as a precedent or not. That is all I want to know. Are you ruling that whenever 377 matters come up..

MR. SPEAKER: No, order please. I am not ruling anything at all.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly give a ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not giving any ruling.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. I have called Shri Raj Narain. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : श्रीमन्, कल लोक-सभा में श्री शरद यादव ने श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा, मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश के सुपुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सखलेचा के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि मेरे पास जो बोली बोलने वालों की सूची है, वह रैवेन्यु इन्टैलीजैंस से मिली है। श्री शरद यादव को जो सूची मिली है वह सूची हमको भी मिली है। उस सूची में बोली बोलने वालों की सब से ऊंची बोली के अनुसार 5 नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. अन्सल इंडस्ट्रीज, 2. श्री ओम प्रकाश सखलेचा, 3. यूनाइटेड

**Not recorded.

[श्री राजनारायण]

टावर्स, 4. स्लीपर टावर्स,
5. होम एपार्टमैंटस ।

ये बोली बोलने वाले 17 जनवरी, 1979 को नीलाम होते समय बोली बोलने में भाग लिये थे। सब से अधिक बोली अलसाल इंडस्ट्रीज ने 1 करोड़ 32 लाख की बोली और दूसरी बोली श्री ओम प्रकाश सखलेचा की 1 करोड़ 31 लाख की थी ।

बोली बोलने वालों की सूची 20 मार्च, 1979 को रेवेन्यु इनटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट को दी गई ।

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर, दिल्ली को 10 फरवरी को एक नोट भेजा गया, जिसमें उसने उपर्युक्त सारी घटनाओं का वर्णन किया है । लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने उस पर अपना हस्ताक्षर भी बनाया । इनटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो ने भी इस लिस्ट को कलेक्ट किया है ।

सरकार की ओर से बार-बार बोली बोलने वालों की सूची छिपाई जा रही है और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा, भी सत्य पर पर्दा डाल रहे हैं । कल भोपाल एसेम्बली में भी यह प्रश्न उठा था ।

इस बीच में सब से विचित्र बात की जानकारी मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्र से दी गई कि कल शाम रेवेन्यु इनटेलीजेंस की फ़ाइल सीज कर ली गई, जिसमें 17 जनवरी को बोली बोलने वालों का नाम था । यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का प्रश्न है। मैं इसे उठाने की सूचना देता हूं।

अभी समाचार पत्रों से मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कल मध्य प्रदेश की एसेम्बली, भोपाल, में मुख्य मंत्री, श्री सखलेचा ने यह कहा कि लोक *सभा और राज्य सभा में यह बयान किया गया* है कि जो सब से बड़ी बोली बोलने वाला है उसका नाम उनकी फाइल में नहीं है, जब कि सत्य यह है कि सरकार की फाइल में उनका नाम है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Samar Guha.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(ix) EXECUTION OF MR. SOLOMAN MAHLANGU, LEADER OF SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai) *Sir, I have to say that this should* have been the first matter under rule 377, but unfortunately it is the last. It is about an appeal for saving the life of the leader of the South African people, Mr. Solomen Mahlangu.

The leader of the South African people, Mr. Solomon Mahlangu who Valiantly fought for the human rights of his countrymen is going to be hanged to-day or tomorrow. The UN Secretary General and other countries including India have made an appeal for saving the life of the South African leader. This House, I believe, is unanimous in its view in support of the request made by the Minister of External Afairs to the UN Secretary General to use his personal influence and that of the world organization to prevent the execution of the South African leader.

I would request the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement in confirmation of the view expressed in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Sir, I would like to say something on this very important matter.

The Government of India has learnt with profound shock and horror that in callous defiance of world-

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**Not recorded.

vide protests, the South African authorities have executed to-day the 22-year-old South African patriot and freedom fighter, Solomon Mahlangu. When we had received the news of the impending execution, we had condemned the action in the strongest terms and our Foreign Minister sent a message on behalf of the Government and the people of India to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use his personal influence and that of the world organization to prevent this horrible act.

While expresisng our shock and condemnation, we are convinced that as the intransigence of the Pretoria regime grows, so will be determination of the South African freedom fighters to fight this intransigence, to end *apartheid and* to establish majority rule, be strengthened. The case of Solomon Mahlangu gives us further irrefutable evidence that the continuance of the minority regime in Pretoria is based on rule of oppression and brutal exploitation of the majority of the people in South Africa. I should like to take this opportunity, to once again express the total commitment of the Government and the peope of India with the heroic freedom struggle of the people of South Africa to end the inhuman system of *apartheid* and achieve their long-cherished freedom.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I think the House will express its indignation at this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We from this side join the Government in condemning this. We are willing to stand in silence.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: We should stand in silence for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the whole House is shocked at the manner in which the South African Government has acted. The fact that they have disregarded all norms of civilised behaviour in dealing with freedom fighters is most condemnable and I think all of us join in condemning it.

13.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—*Contd.*

(i) MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Minister may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I dealt with some points day before yesterday. I will now continue to deal with some of the other points that had been raised.

Many hon. members accused the Government of being complacent over the law and order situation in the country. Some were charitable enough to accuse us of ignorance. I would refute all such allegations, whenever references are made to law and order, what is in mind is one or more of the following types of occurrences: Increasing crime or incidents of disorder; lawlessness either on the labour front or in the universities and colleges or in simple public order situation; the manner in which the public order situations are handled by the police and possibly a nostalgic regret that there is no longer the same respect or fear of authority. Some members of the House, of course, fortunately did articulate the other side of the picture and I am grateful to them. All sections of the House are fully aware of the constitutional position in this respect. Police and public order are State

[Shri H. M. Patel]

subjects. Only the States are competent to take appropriate executive action in respect of these subjects. All sections of the House are fully aware of this and are no doubt jealous also of protecting the States' autonomy. And yet, when this is pointed out, my hon. friends do not like it. They seldom like the spokesman of the Centre to emphasise this aspect and immediately seek to utilise the opportunity to accuse the Central Government of shirking its responsibility. The fact, of course, is that subject to the Constitution and the realities of the situation, we in the Government in the Home Ministry try our utmost to impress upon the States the need to tackle these situations in an effective manner. We provide whatever assistance the States may need or ask of us to be able to cope with such situation and use our good offices if these can help to defuse the situation and to initiate corrective remedies.

There are three basic issues which have to engage our common attention in this regard. In the first place, given the constitutional and political realities in the country, it is high time we evolve a national consensus as to how the different aspects of law and order ought to be discussed, evaluated and wherever necessary corrective solutions found. Law and order can no longer remain an issue of differences between parties, because the parties which are in the opposition in Parliament are facing the same problem in some States as the ruling party is facing it in some other States. In order not to induce further controversy in the matter, I would not like to give my own assessment of the situation in States where the opposition parties are responsible for governance. But unless we evolve some consensus at the political level, the law enforcement agencies, irrespective of the political complexion of the Government in power will feel handicapped in discharging their duties. I propose to address myself seriously to evolve such a consensus.

The second issue relates to the problem of improving the resources of the law and order agencies—manpower as well as other resources such as transport, mobility, communication, etc., to ensure that they react quickly to these law and order situations and what is more important take adequate steps to prevent particularly those classes of offences, which, better vigilance and Police presence, could keep under control. The measures we have taken in this regard have been set out in detail in our Annual Report. I also intend to review in appropriate forums the position in different States with the State Governments themselves. Adopting a rhetorical or a hyper-critical attitude towards these questions, will not help the States to deal with these types of problems. My effort will be to find solutions to the difficulties that they face.

The third issue relates to the dissatisfaction over specific instances which articulates public opinion over the manner in which the Police and the Governmental agencies have handled problems faced by them. The National Police Commission has addressed itself to the problems of adequate arrangements for enquiries into complaints against the Police and the Law enforcement agencies. These complaints can be against specific individuals alleging conduct unworthy of the trust and power vested in them. The more serious complaint is when Police seek to use force to maintain peace, as well as complaints relating to their failure to take adequate preventive and other measures in time to prevent ugly situations from developing. This aspect of the matter is one which I would like to discuss with all concerned in the light of the National Police Commission's recommendations with a view to evolving a national consensus in the matter.

It was gratifying to find that along with the criticism of the Police and the Government, deep concern was also expressed over the unsatisfactory living conditions of the Police force in the country. A number of valuable suggestions have been made in this regard.

We have been giving substantial assistance to the State Governments to improve the quality of the force and the living and working conditions of the policemen. About Rs. 78 crores have been advanced by us so far for improving housing for the policemen. A further amount of Rs. 45 crores for the same purpose is provided in the current Five Year Plan. On our suggestion, the Seventh Finance Commission has also allocated about Rs. 83 crores for police housing in various States. As regards improving their service conditions, we will certainly examine very carefully and sympathetically the recommendations that would be made by the National Police Commission.

We are also allotting substantial funds for the modernisation of the Police Force and have given so far Rs. 51 crores for this purpose. For qualitative improvement of the force, a fresh review is taken of the training facilities available. A number of seminars and training courses are also being organised in the Central Training Institutes to re-orient the Police Officers and men to the democratic concepts of administration. Efforts are constantly being made to improve investigation techniques by use of advanced scientific aids and equipment

With these measures, the law and order situation should show considerable improvement. That certainly is our confident hope.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about demoralisation in the Police force?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no demoralisation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Action has been taken against Mr. Bhinder and others. What have you to say about that?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If the suggestion is that action should not be taken against those against whom there is sufficient or *prima facie* evidence because it is likely to lead to demoralisation, I am afraid, nothing can be done. But certainly, in no case, you will find, will action be taken without there being adequate satisfactory *prima facie* evidence.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): What about general law and order situation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I shall come to your observations a little later. If you are in a hurry, I shal deal with them now.

My special appeal was that law and order matters are really of great importance. These are not matters with which we should deal on party basis. It is much better if we try to arrive at some standards or methods on these matters. This is all I am saying.

Government shares the anxiety expressed by many hon. Members about the crime situation in the capital particularly crimes regarding property and thefts, mentioned by some of the hon. Members. The crime situation in the capital is under our constant review and measures are taken from time to time to curb the crimes. I need hardly say that I am myself certainly perturbed. A new police district, 8 new police stations and 13 new police outposts have been created. In more vulnerable areas,

[Shri H. M. Patel]

special measures like intensive patrolling, and externment of undesirable elements are constantly being adopted. I have also held a meeting with the Members of Parliament from Delhi quite recently, only on the 16th of last month. The suggestions made by the Members in this House and the other House will be examined expeditiously, and I can assure the hon. Members that necessary steps would be taken on an urgent basis. I may also assure the House that it is my intention to keep myself in touch with the hon. Members who represent Delhi in this House and in the other House.

The hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar Islands is somewhat anxious that whatever observations he has made should be studied and should be mentioned here. Of course, he is somewhat obsessed by the concept of emergency. He had lived in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where perhaps there was no serious emergency situation and therefore, he did not experience the emergncy himself. But nevertheless. I would like to tell him...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Although a Commission enquired into the conduct of a particular person and even though the previous Home Minister wrote in the file in April 1978 that he should be transferred, he is still continuing in the same post.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We are deeply considering measures to democratise the administrative set up. I am taking up only matters which he should really be more concerned with we should all be more concerned with. The Government has decided to constitute a Pradesh Council, on the same pattern as was adopted in the case of Arunachal. The Council will consist of 26 members, 21 to be elected, 3 to be *ex-officio* and 2 to be nominated. If no woman member is elected out of the 21, one will be nominated. The Council will discuss and make recommendations on general policy matters concerning administration, development, planning and finance and legislation to be undertaken. From amongst the members of the Council, 3 will be appointed as Councillors, two from the Andaman group of islands and one from the Nicobar group of islands. These Councillors will assist the Administrator in the discharge of his functions.

We are also anxious that in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep arrangements should be made to secure the increasing participation of the people in the administration. Since this will be done for the first time, it would be necessary to formulate our proposals in consultation with local public opinion. While this may take some time, we will do our utmost to ensure that it is done with the utmost expedition.

The hon. Member, Shri Sathe, referred to Shri Balraj Trikha. I have only this to say once again, that he need not have attributed any motives to the Government. I will tell him the facts as they are. In fact, I have already communicated the facts in a letter which I addressed to him in response to his observations under rule 377.

The Authority was set up by the Manipur Government under section 11 of the Commisions of Inquiry Act, after obtaining the concurrence of the Central Government, as is required under section 3 of the Act. As at that time the Shah Commission was in existence, out of the three terms of reference to the Authority, it was required to submit reports to the Shah Commission only with reference to complaints which had been sent by the Shah Commission for inquiry. With regard to the complaints received by it, or received through the State Governments, it was required to submit the report to the State Government, and not to the Shah Commission. When the term of the Shah Commission was over, we had told the State Government that there would be no objection if the State Government were to give short extention to the Authorisies to enable them to complete the cases already taken up for public hearing, as it would have meant waste of effort and time if such partly-heard complaints were to be enquired into afresh through the normal administrative chanels. ...and to have the remaining complaints inquired into by the administrative machinery. The advice of the Ministry of Law was that the State Governments were competent to give an extension to the authorities as these were the creatures of the State Governments and the term of the Shah Commission being over, concurrence of the Central Government would not be required. We understand that the Manipur Government has extended the term of the authority by six months, beyond 31st of March 1979.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): But is it not a fact, as I stated they have stated in the last extension that this was the last instalment of extension up to 31st March? Having said so, it is now further extended by six months?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I entirely agree with you and that is why I have quoted the legal position for you. I also pointed out to them: "Why is it when you said this, you are extending?" I asked this question. But I have no authority to prevent them from extending.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your advice?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My advice to them is, having said that this was the final extension, they should have stuck to that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But then, when they are going on extending, what is the motive?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Unless you tell me that I should suspend the State Government and impose Presidents rule... (*Interruptions*).

I have already mentioned what advice I would give. I say nothing more on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One more point also on which I wanted clarification and that is, here is an authority under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Can it start contempt proceedings on its own and issue warrants? What is the Government doing about this? At least you can advise them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We give whatever advice we can and wherever it is called for and I have already explained the position fully.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this case, Mr. Home Minister, try to be fair. The ex-Prime Minister is involved, contempt notice is given and you cannot just be a by stander and say: 'Have those persons hauled up in Manipur". You must be considerate and see that at least justice is done and there is no prosecution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member seems unwilling to listen to what I have said. I have said that I am in substantial agreement with him as to what they should have done. Nevertheless, if the State Government chooses to act differently, I have no power under this Act. Therefore, I can only advise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You give only your advice. That will be enough.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Now, I must come, Sir, to Scheduled Castes. A number of Members spoke with regard to the Scheduled Castes. I would like to say that even though atrocities on Harijans is a subject within the purview of the State Governments, we keep a close watch on the situation in view of our special responsibility towards the Scheduled Castes. We have made various suggestions to the

[Shri H. M. Patel]

State Governments—again you can see our helplessness comes at a point—from time to time for strengthening the machinery, for prompt investigation of the offenecs and ensuring quick disposal of such cases in the courts and to try for deterrent punishment in serious cases. As advised by us, most of the important States have already set up special police investigation cells at the headquarters and at regional levels. A State level Committee presided over by the Chief Minister or the Minister in charge of Harijan welfare reviews the situation from time to time and takes appropriate measures. In the Home Ministry itself a special monitoring mechanism has been set up. The Ministry's officials, my colleagues, the Ministers of State, and I myself visit wherever possible various States from time to time to satisfy ourselves that everything possible is being done and that suggestions made by us are being implemented. But it is economic improvement, if I may say so, that is most essential for really remedying this situation, and my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Mandal, has explained the steps initiated by us for more effective and speedy implementation of various programmes for the economic development of the scheduled castes. We have also almost finalised the steps to be taken to eradicate the evil of untouchability. We hope that with this three-pronged attack—speedier and effective implementation of the economic development programmes, reducing the number of atrocities and the time-bound programme for the eradication of untouchability—will enable us to tackle the problem satisfactorily as quickly as possible. Government is aware that the cases of atrocities on the scheduled cases are a painful reminder to us of the fact that we have not been as successful as we ought to have been, and we are endeavouring to be successful in the discharge of the duty we owe to these people. I can only promise the hon. Members that our efforts will continue unremittingly and with your co-operation also, I hope we shall succeed.

I would like also to inform the hon. Members, however briefly, of our deep concern for the scheduled tribes and what we are trying to do to accelerate the pace of development of tribal areas. While I would not like to go into the details of the technique of tribal sub-plans and other development projects which are now being introduced and implemented, I would like to give you an idea of the plan outlay in the States and at the Centre for the development of the scheduled tribes. The total outlay has been increased from Rs. 210 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 414 crores in 1978-79. During the current financial year also this trend will be maintained, Sectoral outlays of the Central Ministries and Departments will also have a component for the development of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas. A new direction is proposed to be given in the plans for development of forests, whose conservation is so essential to continuing prosperity of our country, so that substantial benefits accrue to the Adivasis in the forest areas. Particular attention will also be paid to new outlays required for the economic rehabilitation and welfare of the tribals likely to be affected or uprooted by the establishment of developmental projects in tribal areas.

Several hon. Members gave expression to their concern over the problem of alienation of lands belonging to the tribals. Most of the States have adequate laws on this subject. It is the enforcement of these laws which has been unsatisfactory and indeed far from adequate. It is an acute awareness, I may say, of this aspect which made us urge the Seventh Finance Commission to set apart allocations for improving the standards of administration in tribal areas. The House will be glad to know that an amount of Rs. 43 crores has been set apart for this purpose. The problem is particularly acute and complex in some States, and it will be our endeavour to see that in such areas time-bound programmes are drawn up to provide adequate and appropriate remedial measures.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Are you aware that in some parts of Bihar some trees, very useful to the Adivasis, like the Sal are being cut and replaced by Shagwan and others? Instead of selective cutting they are making wholesale cutting area-wise, disturbing the ecological and social balance?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think either he or some other hon. Member did draw attention to this fact and therefore I have not referred specifically to any States where this problem exists, but we are aware of this, and we shall do whatever we can to see that the tribal interests are maintained and that the forests also are developed without disturbing their prosperity. Forest development is also essential, and it wil be also in their interests. This particular point that you have mentioned has been brought to our notice.

The question of the reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was referred to by many hon. Members, and some hon. Members said that it was a hoax. I would like to assure both that hon. Member as well as others that this reservation is very far from being a hoax. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was originally fixed at 12.5 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. This was revised upward to 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent in 1970. Originally, the reservation rules had mainly provided the prescribed percentages at the initial point of recruitment and promotion. Reservation at the promotion stage was introduced only later on at different points of time from 1957 to 1974. Within the frame-work of the reservation rules, as they have existed from time to time, serious efforts have been made by the Government to fill in the reserved vacancies by candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the total number of posts in Class I to Class III increased from 11 lakhs to 18 lakhs between 1965 and 1978, that is to say, by 7 lakhs. Correspondingly the number of Schedul-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ed Caste employees increased from 97,000 to about 2,14,000. You would see that the percentage is well maintained more than adequately. In the new posts created, the over-all representation of Scheduled Castes has been according to the percentages reserved for them. The difficulty is this, that at an earlier stage, certain advantages did not accrue and the recruitment was slower. Since we have started, for sometime past, we have been trying to maintain and we are able to maintain now in the subsequent...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The figure you have given is only for the Central Government or it includes the State Governments also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course, it is with regard to the Central Government.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Does it include sweepers or not?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The same policy is being followed by the State Governments and we are exhorting the State Governments to make all efforts to comply with these provisions.

In the new posts created the overall representation of Scheduled Castes has been according to the percentage reserved for them. The same is the position in respect of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India have recognised that there are some gaps in certain categories, mainly in Group 'A' and 'B'. A high-powered Committee..

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): In Group 'C' and Group 'D' also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When I say mainly, Groups 'C' and 'D' are also included in that.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA A considerable backlog in the employment of Scheduled Tribes is there both at the Centre and in the States. I want you to comment on this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Kindly listen to the facts I am stating. These are neither attempts at exaggeration nor at hiding anything. I am giving you the facts. I am admitting that there are gaps. I am trying to explain why certain gaps will continue to remain. From the facts, you would see that a creditable effort has been made.

A high-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister reviewed the whole matter in detail on the 28th of October, 1978 and desired that the deficiency in the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services and grades under the Government should be made up through a phased programme within a period of three to five years and all necessary steps be taken for this purpose. In pursuance of this decision, a Committee of Senior Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary has been set up to formulate concrete steps and measures that should be taken to comply with this direction of the Prime Minister. Further action will be taken after the recommendations of the Committee are received.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I had suggested that there should be separate Commissions and Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because of the special problems of these two backward communities. Has the hon. Minister applied his mind to this suggestion?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I certainly did not apply my mind to this suggestion since he made his speech. But I will certainly consider his suggestion. It is too much of him to expect me to reply to that now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There is a connected issue regarding the constitutional provision for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislatures of the States and at the Centre. It is due to expire early next year, that is, January, 1980. Has the Government given any active consideration to that matter also?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Government will consider this matter.

Then, a reference was made to the Maharashtra-Karnataka differences over Belgaum and the boundary matters. Mr. Kamath generally referred to that matter. The suggestion made by Shri Kamath was about State Councils. We will consider it. I do not think, through that, we will be able to find a solution to the problem which has been so intractable for the last 29 years.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I did not say, the State Councils. I said, inter-State Councils under article 263 of the Constitution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I meant inter-State Coucils. The inter-State Councils will not find it so easy to do it. We are not averse to it. We will certainly examine it. It is a complex question and it has not been possible to evolve any enduring understanding over this issue during the last two decades. It would not be appropriate for me to go into the rights and the wrongs of the differences. We have taken a careful note of the suggestions made on this subject. Since any enduring solution will have to be evolved only in consultation with the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra, we have to consider carefully as to how this could be brought about. We will spare no efforts in assisting the two State Governments in arriving at a reasonable solution.

AN HON. MEMBER: The same reply for the last 20 years.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If he can suggest any other reply that I can give, I will be very happy.

The representatives of the Ekikaran Samiti met me very recently in this connection and I have assured them of my active and lively interest in finding a solution.

The north-east area has been witnessing another type of border dispute to which also a reference was made by some hon. Members. When the new States were formed out of the old State of Assam, the inter-State boundaries were defined in the Acts creating them. But in some cases, these boundaries have still to be demarcated on the ground or where they have been so demarcated, there are at times disputes regarding the actual location of the boundary pillars. These types of disputes are being rectified by expediting the surveying procedure. But in some cases, the disputes are more difficult. As to when a State claims some area which constitutionally falls in the adjoining State, here also our stand has been that these differences have to be and can only be resolved on the basis of mutually acceptable arrangement between the States concerned. We are continuing our efforts to bring the States together and prevail upon them to resolve the disputes in a cordial atmosphere. I have held meetings with the Chief Ministers in the area and have again convened a series of meetings with them between 10th and 12th of this month.

Then, there was also a reference to the influx of Bangladesh nationals.. .

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: A serious matter.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is undoutedly a serious matter. It is also a difficult matter. Vigorous efforts are continuing to be made to check infiltration in the north-eastern region from Bangladesh. Patrolling along the international border has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained along the border.. .

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will hand over the border with Bangladesh to the army?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not going to do anything of the kind. The BSF and other forces are there; the para military force is there. . .

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: They have proved useless.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He may consider so. The whole difficulty is that the hon. Member wishes to ignore the realities of the situation.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Even the Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, agrees.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will certainly consult Mr. Vajpayee as to why he agrees.

14.00 hrs.

The main diffculty, however, is the identification of infiltrators as they are ethnically indistinguishable on both the sides of the border. I will be in touch with the Chief Ministers of the region with a view to devising ways and means to enforce stricter measures.

There was also a reference to freedom fighters. In the case of ex-Andaman political prisoners who had undergone imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 years, it was decided in November 1978 to sanction a uniform enhanced pension of Rs. 500 per month with effect from 1-10-1978.

In the case of other freedom fighters, 1.18 lakhs of whom have been granted pension, a decision had already been taken to liberalise the pension scheme and enhance the amount to Rs. 200/- p.m. without deducting the amount of pension granted by a State Government. Similarly, where both husband and wife are eligible for such a pension, each is now to be given a pension of Rs. 200/- per month instead of a combined pension of Rs. 300|- p.m. for the couple. We hope to complete the work of issuing fresh sanctions on this basis within the next four to six months. In order to remove any feeling of uncertainty and insecurity...

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: (Maharajganj): Rs. 200|- is too small an amount; you must increase it to Rs. 300/- Will you consider the demand for Rs. 300|- in view of the dearness?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid it is not possible to treat them as Government servants. This is an ex-gratia measure, and the finances of the country have also to be borne in mind. I am afraid pensions are pensions: very rarely have pensions been raised with reference to dearness.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: Freedom fighters are very important.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree, but they are not more important than the existing people. Because the existing people have not earned pension yet, they are not necessarily less important. *(Interruptions)*.

We hope to complete the work, as I have said, of issuing fresh sanctions on this basis within the next four to six months. In order to remove any feeling of uncertainty and insecurity in this regard, I may state that we do not propose to modify or review the existing pension scheme for freedom fighters.

Certain Members have referred to suspension and even cancellation of pensions in some cases. Extreme steps of this nature have had to be taken only where it has been found after a thorough enquiry that the original pension was sanctioned on the basis of insufficient or undependable evidence. And even here the grantee is given an opportunity to represent his case before a final order of cancellation of pension is passed. As on 28-2-1979, 7839 complaints were received. Out of 118000 pensions sanctioned. . .

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): He was to finish in 15 minutes the other day, but he has been going on for 45 minutes now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am willing to stop.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to remind you of the replies you used to give. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would very gladly stop, but I think on the last occasion Mr. Karan Singh himself had said that we should not dismiss the Home Ministry in just a few minutes. I have not spoken one word which is irrelevant or which is a matter of rhetoric.

Now, out of 118000 pensions sanctioned, pension had to be suspended on prima facie evidence pending further enquiry in 5295 cases. Pension has had to be cancelled only in 761 cases.

No proposal is under consideration to increase either the amount of pension or the monetary limit for being eligible for the grant of the pension. As it is, the expenditure on the existing scheme has reached the figure of Rs. 23 crores already—in 1978-79.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा): पेंशन के मामले में सब से बड़ी असुविधा यह है कि फौज में या दूसरी सर्विसेज में पेंशन पाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको चाहे जितनी आमदनी हो उनको पेंशन मिलती है लेकिन इनके मामले में यह प्रतिबन्ध है कि पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर आमदनी होगी तो पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। यह प्रतिबन्ध हटना चाहिए।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल): पेंशन के लिए स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़े थे ?

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर): तो क्या करप्ट कर रहे हैं उनको यह 500 रुपये पेंशन दे कर ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will now deal with one matter which, I know, my hon. friend, Dr. Karan Singh, would like to hear about. Even as I was listening to the debate in the House the day before yesterday, a series of incidents occurred in Srinagar, Sepore and other parts of the Valley in Jammu & Kashmir for reasons known to all sections of the House. Yesterday was relatively more peaceful, though at least in one place extremely unfortunate violence erupted. As a Government we have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbouring country. Whatever may be our personal feelings about what has happened, as a Government we would like to maintain the healthy tradition of non-interference. But as individuals and even as groups, such matters do affect us strongly. There can be no other explanation for what has happened in Srinagar and other parts of the Valley. I would appeal to all sections of the House to discourage by all means at their command such exhibition of emotional reactions which have serious repercussions on peace and order. I would also request that hands of the State authorities be strengthened in their efforts to maintain peace. For our part, as Government, fully aware of the difficult problems facing the Government and the people of Pakistan, we can only wish them well.

The most distressing part of the violence which erupted in Srinagar was the destruction of All Saints Church totally without any provocation, and this has caused a sense of insecurity in the minds of the Christian community. The Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir, has already condemned this incident in the Kashmir Legislative Assembly. I am sure the Government of Jammu & Kashmir will take all measures to allay the apprehensions of the Christian community. I would appeal to all sections of the House not to exaggerate incidents which unfortunately do take place when mob feelings are aroused.

I may also refer to the attack on the U.N. offices. The State authorities are taking all necessary steps to

[Shri H. M. Patel]

see that the U.N. offices are not further disturbed.

I am very happy to inform the House that the tension in Jammu arising out of the fast of some students in regard to the continuance of the Ayurvedic College has been eased. The fast has been given up and all the arrested students have been released. This is not, therefore, I would suggest, the time to indulge in any recrimination. We should express our sense of relief that they have given this up. The hon. House will have noted also that the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has made a statement. As was desired by the Action Committee, in Jammu, it has been decided to set up an expert Committee of three persons. The personnel have not yet been announced because the consent of those members is being sought.

I would appeal particularly to Dr. Karan Singh as well as Shri Sheikh Abdullah to use all their good offices to maintain an atmosphere of peace and harmony in the State. For my part, I will use all my good offices with the State authorities, with my colleagues in the Centre and others concerned to find ways of defusing such tense situation and assist in evolving constructive solutions to problems.

I do not think I need deal with any thing else except that references have also been made to the apprehensions—some people have referred to the apprehensions of Christian minorities. I am aware that a private Member's Bill has been introduced on the subject. Government have not yet taken any view on the matter. Whatever we do, I can assure the House that there will be no compromise on the question of Fundamental Rights which are available to all citizens and all sections of the community. Exaggerated emphasis on differences can only strengthen the divisive forces. So far as the Christian community in the country is concerned, all of us are proud of their nationalism and patriotism throughout all these decades. They are mature enough to know that some interested elements may try to foment a fear psychosis in their minds. I may assure them that Government do not intend to interfere with any of the rights guaranteed to different religious in the country.

I think I have taken enough of the time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Two or three matters have been glossed over..

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): The hon. Minister knows the fears and anxieties of the minority communities. Of course, he has sought to give an assurance to allay these fears. But as he himself has just now pointed out, in Kashmir yesterday there was a lot of destruction of property including a church and the threat to lives of Christians continues. Believing as I do in secularism I hate saying anything about communities. But the situation in the country is such that there is an element of insecurity for minority communities in recent years, months and weeks in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and particularly all over the eastern India and especially in Arunachal Pradesh and now in Kashmir.

Now this problem was raised in this House by a calling attention notice and also under rule 377 and drew the attention of the House to the strong feelings of the Christian community. So I want to know: are you taking into account the deep anguish of the people, of those people who believe in secularism and the harmonious relationship among the various communities and what steps are you going to take to allay their fears and anxieties? You say you are taking some steps. But instead of giving mere oral assurance, will you take some constructive step like sending a high-power mission from your Ministry or from among the Members of Parliament to find out what exactly are the causes of these disturbances in various parts which destroyed nunneries, killed priests and nuns. It does not speak well of this country which is known for its traditions of tolerance. It is all the more shocking that these things tooks place in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from where our great leaders appeared and preached the gospel of tolerance to the whole humanity. So something more than an oral assurance should be given by the Minister and I do hope that the hon. Minister will take some positive steps in this regard. Otherwise those of us who hate to say anything concerning communities will face difficulties in explaning matters to the people and to our Constituencies. I would like to hear something from you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only repeat what I have already said. But when the hon. Member says that the recent incident that took place in Srinagar two days ago is anything that is directed against the Christians as such, I think, he is really not placing the facts. Here is a mob which comes along, a mob which attacks the UN office. It is moved by certain emotions to an action which destroys all property and then, as I said, it is really very unfortunate and it is most unfortunate and as I have said, particularly the most unfortunate victim of this violence is the church there. I am very sorry to hear that.

As regards the other incidents he mentioned, some of these are not directed against Christians as such, but I will go into the question. I heard the 377 reference to some incidents in Bihar... (*Interruptions*) Will you please listen? In Bihar there are several incidents to which references have been made. I am pursuing these things to find out why these things have happened and whether it is something which is going to be a recurrent feature or whether it is unusual. I will certainly go into it because, quite apart from anything else, it is a very unsatisfactory law and order position. You heard for instance in UP there was a hospital in which the nurses were molested. It is not necessarily that the nurses were only of one community........ (*Interruptions*)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: You said it is exaggerated. It is not true. Cosmopolitan fact-finding missions which went to such places are reported to have found that there was a concerted drive against particular sections of the community.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would be very happy to receive the report of this fact-finding committee which you have sent out and I will assure you that I will go into every single incident carefully to find out exactly what happened.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I am sorry to say that the Minister has skipped over two or three important issues raised by me. One is about the action taken or to be taken on the Ashok Mehta Committee report regarding Panchavati Rai. The second is regarding preventive detention laws enacted in some of the States. Though parliament has repealed MISA, yet mini-MISA or midi-MISA have come into being in some States. Then, Sir, there has been misreporting in the Press about the Minister's statement on the Lokpal Bill, that it is going to be introduced. You know, Sir, it has already been referred to the Jodint Committee, and the Committee's Report is before the House. Thirdly, Sir, what action has been taken about the twenty ARC reports? How many recommendations have been accepted or rejected?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the Ashok Mehta Committee report has been sent to the State Governments. They were required to submit their observations by a certain date. Prac-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

tically, all of them have failed to do so. Recently, when there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers with the Prime Minister he again referred to this matter and he hoped that they will see to it that their observations and comments are sent. That is the position in regard to Ashok Mehta Committee report. (*Interruptions*)

As regards the point about the action taken on Administrative Refroms Commissions reports I would like to submit that we have been going into it. It is fairly thorough. Practically all matters have been dealt with and orders passed. There are some which are still outstanding and they are outstanding not because they have not been considered but in regard to the actual action to be taken against them. If the hon'ble Member wishes to have the full report, I will send the same to him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any hon'ble Member wants to withdraw his Cut Motion.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 13 to 41 and 58.

Cut motions Nos. 13 to 41 and 58 were by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all other cut motions to the vote of the House:

Cut motions Nos. 57, 59 to 70 and 85 to 103 put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1979-80 in rsepect of Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
47	Ministry of Home Affairs .	44,78,000	..	2,23,89,000	..
48	Cabinet	20,66,000	..	1,03,31,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms .	1,35,07,000	..	6,75,34,000	..
50	Police	38,57,73,000	184,31,000	192,88,66,000	9,21,55,000
51	Census	1,35,52,000	..	6,77,63,000	..
52	Other Expnditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	33,35,95,000	18,27,80,000	158,07,59,000	76,77,66,000
53	Delhi	24,84,29,000	16,13,36,000	124,21,45,000	80,66,81,000
54	Chandigarh . . .	3,97,44,000	1,84,98,000	19,87,19,000	9,24,91,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,73,33,00	3,05,33,000	23,66,69,000	15,26,62,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	44,31,000	42,23,000	2,21,54,000	2,11,54,000
57	Lakshadweep . . .	98,31,000	41,22,000	4,91,56,000	2,06,07,000

14.19 hrs.

(ii) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 12 hours have been allotted.

Honble' Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes only indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to expose the 'tall-talk' of the Janata party leaders that they want to help agriculture and agriculturists in this country. I also want to expose the empty attitude of the Janata party and the Planning Commission.

Sir, the Planning Commission is a body which is meant for the progress of the country. This body, under the leadership of the Janata Party, conveniently neglected to consult people from agriculture and agricultural workers, artisans and other rural masses in formulating the Plan.

14.21 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

Here is the proof. It is said in the Report which I have here—1978-79, Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi. Finalisation of the Five Year Plan, 1978—83. It is said here:—

> "To widen popular participation in plan formulation the Planning Commission held discussions with employment experts, representatives of medium and large industries, representatives of small industries and those of the public sector. Meetings were also held with labour leaders and specialists to discuss the employment and labour welfare aspects of the draft Five-year Plan. To consider the general strategy of the draft plan discussions were organised with eminent economists and social service scientists."

I am very glad that they have consulted labourers and labour representatives, economists and others. They have consulted even the industrialists. They have said this that they want to 'widen the popular participation'. Well, the rural population consists of 70 per cent in this country and they have not at all been consulted. They have set up their own organisation, namely, Kisan Sammelan. There is the farmers forum; there is the National Farmers' Union. These are bodies which are functioning. These organisations have not been consulted. They say that they have set up 94 working groups. But they have not taken care to set up any working group to know the actual economic position of the small farmers, the marginal farmers, agricultural workers and artisans. They have neglected them totally. Not only that. For fixing up prices, the Planning Commission says this:—

> "It is important, in the interest of price stability, that no price increase should be given, unless it is justified by a substantial rise in input prices.'

It is clear that they are satisfied that what the Agricultural Price Commission is doing is sound. They are thinking on the basis that everything is good. But with regard to 'industrial commodities this is what they have said and I quote:

> "A fair return on investment should be assured for determining administered prices. The concept of a fair return applies also to the pricing of services."

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

Here, fair return is assured. But in regard to agriculture, if the price of inputs becomes very high then only they can revise the prices. They have said that they have to consider imports and other things but not the exports of the agricultural commodities. Therefore what I say is this, that the Planning Commission is neglecting agriculturists totally. They are not caring at all for the welfare of the agriculturists or the rural masses.

The Janata party made a charge against the previous Congress Govgress that they neglected agriculture totally. They have invested more money on industries. We have to see what they are going to do now. With all my personal regard to the hon. Minister who is having interest in the welfare of the agriculturists, I have to say that the other forces in the Government are acting against the agriculturists. Here it is mentioned in the revised Budget for 1978-79 as follows:

The estimated amount for agriculture is Rs. 1937 crores approximately and the budget estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 916.0 crores approximately. The figure has come down. Now, let us see what they have done with regard to industries.

With regard to industries in the revised estimate it is shown as Rs. 383 crores approximately, whereas in 1979-80 the estimated amount is Rs. 735.0 crores approximately. That means it is nearly double the amount. Now, I have to say that in spite of the interest taken by the Agriculture Minister the rolling plan rolled the agriculture and it went in favour of industry. The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, has said that the prices are stable. I have to differ from him. With regard to agricultural prices, the figures are as follows:

For fruits and vegetable, in July 1977, the index number is 189.9, in September 1978, it is 185.0. For other food articles, in July 1977, it is 223.6 and in September 1978 it is 181.6. For oilseeds, in July 1977, it is 201.8 and in September 1978, it is 165.4. For edible oil, in July 77, it is 189.7 and in September 1978, it is 160.9. For oil-cake in July 1977, it is 235.8 and in September 1978, it is 191.3. These figures are not prepared by the Congress Government. It is prepared by the Janata Government. It shows that on an average, the index number for the above articles have fallen more than 15 per cent. What about the sugarcane? They are not getting Rs.50 per tonne. In Khandasari factories it is not more than Rs. 60 or Rs. 75. That means in the Northern part of India and also in the South, it is less by 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Then, what about Dhaniya and potatoes? What about the other agricultural products? Their prices went down. The Janata Party Members also criticised Mr. Charan Singh for giving concessions to the tune of Rs. 200 crores for agriculturists.

Now, the national product for 1977-78 was worth Rs. 78,012 crores. In this the agricultural product constitute 45 per cent, that is, Rs. 35,190 crores. Now, because of the fall in agricultural prices, the agriculturists are losing Rs. 5,000 crores annually. I am very much upset over this. The Prime Minister in his statement yesterday on planning had said that it was agreed that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. That is good. That is good. After that he says:

> "I agree with it entirely but..". 'But' is there and there comes the difficulty.

> "....what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

These people are fixing up dearness allowance for various categories of employees, these people are fixing up minimum wages for the labourers and these people are fixing up salaries etc. on the basis of the report of Pay Commission etc. The Prime Minister has not taken, any objection to it. Is it not a fact that when they appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission, it was committed that remunerative prices have to be fixed for the agriculturists? Is it not a fact that incentive prices were also to be given taking into consideration the economic position of the country? Is it not possible for them to calculate the remunerative prices? And he says that it will create inflation if agricultural prices are increased. This morning the steel price has been increased by 15 per cent. Recently, the price of cement was also increased. Like that all the other necessities of life are now costlier. Fertilizer, which is required by the agriculturists, because of Shri Charan Singh's budget might have been lessened by Rs. 10/-, but what about other things? I will tell you the prices of various commodities as these existed in June, 1977 and August, 1978:

	June 1977	August 1978
Cement	101.3	143.8
Electricity	177.2	207.4
Wood products which are necessary for the agriculturists to build up their cottages and other things	178.7	191.5
Clothing	358.0	384.0
Soaps	170.0	183.4

What about kerosene and other things? Therefore, the agriculturists are caught between the blades of a scissor. They are being cut on one side because of the increase in prices of the essential commodities required by them and on the other, there is fall in prices of their agricultural products. The Government is not at all caring to support them. This Government is not for the agriculturists, they are not caring for them and, therefore, this Government cannot say that they are for agriculturists. I say, they are anti-peasant and they are not looking after their welfare.

Now, I would like to say something about the Food for Work programme. The allocation for this during the last year was 30 crores and it has been increased to 100 crores. I congratulate the Government for that. They have allotted 1.6 million tonnes of foodgrains, out of which 1.2 million tonnes have already been expended. Even 1.5 million tonnes would have been expended by now. The allocation of foodgrains for 1979-80 is 1.5 million tonnes and the allotted funds are Rs. 50 crores. Now, for 1.5 million tonnes they have to spend Rs. one hundred crores. How has the Ministry formulated this budget estimate? They should have allocated Rs. 100 crores for 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. Further, I understand that there is demand from various States, not only from the States which have taken up Food for Work schemes, but also other States like Madras and Karnataka and they have come forward to take up these schemes. The total demand is thus about 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. If it is so, and if the Government thinks that it is for the welfare of the rural population and it will create work in the rural areas and increase their purchasing power and also create permanent assets like roads, drainage facilities, irrigation facilities in the rural areas, then they have to meet the demand, i.e. provide for three or 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. It means they have to allot at least Rs. 200 crores. Then only they can satisfy all the States. Not only that. It is being continued every year. Why should it be so? It is the only scheme which is actually benefitting agriculturists, or the rural areas. So, the Planning Commission should see that this becomes a part of the plan. If it becomes part of the Plan, estimates can be made, and the States will be in a position to re-vamp the Plans The reason is that they have to invest the cash component for the additionality of the foodgrains which the Central Government is giving. So, it must become part of the Plan, and the estimates should be made. The Food for Work scheme must be converted into a scheme of Food for Full Employment. Then only the rural unemployment can be wiped out, and rural areas benefitted.

The Asoka Mehta Committee has given a report in which it has been said that reservations have to be made for SCs and STs. We have to congratulate that Commission for saying it. Andhra Pradesh has already given it. And it passed an Act, giving reservations, not only in panchayats, but also in panchayat samitis and zilla parishads for SCs and STs. This Government should see that other States also implement this suggestion.

With regard to agricultural reforms, I am very sorry to say that the Leader of the House, viz. the Prime Minister has said that they have written letters to the States. But the Minister of Agriculture has promised to create a panel and to see that all the Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States are called, and persuaded so that agricultural reforms are implemented soon. There is a difference between the Prime Minister's statement, and the one by the Minister of Agriculture. So, I want to know the exact position.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Do you mean land reforms, or agricultural reforms?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I mean the land reforms.

With regard to rural development, the Drought-Prone Area Programme also was included previously. Now they have wiped it out. I want to ask the Minister of Agriculture why it has been taken away. They have concentrated on the Command Area Programme. The Command Area Programme comes in where a potential has already been created, where there is a project already and where there is water. The Drought-Prone Area Programme pertains to 50 districts where there is no potential at all and where there is no water. So, the potential has to be created. The Drought-Prone Area programme has been abolished. So, all these drought prone areas are suffering losses. I request the Minister of Agriculture to continue that programme and give grants for those areas.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that they are working on the Garland Canal scheme, i.e. to connect Ganga with Kaveri. It is a nice thing. He also said that it may take time. So, these flood-prone areas must be identified and steps taken to remove that threat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): When such an important Ministry of Agriculture is being discussed, there is no quorum. This is a very important Ministry, but the House is taking it very unimportant.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagour): All the representatives of the farmers are on that side.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not know why the government is not very serious about these things. How can you proceed when there is no quorum? This is very bad. This is a very important Ministry.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: The most important Ministry is being discussed or taken like this. Where are the Members? There are hundreds of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting on quorum?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Definitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the bell be rung.—The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This area is 10 per cent of the total area of the country. Government should take much interest to reduce it. Cyclone prone area has not been identified till now. More fund should be allotted for this area. For that, Prof. N. G. Ranga urged the UNO to constitute an international insurance fund for developing countries or other countries which are being affected by cyclones and other natural calamities. I request the Government to bring forward a Natural Calamities Mitigation Bill. Why I am saying this is because when cyclones came in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and other areas, there was a conflict between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to fixing up the responsibility. It was not laid down here. In many countries, they have laid it down and they have brought forward a Bill. Therefore, our Government should also bring forward a Bill in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to remind you that you have given a list of your speakers and it contains 14 members. You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I will conclude very soon. As far as agricultural marketing is concerned, this has been very much neglected. The Act is there, but no protection has been given to the agriculturists. The Government has to train technical people. There is one institute in Nagpur, but that is not sufficient. In Agricultural Universities, there must be a separate subject on agricultural marketing and persons should be trained in it so that marketing should be developed, marketing agencies should be developed so as to help the middle man and protect the agriculturists. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give enough money for increasing the breeding and foundation seeds units (7)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give correct seed certificates by the State Seed Certification Agencies (8)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give importance to Agricultural Universities in the production of foundation seeds (9)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish Government farms under Agricultural Universities to specifically produce the foundations seeds for all the crops specially for the pulses (10)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of seeds required by the country (11)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the proper maintenance of farms by State Farms Corporation (12)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to transform Agricultural Departmental as an effective instrument for the development of Agriculture (13)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

[Non-implementation of the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effectively implement Land Reforms in the country (15)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to multiply enough quantity of seeds necessary for the increase of Agricultural production in the country (16)].

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage private efforts in producing seeds for the use of farmers (17)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the National Seeds Corporation of India in supplying the seeds in time and also for not maintaining their required quality (18)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply enough of C. N. A. and Ammonium sulphate and Agricultural Phosphate to Andhra Pradesh (19)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the adulteration in fertilizers while distributing them (20)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give enough of subsidies for indigenous production of Phosphate fertilizers (21)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concentrate on the development of green manures and bulk manures (22)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop high yielding varieties in pulses and oil seeds (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective quarantine measures to prevent plant diseases (24)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop biological control measures to arrest major pests and diseases (25)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to subsidise and popularise weedicides (26)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cover more area by aerial spraying of pesticides (27)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Soyabean seeds suitable to our conditions (28)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop sun flower crop in the country (29)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage certified seeds of pulses (30)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the performance of the extension service of the Agural Department (31)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Agricultural Universities to concentrate more on extension service (32)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Farm Information Bureau in providing adequate information to agriculturists (33)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in producing and exhibiting the films regarding the modern agricultural techniques in rural areas (34)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving effective training to the marginal farmers, share croppers and tenants in Agriculture (35)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assist States for developing their Agricultural Engineering Sections (36)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concentrate on the research for inventing and developing modern agricultural equipment suited to our conditions (37)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase subsidies and loans for disbursement to the farmers in Hill areas (38)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Agro-Industries in the country in a big way (39)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give more funds for Agro Service Centres (40)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare rural indices (41)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to collect reliable data on the cost of cultivation for the principal crops (42)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up the question of forming a World Agricultural Insurance Fund to mitigate natural calamities in world agencies (43)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare survey maps regarding ground water resources in the country (44)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the successfully bores laid by the Central Ground Water Board (45)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare soil maps throughout the country (46)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give enough grants for minor irrigation (47)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to desilt the tanks and supply channels (48)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to identify over exploited areas regarding ground water and not constructing recharging schemes (49)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct perculation tanks and check drains to raise

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

the level of ground water in the irrigation wells (50)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in effectively implementing the provisions of the Insecticides Act (51)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve Agricultural Statistics (52)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the representation of farmers in Agricultural Prices Commission (53)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to forming a Jaggery Board (54)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain agricultural prices at remunerative level (55)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase all surplus stocks of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at support price (56)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish machinery to stabilise agricultural prices (57)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start research centres so as to utilise agricultural commodities for industrial use (58)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out sufficient experiments in water management (59)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop productive pastures (60)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop field channels in command areas (61)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reclaim alkali and saline soils as expected (62)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct necessary air-strips for aerial spraying (63)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give financial assistance to the farmers for weed control (64)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for organising Fisheries Corporation to purchase fish direct from fishermen (67)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of trained manpower required by large fishing vessels (68)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore the resources and commercial possibilities of deep sea fishing in east coast of India (69)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for training fish farmers adequately (70)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing adequate landing and boating facilities in the minor ports in Andhra Pradesh (71)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of survey and training vessels for developing fisheries (72)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving enough loans to indenting importers of fishing vessels (73)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for central assistance for utilising lakes, tanks, ponds in villages to develop fish (74)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishing cattle feed plants where there are milk product factories (75)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government in supplying inputs milk producers like animal feed, frozen semen, seeds for grasses and fodder to milk producers (76)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide financial assistance for purchasing milch animals simultaneously with the starting of milk product factories (77)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a sheep research station in Andhra Pradesh under Central sector (78)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting central breeding farm in Andhra Pradesh with the aim of developing selected breeds for augmenting milk production(79)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give assistance to establish regional forage production station in Andhra Pradesh (80)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishing at least one Central Poultry Breeding Farm in the South whereas four of its kind were started in the North (81)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation in buying eggs and other poultry products from Andhra Pradesh and in many other States (82)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative price to milk producers (83)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate Central aid for starting Operation Flood II Scheme in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh (84)].

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals (85)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for protecting forest wealth (86)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for training sufficient number of technicians for starting forest based industries (87)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving enough grants to the States for soil conservation works in water sheds of River Valley Projects (88)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforesting the coastal areas to protect the people from cyclones (89)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Central assistance for raising adequate fuel plants in waste lands where there is fuel shortage (90)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exporting enough quantity of sugar to foreign countires (93)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the F.C.I. to purchase surplus paddy in Andhra Pradesh (94)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct sufficient number of godowns to store food (95)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set apart at least Rs. 200 crores for the year for 'food for work' Scheme (96)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for involving more people in Integrated Rural Development Programmes (97)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying literature produced by National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad to the Members of Parliament (98)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for assisting Andhra Pradesh under Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under developed States (99)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the F.C.I. in supplying good quality of wheat and rice in time to various districts in Andhra Pradesh which have taken up works under 'food for work' scheme (100)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying cent per cent quantity of rice to Andhra Pradesh for works taken up under 'food for work' scheme (101)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more processing and cold storage facilities to reduce wastage of fruits and vegetables (102)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Nood for utilising farmers houses as godowns so as to meet the shortage of godown facilities to store foodgrains (103)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for creating a buffer-stock of sugar comprising of 10 lakhs tonnes (104)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for necessary assistance for providing nutritional food to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in tribal, slum and drought prone areas (107)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing enough funds for the development of desert areas (108)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discarding of drought prone area programme which is an area development programme (109)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Duplication of research between I.C.A.R. and research institutions in States (110)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in filling up of vacant posts and slow progress of the coordinated projects relating to research and education scheme under I.C.A.R. (111)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

[Failure to bring round the party States to the disputes of Narmada and Godavari rivers so as to settle river disputes amicably (114)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay by Central Water Commission in clearing irrigation projects sent by the States (115)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing loan assistance to Andhra Pradesh to implement flood control programmes (116)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for clearing the Polavram Project (117)].

Shri Shibban Lal Saksena (Maharajganj): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry or to declare categorically that it will not be nationnalised (137)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check deteriorating conditions in the sugar industry in U.P. and Bihar (138)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the recovery and yield of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar during the last 40 years of cane development through Government agencies (139)].

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase duration of crushing season of sugarcane in North India by development and growth of early riping and late riping varieties of sugarcane (140)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cover the entire country with high yielding varieties of wheat and rice till now (141)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit the fisheries potential of the country to the full (142)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put a complete ban on cow slaughter throughout the country (143)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the breed of cattle in the country (144)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop good Government dairies (145)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide milk to every child by a comprehensive five year plan (146)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the States to provide pasture lands for cattle all over the country (147)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop forests all over the country according to a comprehensive Five Year Plan (148)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun as the finest in the world (149)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Failure to completely overhaul the working of the Food Corporation of India (150)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop collossal wastage of food in storage all over the country (151)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to draw up and implement a comprehensive plan of Rural Development (152)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultual Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide Central Grant for advanced education in agriculture in schools and degree colleges all over the country (153)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for Agricultural Research and Education all over the country (154)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds to ICAR for intensive research on increasing the yield and quality of wheat, rice, coarse crops, cotton, sugarcane and other crops all over the country (155)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the irrigated areas in the country substantially (156)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement a comprehensive plan to control recurring floods in Gorakhpur Division (157)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Jalkundi Project to control Rapti floods (158)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink at least one thousand tube wells to irrigate the Pharunda Tehsil of Gorakhpur District as canal irrigation is not possible there (159)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink atleast 200 tube wells to irrigate the areas in Maharajganj Tehsil which can not be irrigated by canals (160)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the sugarcane breeding station in Deoria into the Coimbatore station of Northern India (259)].

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tirudur) I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme (161)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce scientific crop cultivation pattern (162].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Neglect of small and marginal farmers development agencies (163)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of high yielding varieties of seeds to small farmers (164)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom, Kanyakumari district which has led to non-utilisation of funds allotted for the purchase of fishing boats (165)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent the fishing of mechanised boats within 5 km distance of coast line (166)].

"That the demand under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Animal Energy Corporation for proper and effective utilisation of animal energy for developing agriculture. (167)].

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring parity in regard to subsidy being given to wheat and paddy. (168)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively implement integrated rural development project. (169)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising the model manual on irrigation water management. (170)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement Ganga-Cauvery link scheme for developing irrigation in the country. (171).

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get the plan schemes of Kodumudiar and Pachiar irrigation schemes in Tamil Nadu implemented. (172)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the question of utilisation of waters of west flowing rivers for irrigation purposes in Tamil Nadu. (173)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the Cauvery water dispute to the satisfaction of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (174].

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN (Nagarcoil): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent poaching by mechanised boar-owners in the 5 kilometres zone from the coast in which the country-boat owners and catamaran owners alone can seek their live-hood. (175).]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute an Animal Energy Corporation for better utilisation of available animal power for augmenting agricultural production (176)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to prevent destruction of millions of tonnes of foodgrains by rodents. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of cultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle amicably the mutual bickerings among the cultural scientists working in the I.C.A.R. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to settle Cauvery water dispute expeditiously to ensure agricultural operations in Tamil Nadu. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to finalise the model manual for management of waters for irrigation. (189)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduc- to Re.1."

[Failure to divert the waters of st-flowing rivers for the purpose of increasing food production in Tamil Nadu. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to complete the Kodumudiyar and Panchaiyar Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu for which Central Government has given funds. (182)]

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry on account of deteriorating condition of the industry and bad management. (183)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of jute, sugarcane, potato, tobacco and other agricultural commodities. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pin point the responsibility for several items of plant and machinery costing Rs. 41.54 lakhs which were lying idle with the Delhi Milk Scheme since their acquisition. (185)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix responsibilities for huge annual aggregated loss of the Delhi Milk Scheme. (166)].

[Failure to look at the national policy of banning of cows slaughter from the economical scientific aspect rather than the religious aspect. (167)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to launch an integrated development scheme of Animal husbandry on a national basis as well as of set-back of the productive development of animal husbandry for the simple reason of massive import of milk powder and butter oil from E.E.C. and through World Bank Assistance. (188)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board. (189)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the daily functioning and overhaul the management of the Bhagirathi Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited at Beldanga organised by the NDDB on Anand pattern. (190)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the nutritional standard of 210 gms. of milk per head per day. (191].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals. (192)].

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary action against those who are responsible for huge losses of the Food Corporation of India annually and regularly. (194)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the huge loss of food during transportation and colossal and intentional wastage in FCI storage. (195)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink in sufficient number of shallow tube wells in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, West Bengal in between the Ganga and the Padma as canal irrigation is not available there. (197].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide necessary funds to control recurring floods in the districts of West Bengal causing havoc by way of damage of crops, cattle, habitation and communications. (198)]:

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of a broad prespective plan at the national level for the care of the land and water. (199)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement a massive minor irrigation programme to raise to the tune of 50 per cent of the total irrigation potential of the country. (200)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make good use of the natural resources. *(201)*].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper drainage facilities in the commanded areas at Damodar Valley canals and Mayuraksi canals. (202)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to shift Circle Office from Varanasi to Calcutta in the interest of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Observation as well as in the larger interest of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation. (203)].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recommend radical land reforms and distribution of land amongs e landless labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (223)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction adequate funds to construct Dams to control floods from the Ajoy River. (224)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganga through Hooghly river during lean months to save the Calcutta Port from destruction. (225)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction adequate funds to the West Bengal Government to control floods and to give adequate relief to the people. (226)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Dams to control floods from Damodar River. (227)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement comprehensive plan to control recurring floods in the Damodar River. (228)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure formulate a National Land Reforms Policy in regard to land ceiling distribution of surplus land, locating of benami lands, keeping of proper land records and eviction from land. (229)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish landlordism-feudal as well as capitalist. (230)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instruct States and ensure distribution of the surplus land to the rural landless families. (231)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure implementation of the ceiling laws as provided in the National guide lines formulated in 1972. (232)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative price for the cash crops namely sugarcane and potato. (233)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce the minimum support price for wheat, paddy and other kharif cereals. (234)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure timely supply of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and various other inputs at fair price. (235)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reconsider further continuance of the Central Fisheries Corporation to augment fish production from the marine sector. (236)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the Central Fisheries Corporation a commercially viable project which was set up with the main objective of providing suitable to marketing structure for making fish available to the consumers in Calcutta and thereby reducing the imports gradually. (237)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal for landing and berthing facilities. (238)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enact a National Policy so far to replace the old one enunciated in 1952. (239)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up the work of desiltation of the mouth of the Hooghly and the Rupnarayana for easy passage of flood water. (240)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply forty thousand cusecs of water from Farakka through its feeder canals to the Ganges to augment navigability of the Hooghly with the main objective of saving the Calcutta Port. (241)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the Lower Kangshabati Project in its original plan with seven sluice gates to control floods. (242)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for taking up immediate construction work of the Upper Kangshabati Project which is so much important for control of floods in the districts of Bankura and Midnapur of West Bengal. (243)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to growers of sugarcane and potato and to ensure reasonable prices on other agricultural commodities. (244)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industry in spite of worsening conditions of the Industry and their inefficient management (245)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement an intergrated development scheme on animal husbandry on a national level. (246)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to development of animal husbandry mainly on account of import of milk power and butter oil from EEC with the assistance of World Bank. (247)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allow adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board. (248)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the target of 210 gms. milk per head per day. 249)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allow reasonable banking facilities to small farmers for buying agricultural equipments. (250)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop reckless wastage of wood for manufacturing match sticks resulting in excessive exploitation of forest wealth. (251)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check huge wastage of foodgrains in F.C.I. godowns and in its transportation. (252)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct adequate godown capacity for storage of foodgrains in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. (253)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Central aid to sink adequate number of shallow tube wells in Katwa, Kalna, Purbasthali, Monteshwar in Burdwan District and Balagarh and Pandua in Hooghly District of West Bengal. (254)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for checking recurring floods in West Bengal have damage properties and animals worth thousands of crores of rupees. (255)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start insentive irrigation drive in the Backward Areas of West Bengal. (256)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure drainage facities in the areas covered by Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi Canals. (257)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failue to supply adequate water from Farakka Barrage for protection of Calcutta and Haldia Ports. (258)]

"That the demand under the head Deartment of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorient working of the ICAR and to open new research institutes under ICAR at different centres of the country. (296)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the services of unemployed agricultural graduates all over the country particularly in West Bengal. (297)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot agricultural land to the landless labourers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (260)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the procurement price of paddy and rice in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (261)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate seeds, implements and fertilizers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (262)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal a Fisheries Corporation for the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for proper utilisation of marine wealth. (263)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tap properly the forest wealth of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (264)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish the concerned officers of Forest Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for harassing the poor people of Herpattabad, Manpur, North Andaman area. (265)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities to the peasants of the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (266)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an irrigation dam on Kalpang river in North Andaman. (267)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent fishing by foreign trawlers in Indian waters. (298)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of traditional fishermen using countrycrafts for fishing. (299)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate middlemen who exploit fishermen. (300)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve an integrated fishery policy which would protect the interests of all categories of fishermen as well as ensure development of fishing in a planned and scientific manner. (301)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious situation arising out of clashes due to encroachment of traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats. (302)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a legislation to ensure protection to the traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats. (303)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in eliminating middlemen who exploit tribal forest workers. (304)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a comprehensive national forestry policy for the protection, preservation, and proper development of forests in the Country. (305)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent systematic destruction of forests in several parts of the country. (306)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in re-survey of forest wealth. (307)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pitiable living conditions of the tribals in the forest areas in different parts of the country. (308)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce afforestation in a big way in selected areas. (309)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of foodgrains supplied through fair price/ration shops. (310)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and other landless poor in the villages at subsidised rates. (311)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-increase in domestic consumption of foodgrains due to the lack of purchasing power of the weaker section of the people. (312)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct additional warehousing facilities for the proper storage of foodgrains. (313)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate contract labour in handling foodgrains. (314)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains. (315)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate release of sugar in recent months and the resultant rise in prices of sugar in the market. (316)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of pulses. (317)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Attempt to effect rural development without the real participation of the rural working people, particularly the weaker sections. (318)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of SFDA and MFAR schemes with a view to find out the reasons for their slow progress. (319)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps to prevent the destruction of coconut plants due to infection of pests. (320)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Need to provide liberal financial assistance to coconut growers of Kerala to enable them to undertake replantation in areas seriously affected by coconut diseases. (321)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the headquarters of the Newly constituted coconut Development Board in Kerala. (322)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrest the trend of diverting lands under commercial crops to foodgrain production. (323)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure higher yield per hectare of bajra, jawar and ragi in the arid and semiarid area in the country. (324)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a concerted drive for a bread through in rice cultivation in the eastern region. (325)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious imbalances in agricultural production. (326)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve time-bound programme for implementation of land reforms. (327)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up land reforms implementation Committee with representatives of agricultural workers and landless peasants at different levels to ensure speedy and effective implementation of land ceiling laws. (328)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and tardy progress of distribution of surplus land. (329)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute cultivable waste land and other Government land among the landless agricultural workers. (330)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up production of pulses. (331)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a Central legislation to make it obligatory on the part of the manufacturers to provide safety devices for thrashers to prevent accidents. (332)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide training to agricultural workers for using thrashers and mechanical implements in agriculture. (333)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up production of medium staple cotton. (334)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage cashew cultivation with a view to attain self-sufficiency in the production of raw cashew nuts. (335)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for agricultural produce. (336)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment of arrears of sugarcane prices to sugarcane growers. (337)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for growers of sugarcane, tobacco and potatoes. (338)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay greater attention to the maintenance of land records. (339)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective measures for implementing the fine cane programme recommended by the Conference of Agricultural Production Commissioners and Tribal/Social Welfare Commissioners for agricultural development in the tribal areas. (340)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to restore alienated tribal lands to their legitimate owners. (341)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to build a strong infrastructure of marketing and price support apparatus to ensure adequate prices for agriculture produce. (342)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problem of unemployment and under employment in Agriculture. (343)]

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to guarantee remunerative prices to the peasants for their agricultural crops. (344)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient finances to the State Governments to initiate schemes of monopoly procurement. (345)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and buy all the marketable surplus. (346)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start dialogue with the Employees' Union and to consider sympathetically the demands of the employees (347)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end contract system in the F.C.I. and to regularise the workers. (348)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to distribute the surplus and other distributable land to the landless tiller (349)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allot house sites to the Agriculture labourers at suitable places with ownerships rights and assistance for construction of the houses (350)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end bonded labour, usury and other forms of exploitation. (351)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay compensation to agricultural workers during agricultural operations while working on the farm machinery (352)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to cancel outstanding debts against agricultural workers and other rural poor and to provide credit facilities in a massive way (353)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in solving the problem in the field of land use and water resources management policy (354)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in breaking the concentration of land in a few hands and carrying out recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture and panel for land reform laws as regards benami-land, vesting of surplus benami-lands (355)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs to the peasant community at right time and at fair prices (356)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for ensuring remunerative prices for commercial crops like sugarcane and potato (357)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for priority programme and National Policy for improving the condition of Agricultural labousers through rural development programme, food for work programme, welfare programme, economic rehabilitation programme, social rehabilitation and security programme (358)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective agrarian legislation (359)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a land reform policy with a view to bringing basic change in property relation, production system, prevention from exploitation and complete stoppage of eviction from land (360)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement land Ceiling Act in regard to land holdings and distribute surplus land among landless and poor cultivators (361)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring fair share of bargadaras in the yield of land and speedy completion of Borga Recording (362)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing and extending assistance for SFPA/MFDA/ALDA to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to take-up schemes like land development, minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry and piggery (363)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a total programme for afforestation (364)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in Food Corporation of India (365)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give top priority to expansion of Food for Work Programme in all States particularly in West Bengal and the States which have implemented it with basic idea of generating additional employment and creating community assets (366)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for implementation of a programme for checking threats of erosion, soil conservation and preventing water logging (367)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give top priority for providing facilities for land levelling, land shaping, field canal drainage system in canal irrigation areas (368)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for programme-action for prevention of serious imbalances in agricultural production (397)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for time-bound programme to improve the conditions of most exploited bonded cultivators in agriculture and eliminate rural Jotdars who exploit all weaker *section of peasant-cultivator* community (398)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more (1) grants and loans for dairy projects in West Bengal; (2) gift commodities; (3) grants-in-aid to States particularly West Bengal, for assistance to small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for poultry, piggery and sheep production and for cross-breed cows and buffaloes (399)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains (400)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and landless poor at subsidised and uniform rates (401)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to end contract system in the F.C.I. and regularise the services of workers (402)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains in FCI (403)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct additional warehousing facility for the proper storage of foodgrains (404)].

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give jobs and compensation to the villagers whose land has been acquired to build F.C.I. godowns particularly those at Dhanbad, Bihar (405)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of public sector in agriculture with integrated State farming (406)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for nationalisation of land (407)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of Land Army in the Blocks (408)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of irrigation projects in the hilly regions specially those of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas (409)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in enforcing tillers' proprietorship on land (410)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी नायडू साहब से कुछ सुनने को मिला। बहुत सी बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की। बीच में हमारे लकप्पा जी ने भी कोरम की जरूरत की ओर ध्यान दिलाया। कोरम की जरूरत तो तब हो जब लोगों को पता न हो, जनता पार्टी को पता है कि एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में सारी पार्टी को हमारे मंत्री जी और गवर्नमेंट रिप्रेजेन्ट करती है और बड़ा भारी उसका अच्छा रिकार्ड है, यह रोज लोग सुन रहे हैं।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ईसा मसीह से 200 साल पहले से यह बात शुरू हुई—बैक टु विलेज, यानी गांव जाओ और उनको अच्छा बहाल करो। यह भी कहा ईसा मसीह ने स्वयं कि किसान जो है वह साल्ट आफ अर्थ है, उस को मानो। गांधी जी ने भी यही कहा कि मेरा भारत हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहता है। एक अंग्रेजी के कवि गोल्डस्मिथ ने कहा है :

Princes and Lords may flourish or fade,
A breath can make it as a breath has made.
But a bold peasantry country's pride,
Once destroyed can never be supplied.

अब यह देखना है कि तीस साल तक, पहले जो सरकार रही उसने क्या किया और दो वर्ष से बरनाला साहब की जो सरकार है उसने क्या किया। यह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं। नायडू साहब से मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे पता है —

मुझे शिकवा नहीं कोई तुम्हारी बेवफाई का
मिला तो तब हो जब तुमने किसी से भी
वफा की हो।

अब यह कोई बताने की बात है कि पिछले साल 12,50 लाख टन फूडग्रेन्स हुए और इस साल 13 करोड़ का अन्दाजा है यानी 4 परसेंट की जम्प ऊपर को होगी। पिछले साल भी रिकार्ड था और इस साल भी

ऐसा रिकार्ड है जो कभी नहीं हुआ। इसको वे देखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। आलू, गन्ना और तम्बाकू—यह तीन फसलें तो ऐसी हैं कि जो ऐसे रिकार्ड पर पहुंच गई कि सड़ रही हैं। अगर एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जाये तब भी वह खाली नहीं हो सकती है।

अब रही गेहूं की बात। गेहूं में भी 56 लाख टन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ऐसी बड़ी भारी जम्प हुई है जो कभी नहीं हुई थी। दूसरी खुशी की बात यह है कि गेहूं में यह जम्प उन राज्यों में हुई है जो कि पहले गेहूं के राज्य नहीं थे। यह जम्प बंगाल में हुई है। असम में हुई है और गुजरात में भी हुई है। इसी तरह से मैं चावल की बात कहूं कि करीब 80 लाख टन का उछाल आया। यह उछाल भी वहां पर आया जो कि चावल के क्षेत्र नहीं थे जैसे कि हरयाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश।

हमने खाद को भी बढ़ावा दिया है। फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्प बात यह है कि बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहां पर खाद का प्रयोग कम था वहां पर बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं आपको याद दिला दूं कि 1951 में जबकि पहली योजना शुरू हुई, उसमें पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बहुत सही रूख अपनाया, उन्होंने 37 परसेंट धनराशि कृषि के लिए रखी और केवल 6 परसेंट उद्योगों के लिए रखी। लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक क्या हुआ कि उसके बाद जो भी प्लान बने उनमें कृषि को 18—19 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं मिला और उद्योगों को 23 परसेंट से कम नहीं मिला। उसका नतीजा साफ है कि उसी दिन से अनाज मंगाना पड़ा। 60 हजार करोड़ का अनाज बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया गया और हम क्या एक्सपोर्ट करते रहे—60—70 परसेंट मैन्यूफैक्चर्ड गुड्स। इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ में आप सारी दुनिया में देखें, कोई भी डेवलप्ड मुल्क—यू० एस०ए०, जर्मनी, जापान—उनकी भी इण्डस्ट्री में वह ग्रोथ-रेट नहीं थी जो कि एक डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री, हिन्दुस्तान में उन दिनों में रही। कारण यह था कि सारा रुपया उधर लगाया गया और एग्रीकल्चर को नेग्लेक्ट किया गया। नतीजा जाहिर है कि 1951—56 में ग्रोथ-रेट थी 3.8 परसेंट, 1956—61 में 3.7 परसेंट, 1961—66 में 3.2 परसेंट, 1966—71 में 3.5 परसेंट, 1971—76 में 3.3 परसेंट लेकिन दो साल जो जनता पार्टी को मिले हैं उनमें 1977—78 में 6.7 परसेंट ग्रोथ-रेट रही और 1978—79 में भी जैसा कि सुना है कि 13 करोड़ टन फूडग्रेन होगा, इसमें भी 4.5 परसेंट उछाल आने की उम्मीद है। यह ठीक है कि दो-तीन साल से अच्छा मौसम रहा, अच्छी बारिश हुई लेकिन भगवान भी तो उसी को देते हैं जिस पर खुश होते हैं। उस में किसी की मेहरबानी नहीं है; वही होता है जो मन्जूरे खुदा होता है, मालूम नहीं इन के पेट में दर्द क्यों होता है। बारिश हो गई, अच्छा मौसम मिल गया, हम सब को अच्छी प्रोडक्शन मिली है।

खाद का मामला ले लीजिए—51.3 लाख टन खाद इस साल फर्टिलाइजर के रूप में इस्तेमाल हुई है, जितनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। एग्रीकल्चर डवेलपमेंट में सिंचाई और खाद दोनों का अपना खास महत्व है। खाद के लिये मैं मान सकता हूं—शायद अमीर और कुलक ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर देंगे, जो गरीब नहीं कर सकेगा। लेकिन जहां तक सिंचाई का ताल्लुक है—1 करोड़ 70 लाख हैक्टेयर में पानी पहुंचाने का 5 सालों का हम ने निशाना रखा है, जितना पिछले 10—15 सालों में पिछली सरकारों ने कभी पूरा नहीं किया। हम कदम-ब-कदम आज से ही सीने पर सवार हैं कि हम को इतना पानी देना है—2.6 यानी 26 लाख हैक्टेयर में हम ने 1977—78 में दिया, जब कि 28 लाख हैक्टेयर की बात थी और 30 लाख हैक्टेयर के एवरेज से हमें बाकी चार सालों में देना है।

[श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ]

पानी के मामले में एक बड़ी अजीब कहानी है—शायद आप जानते भी होंगे—एक किलोग्राम स्टील बनाने के लिए 150 लिटर पानी चाहिये, एक किलोग्राम कागज के लिए 300 लिटर पानी चाहिए, रेआन के लिए 800 लिटर चाहिए, रबड़ के लिए 2 हजार लिटर चाहिए और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन बनाने के लिए बाज-दफा 40 लाख लिटर चाहिए—एक किलोग्राम बनाने के लिए। इन के मुकाबले कृषि में 1 टन गेहूं पैदा करने के लिए 1 हजार टन पानी चाहिए, 1 टन चावल पैदा करने के लिए 3 हजार टन पानी चाहिए और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम ने तय किया है कि हम पांच सालों में 1.7 करोड़ हैक्टेयर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी और मझली तरह की योजनायें जवाहर लाल जी के वक्त से चली आ रही हैं बहुत से मल्टी-डैम बनाये गये थे, हमने तय किया है कि 1 करोड़ 70 लाख हैक्टेयर में 90 लाख हैक्टेयर में छोटी योजनाओं से पहुंचायेंगे और 80 लाख हैक्टेयर में बड़ी योजनाओं से पहुंचायेंगे। हमारे पास सिंचाई की आज जो तैयारी है—उस में लगभग 16 लाख हैक्टेयर पर-ईयर बड़ी योजनाओं से और लगभग इतनी ही छोटी योजनाओं से है। मैं भाई नायडू और अपोजीशन में जो दूसरे साथी बैठे हैं—उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं—1977-78 में 1500 पब्लिक ट्यूब-वेल बने और इस साल 3500 बने। प्राइवेट ट्यूब-वेल पिछले साल डेढ़-लाख बने और इस साल सवा-दो-लाख बने। कूंए पिछले साल 2 लाख 20 हजार खोदे गए और इस साल 3 लाख 65 हजार खोदे गए। इन सब से गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ी, चावल की पैदावार बढ़ी और उस से भी ज्यादा खुशी की बात यह है कि सिर्फ बढ़ी ही नहीं, औसत उपज जो 1960-61 में 10 क्विंटल थी, वह बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 12.4 क्विंटल हो गई, 1977-78 में 13.2 क्विंटल हो गई।

आप यह न समझ लें कि पिछली तीन फसलें अच्छी हो गई हैं, इसलिये हम ऐसी बात कर कह रहे हैं। क्या वह दिन आप को याद नहीं—मैं रोहतक की ही मिसाल देता हूं—रोहतक जिले में बीसियों गांव ऐसे थे जिन में किसान क्या करता था—

सब काट दो बिसमिल पौदों को,
बे आब सिसकते मत छोड़ो,
सब नोच लो नाजूक फूलों को,
शाखों को बिलखते मत छोड़ो।

यह फसल उम्मीदों की हमदम
इस बार भी गारत जाएगी
सब मेहनत सुबह शामों की
अब के भी अकारथ जाएगी
खेतों के कोनोंखादरों में
भर अपना लहू और खून भरो
फिर माटी सींचो अश्कों से
अगली रात की फिक्र करो
अगली रात कैसी ?

फिर अगली रात की फिक्र करो
जब फिर एक बार उजड़ना है
एक फसल फली तो भरपाया
जब तक जीना यह करना है।

किसान की दो फसलें अच्छी हो। इनके पेट में दर्द होना शुरू हो गया फार्मर इतनी मेहनत कर रहा है उसका। ब देखते नहीं हैं। इन्होंने फूड फार वर्क की नुक्ताचीनी की है और इनको हैरानी हुई है। चालीस करोड़ पिछले से बढ़ कर यह सौ करोड़ हुआ है और इस साल यह दो सौ करोड़ होगा। इससे मुल्क का फेस बदला जा रहा है। हरियाणा में लाखों आदमी दिनरात लगे हुए हैं और इस प्रोग्राम के तहत काम कर रहे हैं। वहां सड़कें बन रही हैं, टैंक खुद रहे हैं, नालियां बन रही हैं। इनको बड़ा गुस्सा आ रहा है। ठीक ही आ रहा है क्योंकि ये समझते हैं कि काम बराबर हो रहा है। इनके पेट के दर्द को मैं समझता हूं। लेकिन बरनाला साहब का जो रिकार्ड है वह निहायत शानदार है।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था और अब फिर से उस बात को मैं कहने वाला हूं। ग्राम विकास को जो प्राथमिकता दी गई थी पांचवीं योजना में और उस पर जो बल दिया गया था तब उस मद में 37.5 प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च किया गया था और अब जो योजना चल रही है इस में 43 प्रतिशत खर्च होने जा रहा है। कुटीर उद्योगों पर 388 करोड़ खर्च हुआ था जो अब 1410 करोड़ होने जा रहा है। इस का मतलब हुआ तिगुना और चौगुना हम ने खर्च की राशि को बढ़ा दिया है। आप यह भी देखें कि जब हम गुलाम थे तब हमारी क्या हालत थी और जब आजाद हुए तब क्या हालत थी। अंग्रेज के वक्त 1931 में 75 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर थे 1961 में साठ प्रतिशत लोग ही कृषि पर निर्भर थे गांवों के लोगों को भगा दिया गया। जो हाथ से काम करते थे, जो आर्टिजन थे वे सब खत्म हो गये। मानचेस्टर की मिलों के कपड़े ने तो उन से उनका धंधा छीन लिया। 388 करोड़ इन्होंने खर्च किया और 1410 हम करने जा रहे हैं। ढाका की मलमल का थान जो एक अंगूठी में से निकल जाया करता था और काश्मीर के शाल और बनारस के चमकते हुए कांसे और पीतल के बरतन फिर देश में तैयार होंगे और हाथ से होंगे। रोजबरोज हाथ के काम को बढ़ावा देने का ही सवाल नहीं बल्कि बारीक से बारीक भी हाथ से काम होगा। हमारे कारीगरों की दुनिया में आज भी साख है।

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हम ने प्राथमिकता दी है। पहले पांचवीं योजना में 800 करोड़ रुपया शिक्षा जलपूर्ति, सड़क, बिजली और आवास पर खर्च किया गया था और छठी योजना में 4180 करोड़ रखा गया है। फिर भी इन्हें कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के काम को बड़े पैमाने पर हाथ में लिया गया है। सब को शिक्षित करना लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इनकी सरकार तीस साल में गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं दे सकी है और हम ने तय कर दिया है कि पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर डेढ़ लाख गांवों में जो समस्या वाले गांव है, प्राबलंम गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी नहीं है वहां पीने का पानी देंगे। मार्च 1983 तक 1300 ब्लाक्स छांटे गए हैं कि जहां रोजगार दिया जाएगा। डेढ़ लाख कुएं बनाए जायेंगे। तीस साल तक जो उलटी गंगा बही है उसको हम सीधी बहा रहे हैं। 28 प्रतिशत लोग जो शहरों में रहते थे उनकी 1950-51 में पर कैपिटा आय 389.40 रुपए थी।

15.00 hrs.

जो 1966—67 में बढ़ कर 813.20 पैसे हो गई। और उल्टी गंगा कैसे बही? गांवों के 72 परसेंट लोगों की 1950—51 में जो आय 219.20 थी वह घट कर 195.50 पैसे रह गई। यह उल्टा काम हो रहा था। इसको सरकार ने जोर से पकड़ा है। कृषि पर ज्यादा खर्च होगा, उससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। 60 परसेंट निर्यात बने बनाये माल का होता रहा है, अब 60 परसेंट कृषि का होगा, सबजियों का, फलों का जूट का और कपास का होगा 66 परसेंट राष्ट्रीय बचत और विदेशी सहायता सब पब्लिक सैक्टर में चली गई है और उसकी पैदावार कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह देश एक मृग के पीछे भागता हुआ बरबाद हो गया। आज सही रास्ते पर आये हैं। इसके लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि इन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। चौधरी चरण सिंह को इनसे भी ज्यादा मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि पहली बार उन्होंने एक ऐसा बजट पेश किया है जिसमें कुछ थौट प्रोवोकिंग हममें और अपोजीशन में शुरू हुआ है। एक पुरानी दिशा बदली है। भले ही वह बने बनाये बजट में ज्यादा तबदीलियां न कर पाये हों, लेकिन फिर भी बेसिक तबदीलियां हैं। हमें पता है कि इन्हें किसी से प्यार नहीं था, खाली किसान ही नहीं बल्कि किसी से भी प्यार नहीं था, पिछली सरकार को। अब हमने 166 करोड़ रु० जो शहरों में स्लम्स में रहते हैं उनको दिया है। किसान को जो तम्बाकू पैदा करता है उनको राहत दी गई है। इन्हीं की स्टेट्स में तम्बाकू कैसे उठायी गयी। चौधरी साहब यह जानना

[श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ]

नहीं रखते कि अपनी पार्टी को ही मजबूत करें। जनता सरकार बड़े जोर से लगी हुई है बराबरी करने के लिये। अभी एक नेशनल सैम्पिल सर्वे हुआ है। जिसमें बताया गया है है कि गांवों में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के जो लोग हैं वह शहर में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों से परसेंटेज में ज्यादा है। दूसरी बात यह कि बीच का जो आदमी है वह शहरी सैक्टर में ज्यादा है, गांव में कम है। और जो निचला सेक्टर है वह लगभग दोनों में बराबर है। चौधरी साहब ने दोनों को लगभग निचले स्तर पर बराबरी लाने के लिए अपने बजट में प्रोवीजन किया है—स्लम्स में रहने वालों के लिए, गरीब के लिए, छोटे किसान के लिए—और ईगेलिटेरियन कंसेप्ट जो ईर्रीगेशन की है एग्रीकल्चर में उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. The time of my party is limited. Naturally, I will have to confine myself to a very few minutes for making these observations. I am very sorry, I shall not be able to elaborate my viewpoint. Even then I hope the Minister is intelligent enough to understand my observations and he will take due notice of the observations that I shall be making.

It is true that there has been a record production of foodgrains and, as in the past, I compliment the hon. Minister for this achievement. But I consider that this is a national achievement and no party politics is involved in this. As far as agriculture is concerned, it has always been my contention that there should be a national approach to these problems. Therefore, if there is any record production, irrespective of party affiliations, all of us should be proud about this.

The only thing I would like to submit is that, after all, the record production has not come overnight. Many times the hon. Members who speak on the floor of the House try to simplify things. They think that this production is because of the Janata Government. I have no objection if the Janata Government wants to take credit for that. But the gestation period in agriculture is very very long. Suppose such results were possible overnight, why could the Janata Government not succeed in bringing about higher production as per requirements in the case of pulses? Why there should have been a need to import Rs. 800 crores worth of edible oils in this country? Not that I *am criticising, but one has to understand* matters in proper perspective and to see that efforts of over a number of years are involved in having this national achievement and national gain.

I have two points to make on this. First of all, higher production is very important to us because even today the word food situation is not very good and millions of people, practically 40 per cent of people in the world go hungry and therefore, all of us should attach the highest importance to our efforts in producing more food. It is well-known that world wheat and coarse grain production in 1979 is anticipated to be 4 per cent lower than in 1978, according to a forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. FAO accepts that a most populous country like the People's Republic of China will become a heavy purchaser of cereals during the next three to five years because of lagging domestic production, due to adverse weather, and higher demand from its increasing population. For all these reasons I wish that all of us concentrate on increasing our production still further so that we are in a position to remove hunger in our country and we are also in a position to play an internationally important role in providing food to the hungry people. But, Sir, I fail to *understand that having higher production* why does not the hon. Minister get the confidence, why has he not fixed the production target. Now, the hon. Member made a statement that this year we shall be producing 130 million tonnes and I am inclined to agree with his statement, but the target fixed by the Ministry is 125 million tonnes for this year. I really do not know why the Minister is not having enough confidence.

Then, I come to the Plan torget. For instance, the Sixth Plan target is 140 to 144 million tonnes. I think the Minister somehow is not properly advised on this and he must have known from the valuable organisations and learned people in this country who understand agriculture that the basis that the Planning Commission has taken in fixing the target is absolutely wrong and incorrect. I hope the Minister will look into it and raise the target at least to 150 million tonnes so that India's food situation is put on a proper perspective. And all our efforts should be concentrated on having a target of higher production of more then 150 million tonnes.

Then, another point which I would like to make is that the production has gone up, but the Indian farmers have not gained anything out of that. My contention is, and I stand to be corrected by the hon. Minister, that even though the production is 125 million tonnes every year, and there are lower production figures in regard to a number of other commodities, the Indian farmers even after producing 125 million tonnes, have lost in the bargain because the terms of trade—I have no time to go into details—have been adverse when we compare the index of agricultural commodities and the index of manufactured commodities. But, Sir, when we look into these things, we have to see not the general index alone because 80 to 85 per cent of farmers dispose of their produce within the marketing season of 3 to 4 months and the index number during that period is very important. For instance, I will refer to the Report of the Department of Food, page 7, where they say:

> "The all-India index number of wholesale prices of rice receded from 176 in August, 1977, to 140 in March, 1978."

This is for rice. Then, for wheat they say:

> "The declining trend strengthened further in April, 1978, on arrival of the new crop in the market. The price index for wheat drifted down from 166 in January to 148 in June 1978."

These figures speak for themselves and I need not elaborate further on this point. It is well-known, because while speaking on the Sugar Undertakings Bill, I have made an observation on this. I again tell that this Government's policy is bound to land this country in great sugar famine. You may blame the individuals or organisations, but ultimately the sure basis of creating sugar demand is going down. The sugarcane growers have suffered very heavily throughout the country. Sugarcane growers who have been manufacturing jaggery out of cane or supplying cane to the khandsari plants, and even those supplying cane to the sugar factories, have been totally ruined. I am not referring to the growers of potatoes, onions and other agricultural commodities who have also suffered. But, as far as prices are concerned, the entire responsibility for ensuring a remunerative price to the farmers is that of the Government of India and not of the State Governments, but what has happened? The State Governments are required out of their budgetary resources to provide fair prices to farmers. In U.P. they are providing 40 per cent, and something in Haryana and Bihar also. But they are poor States. Millions of poor people are there, and their development and budgetary resources have to be used for the uplift of the poor masses, but they are using their resources for giving prices to some of the commodities.

Even in Punjab, what has happened? There is a news item in the *Economic Times* of 5-4-1979 to this effect:

> "The Punjab Government has granted remission of land revenue to the potato and cotton growers in

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

> the State for the current year's crops because of an unprecedented recession in commodity prices. The growers of these crops have already been allowed concession in electricity charges to the tune of Rs. 20 per acre. Besides these relief measures, arrangements have also been made by the State for the purchase of potatoes at the support price of Rs. 50 per quintal at 20 purchasing centres."

This is the state of affairs. There has been a total failure of the Central Government to maintain stability of prices as far as agricultural commodities are concerned. The Report of the Ministry, Department of Agriculture, at Page 13, para 16.4 says:

> "Growth of production resulting in surpluses is creating problems of marketing and price support."

So they admit that on both these counts there has been a failure of Government.

I have given considerable thought to this problem of prices, and I have come to the conclusion that fixation of agricultural commodity prices and even providing marketing support should not be left to the administrative officers or policymakers. The need has arisen to have a parliamentary enactment. Many countries of the world which understand agriculture, which have made great strides in agriculture, have all laws for protecting prices of agricultural commodities, for having reserve stocks of food, providing the requirements of the farmers, for export of commodities etc. The hon. Member is supported by a good staff of intelligent experts. There is no need to borrow foreign expertise. Let him study all the foreign legislations which give protection to agricultural commodities, and on the basis of local experience, let him come before Parliament with an enactment, and I am sure Parliament will give him full support for the legislative measures necessary for protecting the interests of farmers in this country.

As far as the input price policy is concerned, I welcome the reduction in fertiliser prices, but I am inclined to think that it is a populist measure, because the basic issue has not been solved. The basic issue is whether inputs should be taxed. My own view is that taxation of inputs which go into the production of food is counter-productive. It is not consisdent with the necessities of production. I have no objection if the output is taxed, but what into the input, electric motors agricultural implements etc. should not be taxed. Even on fertilisers there is still an excise duty. This is counter-productive. If you have to release the forces of production, the entire input policy has to be reviewed, not only looked at from a populist angle.

In this country we have a very large number of small farmers. I have all sympathy for them. Even if you sink a few hundred crores for improving the lot of agricultural labourers and small farmers, we shall welcome it. No doubt, the SFDA programme etc. are formulated with the best of intentions.

But the policy-makers must understand whether all the units in this country are going to be viable in agriculture. I think there is a fallacy and the Small Farmers Agency Programmes are going to land us into very serious trouble in future because after ten to fifteen years the Government will realise that many of these units are sick units and they are not able to make both ends meet. While I stand for these programmes as an interim measure, I would like to say that one should understand that in this country 35 million holdings are below one hectare and most of them are unirrigated. If we think that they will be viable, I think we will be deceiving ourselves. The world experience had totally disproved this.

When the Planning debate was going on, some of us on this side suggested to the Prime Minister to reduce the population on agriculture and thereby reduce the burden on agriculture. I am glad to say that the Prime Minister was good enough to admit "the question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people being maintained on agriculture. But it is not possible to reduce it very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about 50 per cent." I think the hon. Minister is in a position to think about this. This Government's policy for industrial development and for diverting people from agriculture is absolutely incorrect because they think that by agriculture, everything can be solved. They are neglecting the industries, basic science and technology. I do not see any hope of people being diverted from agriculture. On the other hand, because of increasing population and the policy of neglecting the family planning programmes ad a number of other things, I am afraid, there will be more concentration on agriculture and the Indian lands will be burdened with more and higher percentage of population.

One of the basis things which has brought up agriculture in this country is research. For further the research and for giving it a local bias, the agricultural universities have been established in this country. Now there are 23 agricultural Universities in this country. I am glad that the Randhawa Committee, which was appointed by the previous Government, this Government has received its report, has gone into this. Dr. Randhawa is a gentleman. He has modestly mentioned some of the shortcomings of the agricultural universities. I hope the hon. Minister must have seen the very valid comments in certain valuable papers and journals in this regard. They said that the Agricultural University is an instrument of failed transplant. Though I do not entirely agree with this observation, I hope the Minister will be in a position to have a proper look at this. Then this Committee suggests:

"The organisation and structure of some of the agricultural universities has not been brought in line with the Model Act. In addition, the freqent/changes and high variability in the quality of top administration has been one of the major causes of inefficiency in internal management, weak public support and slow growth of several agricultural universities.

The main emphasis has shifted to research programmes at the expense of teaching, because research is considered prestigious and research programmes yield quick recognition and reward. Even in research, basic research has been practically ignored. Of the three functions, the extension link has remained particularly weak so far, and this has affected the capabilities of many agricultural universities for transfer of technology to the farmers ...

There is extreme paucity of original books, manuals and indigenous teaching materials based on Indian experience and environment."

15.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I hope the Minister takes note of this, because already there is some danger signal. Pantnagar Agricultural University, which was one of the leading Agricultural Universities in this country, is practically closed throughout the year. Even labour troubles have started coming up elsewhere. If proper steps are not taken, if political solutions are not found for these problems, if the politicians do not play their role properly, I am afraid that the edifice will fall and the agricultural universities will prove to be white elephants and they will be a burden to this country unless immediate corrective steps are not taken.

[Shri Amasaheb P. Shinde]

We evaluate the agricultural Universities. A number of teams have gone into this. An Indo-American team also went into this. I am not alergic to good suggestions from any country. We have evolved our universities out of our own experience and according to our local conditions. This is what the Indo-American team has said:—

> "William Oxley Thompson, one of Ohio State University's great Presidents and a commanding figure in the land grant college association a half century ago reminded the struggling little land grant college of that day that they were really national universities and must meet the measure of national greatness He stressed the spreading service of the land grant institutions and declared that practical utility, not snobbish academic respectability nor any notion of intellectual aristocracy, must be the test of institutional integrity. 'An institution he said, 'is for the people it can serve, for the to be operated for the good it can do; for the people it can serve, for the science it can promote; and for the civilization it can advance'. This is the challenge of educational institutions today as it was over a half century ago."

I think this is very true in respect of agricultural universities in India today. I hope the hon. Minister takes note of this. While the production of agricultural commodities has gone up, I would like the hon. Minister to explain why the exports have gone down. When the agricultural production was low, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 840 crores and when the production was high, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 826 crores. I think, this Government is following an ad hoc export policy in regard to agricultural commodities It is not my view alone. I am reading from the Report of Task Force on Agriculture Exports, a Committee which was appointed by this Government. I would refer to only important portions of it. It says:

> "It has been said that no well considered and planned attempt has been made to develop agricultural exports. The exporters and traders have reported opportunities afforded by the International Market and Government have allowed or disallowed exports on the consideration of domestic availability and domestic prices. In short, we have not had an independent export policy for agricultural exports; we had a domestic policy for agricultural production and prices and export policy has been derived from it. The real criticism is not that we have given supremacy to domestic availability and prices but that our export policy has been ad hoc., short term and mere reaction to situations. We could serve both the interest of domestic consumers and exports better if we had a larger perspective and consistent approach."

That means, this Government has no consistent approach. There are a number of things mentioned here. The next paragraph says:

> "Banning export of an item is an easy action to take. In some cases, the rise in domestic prices was later proved to be provoked by entirely different reasons, though in the heat and hurry to do something about it, exports were promptly stopped. The cost of ban of exports is:

> "rarely computed: traders and growers of agricultural produce are small persons and are not organised enough to protest vigorously. Banning exports does not increase the production of the commodity. On the contrary shrinkage of market leads to disincentive for production. If we live with high prices for a season, we are rewarded by improvement in production in the next season."

I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of it and take necessary steps to make correctives to his policies.

I am not touching upon a number of points because the time at my disposal is limited. I would like to touch only two or three points more.

I do not know why the State Farming Corporation should continue to incur heavy losses from year to year.

Then, there are two or three suggestions of mine with regard to the general planning approach as far as increasing of agricultural production in the country is concerned. Take, the case of Rajasthan. There is the Rajasthan Canal project. The vast water resources are there. But if we are going to depend on State's resources alone to develop these vast resources of water and make a consribution to the economy of the country, it will take centuries. Therefore, altogether a different approach has to be adopted. We have no right to ignore the water and land resources of the country because the future generation will blame us for that. You can see how slowly the development of the Rajasthan Canal project has been going on. Even after giving Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan, the water is not being utilised; even the the land distribution also has hot been settled. I hope, the hon. will put a heavy hand on it and see that the water resources of the Rajasthan Canal and the water resources of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are utilised for the development of our country's economy.

As regards animal husbandry, there is a lot of talk about dairy development. I would only say that if you want to develop dairy industry, don't discriminate against cow's milk, by having a low price for cow's milk and a higher price for buffalo milk. I know all about fat content and all that. There should be no such discrimination against cow milk. We should not discriminate against cow as compared to human beings. When there is cholera or plague, we are providing vaccine freely. But when there is a foot and mouth disease occurring in animals. We do not provide vaccine freely. I have travelled throughout Punjab, one of the advanced States in agriculture. I literally saw thousands and thousands of cow suffering from foot and mouth disease. The farmers are expected to bear the cost of vaccine. One tube of vaccine costs Rs. 16. The responsibility of the State is to the extent of bearing 50 percent cost. Even then, a farmer has to pay Rs. 8 per cow, per animal. It is not possible, it is impracticable, for the farmers to pay for the vaccine. The vaccine should be freely provided for animals so far as food and mouth disease is concerned. It does not matter even if it involve Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores for that.

As regards the import of skimmed milk, I see the danger in that. Your experts are likely to land you in difficulty because the import of skimmed milk powder likely to discourage the production of local skimmed powder. All your talk of encouraging and developing animal husbandry is going to be undone. During the regime of the previous Government also, there were people who advised for the continued import of PL 480.

But we know that Rs. 480 caused tremendous damage to the economy of the country. The same is the case with Operation Flood. Indiscriminately importing dairy equipment which we can manufacture and skimmed milk powder which we can produce will make you complacent but cause a lot of harm to the country's economy. I have general experience that some people who call themselves Dairy Experts come and advise the Government to import more but we must try to avoid imports so that we are in a position to develop our indigenous capacity more and more.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have many other points to make, but I know that the time of my party is limited. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब शिण्डे साहब, जो भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं, बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे हंसी आ रही थी—इन की आलोचनाओं को सुन कर। मैं उन की आलोचनाओं का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, हमारे मंत्री जी उन का जवाब देंगे। लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं कृषि विभाग की कुछ त्रुटियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। 1977-78 में कृषि उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इस वर्ष चावल के उत्पादन में 26 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है। कुल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 1256 लाख मीटरिक टन हुआ, जो पिछले सभी वर्षों से अधिक है। इस में 108 लाख मीटरिक टन चावल, 23 लाख मीटरिक टन गेहूं, 13 लाख मीटरिक टन ज्वार पैदा हुई है। इस उपज ने सरकार के पिछले सभी रिकार्ड तोड़ दिये। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि 1977-78 में उत्तर भारत में हर साल जो बाढ़ आती थी, वह नहीं आई—इस का एक कारण तो यह था, दूसरा कारण यह था कि नई सरकार के आने के कारण किसानों में नया उत्साह जागा, उन का मनोबल बढ़ा और वे आशान्वित हुए कि नई सरकार, जो कृषि के मामले में ज्यादा सजग है, ज्यादा उत्साह दिखायेगी और किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचायेगी।

लेकिन 1978-79 में भयंकर बाढ़ आई, एक बार नहीं चार-चार बार आई, जिस से काफी क्षति हुई, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी किसानों का मनोबल नहीं घटा। जिसका परिणाम यह निकला कि इस बार भी उस से कम उत्पादन होने नहीं जा रहा है। इस के आंकड़े आप को मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। अभी इसके आंकड़े सरकार के पास भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों कारणों में जो प्रथम कारण है—मैं उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बाढ़ को रोकने के काम में सरकार अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रही है। इस का एक उदाहरण मैं बिहार का देना चाहता हूं—1973 में योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति से एक योजना—बक्सर-कोइलवर तटबन्ध योजना के नाम से चालू हुई। इसको पांच बरस में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था और इस पर दस करोड़ लागत आनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन आधा काम भी नहीं हुआ है और उसका खर्च बढ़ने लग गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में भी यह बन नहीं सका है। आधा या चौथाई भी नहीं बन सका है। मजदूरी तथा दूसरे जो खर्चे हैं उनका नया प्राक्कलन आया है, एस्टीमेट आया है। और अब उस पर तीस करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने जा रहा है। अभी काम अच्छी तरह से शुरु भी नहीं हुआ है और मैं समझता हूं कि यह खर्चा और बढ़ जाएगा और यह बढ़ता ही जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already 3.30. The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next occasion. We now take up the Private Members' Bills. Mr. Chitta Basu.

15.31 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) REPEAL BILL*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 31*C*, ETC.)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA VASU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 101 AND 190)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jethamalani. He is not here.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(OMISSION OF ARTICLE 310, ETC.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, moved by Shri Bhagat Ram.

Shri O. P. Tyagi was on his legs. He will continue his speech.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : श्री भगत राम ने जो विधेयक रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । इसके समर्थन में वक्ताओं ने जो दलीलें दी हैं उन में से प्रमुख एक यह थी कि यह एक्ट अंग्रेजों ने अपने हित के दृष्टिकोण से, अपनी इच्छानुसार अपने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने और उनको हटाने के उद्देश्य से बनाया था । उनका कहना है कि आजादी के बाद इस प्रकार का प्रावधान समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था। अंग्रेजों ने चाहे जिस दृष्टिकोण से इस प्रकार का एक्ट बनाया हो लेकिन हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं के सामने जब ऐसी बातें आई तो उन्होंने भी उनको ज्यों का त्यों रख लिया और बहुत सी बातें ब्रिटिश कोंस्टीट्यूशन और अमरीकन कांस्टीट्यूशन से भी ली और वे ली जो हमारे लिए हितकर थीं । अंग्रेजों ने कोई एक्ट बनाया इसलिए वह बुरा था इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि अंग्रेजों का और हमारा दृष्टि-

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[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

कोण भिन्न भिन्न हो सकता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। बन्दूक बनाने वाले ने बन्दूक बनाई। उसने अपने दृष्टिकोण से बनाई। हो सकता है डाका डालने के लिए बनाई हो। लेकिन हम ने उस बन्दूक को स्वीकार किया है तो इस उद्देश्य से ताकि देश की रक्षा हम कर सकें, देश को सुरक्षित रख सकें।

धारा 310 को आप देखें। उस में गवर्नर और प्रेसीडेंट को किसी को हटाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। उस में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है:

> "Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State."

यह जो क्लाज है, धारा है यह अधिकांश में सुरक्षा सेनाओं से सम्बन्धित है, चाहे वह सिविल पोस्ट हो या और कोई महत्वपूर्ण पद हो। उनसे सम्बन्ध रखती है यह धारा लेकिन यह पूर्ण अधिकार नहीं देती है प्रेसीडेंट को या गवर्नर को। 311 में साथ ही साथ प्रोवीजन किया हुआ है:

> "No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges."

यह इसमें सेफगार्ड दिया हुआ है। और इसके रहते हुए मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि फिर भय क्या है? 310 की धारा को हटाने की मांग किस लिए की गई है? कुछ केसेज ऐसे होंगे जिनमें कि चार्ज देने की आवश्यकता अनुभव न हो प्रेसीडेंट और गवर्नर को। धारा यही है कि चार्ज दिये जायेंगे, स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए उनको अवसर दिया जाएगा।

वर्तमान समय में इस धारा को रखना आवश्यक क्यों है? यह प्रश्न हो सकता है जब हम ने मिसा व डी० आई० आर० का विरोध किया जो कि तानाशाही की पावर होती है, फिर इस प्रकार के तानाशाही अधिकार हम सरकार को क्यों देना चाहते हैं? क्यों इस धारा का रहना आवश्यक है? इस बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ लोगों को मेरी बात बुरी लगेगी। भारतवर्ष ही नहीं दुनिया के सभी देश बड़ी शक्तियों के अखाड़े हैं। और तीसरी शक्ति बन रहा है, और यह तीनों बड़ी शक्तियां, अमरीका, रूस और चाइना यह अन्य देशों को अपने दायरे में लाने के लिए बहुत बड़ी धनराशि खर्च कर रहे हैं और हर देश में अपने एजेंट्स भी पैदा कर रहे हैं, हर देश में हैं, यहां भी हैं चाहे उनको सी० आई० ए० कहिए या और किसी नाम से कहिए। साथ साथ में उन देशों के भी एजन्टस हैं जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश कहे जाते हैं। वह भी हमारी गतिविधियों को देखते हैं। हमारे भी वहां एजन्ट होना स्वाभाविक हो सकता है ताकि पड़ोसी देश की गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखें। तो सरकार को उन एजेंट्स के बारे में और दूसरे जो ऐंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं, उनको किस कानून के मातहत रखना चाहिए। एक समस्या आती कि 10, 10 साल से कुछ लोग जेलों में पड़े हैं और उनको चार्जेज नहीं दिए। क्या बात है? उन में से अधिकांश ऐसे ही लोग हैं जिनके कारण से देश को खतरा है। अब देश में जो हमारी सरकार के विरोध में विद्रोह कर रहे हैं उन को पकड़ा है। कुछ

ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं जो हमारी सर्विसेज में हों। उन अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों के बारे में या इस प्रकार के एजन्टों के बारे में जिनकी लायल्टी हमारे देश के साथ नहीं है, विदेशों के साथ है, ऐसे आदमी को हम अपनी फौज में या महत्वपूर्ण पद पर रखें तो किस तरीके से। चार्जेज कहीं कहीं नहीं भी दिए जा सकते हैं क्योंकि हमने अपने गुप्तचर विभाग के द्वारा मालूम कर लिया कि फलां आदमी डाउटफुल कैरेक्टर का है, उसको महत्वपूर्ण पद पर नहीं रहने दिया जा सकता है। दुशमनी के साथ अगर किसी को निकालना तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन डाउटफुल कैरेक्टर के लोगों को पद से हटाने का जो अधिकार राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नर को दिया गया है यह अधिकार उन को जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से यह धारा अत्यावश्यक है, विशेष रूप से इस लिये कि इस देश में अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों का बहुत बड़ा बोलबाला है और हमारे यहां का जो पोलिटिकल ढांचा है वह बहुत कुछ प्रभावित हो रहा है उसी प्रकार के एलीमेंट्स के द्वारा मेरी इस बात की जानकारी है कि जहां जिसकी शक्ति आती है, वहां वह अपने-अपने एजेन्ट्स को, अपने व्यक्तियों को ऊपर ऐसे पदों पर पहुंचाना चाहते हैं जहां से उन्हे फायदा हो। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कुछ लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में नहीं है, लेकिन वह प्रजातंत्र के पद्धति को अपने उद्देश्य के दृष्टिकोण से प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। उनका विश्वास है कि Power comes through the barrel of gun. उनकी मान्यता है कि पूंजीवादी शासन को प्रजातान्त्रिक उपाय से नहीं हटाया जा सकता है, इस लिए उस को हटाने के लिए खूनी क्रांति आवश्यक है। उसके लिए दो चीजें आवश्यक हैं, एक तो सेना में अपने आदमी पहुंच जायें और दूसरे जनता में असंतोष हो।

जनता में असंतोष न हो तो वह चाहते हैं, उसे पैदा किया जाए। जहां कहीं गांव में या और कहीं असंतोष चल रहा हो तो उनकी इच्छा है कि वहां असंतोष पैदा करें। इस देश में ऐसी पार्टियों के द्वारा यूनियनें बनाई हुई हैं और उनके द्वारा जगह-जगह हड़तालें कराई जाती हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब बैंकों में और एल0 आई0 सी0 में हड़तालें होती हैं और उस से भी ज्यादा तब जब कि एयर इंडिया में और एयर इंडिया के पाइलैट्स द्वारा हड़तालें होती हैं जो कि हाइएस्ट पेड होते हैं, यहां के मंत्रियों से भी ज्यादा उनकी तनख्वाहें होती हैं। इन यूनियनों की लायलटी देश के साथ नहीं है, उन को इशारा कहीं और से मिलता है कि असंतोष पैदा करो जिससे देश में बहबूदी न आये, असंतोष पैदा हो ताकि वह ग्राऊंड्स हमारे यहां तैयार हो जायें इस तरह के एलीमेंट्स के। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि संविधान की कोनसी धारा है, जो अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं, सन्देहास्पद जिनकी लायलटी है, उनको कोनसी धारा के अन्तर्गत निपटेंगे, उनके साथ व्यवहार करेंगे। यह धारायें हैं जो शक्ति देती है लेकिन यह धारा बे लगाम नहीं है, इस के साथ भी धारा 311 जुडी हुई है जिसमें यह है कि उनको हटाने से पहले चार्जें लगायें जायेंगी, उनको एक्सप्लेन करने का मोका दिया जाएगा। इस धारा के रहते कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन धारा 310 की आवश्यकता इस लिए है कि इस से देश के अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों से निपटा जा सकता है। इस लिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate my friend, Mr. Bhagat Ram for the Bill he has brought not because I want to support him fully. I cannot go to the extent that he wants us to go. But I congratulate him because he has pinpointed through this Bill one of the most serious problems facing the modern State, particularly, democra-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

cies. Therefore, I rise to support the substance and spirit underlining the measure that he has brought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned in his Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Article 310 which he wants to get rid of is based particularly and solely on the Government of India Act 1935. The trouble is that in drafting our Constitution the then Drafting Committee was largely influenced by the Government of India Act, 1935, including its local phraseology, and on many occasions they found it perhaps convenient to adopt bodily most of the Articles into the new set-up, except those which required verbal changes because of new conditions as a result of Independence.

Sir, the Government of India Act, 1935 is writ large in our constitution. This gives me a chance to make the point that if and when this Constitution is going to be amended in a comprehensive way, not with a view to making it more undemocratic but to making it more democratic and workable—then we must apply our mind to this problem of finding out as to how far the Government of India Act, 1935 need not be bodily copied into the new Constitution. So, I think that that point is well taken.

Then, my next point is this. I make a distinction between what is called 'British influence' and what is called 'colonial influence under the British'. The British were having certain sets of standards during their hey-day when the Sun never set in the Empire! One of them was for their own home consumption—of traditions of liberty, freedom, habeas corpus and all the great traditions beginning from the Magna Carta of 1215 onwards. Then there is the other tradition of irresponsible, unreasonable, unanswerable, unaccountable Governments in various colonial territories. India naturally was in the latter category in those decades. Now what I suggest is this. In order to adopt and adapt—according to our conditions and our temperament and situation,—certain things which were inherently good in the British tradition, we have also unfortunately take in a number of colonial things of the British which were lingering on under the various colonies, including India, when we were dependents of the British. Therefore, I think, Article 311 and many other Articles, give me an opportunity to tell the Government and the House that we should also go into the question and find out how far and to what extent the colonial influence of the British is also incorporated in this provision and so we must get rid of that particular thing. Mr. Deputy Speaker, having said that, I want to tell briefly the House why it is that I support the spirit of the Bill. It is mainly because the article leaves tremendously arbitrary powers in the hands of the executive authority.

Now, my friend, Shri O. P. Tyagi was at pains to explain why it is important and necessary that in the case of the security of the State Government must have power even if it is arbitrary. But he meant it, that is to say, 'arbitrary power to dismiss anyone they like, without assigning any reason'. Because, he said, security of State is involved. Now, Sir, I am with him when he says that the security of the State is involved. But the question is this. Who is to decide this question of the 'security of the State'? And, moreover, how do you define the "pleasure doctrine"? Article 310 talks of the "pleasure doctrine". Article 311 talks about the security of the State. Now, Sir, both are, if I may say so, such wonderfully vague and delightfully inadequate, incomplete phrases that one does not know what exactly is meant by phrases like "pleasure doctrine" and "Security of the State".

I would like to tell my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi that although I agree with him on the principle of it, the difficulty here is that the line is very thin, between arbitrary action used in getting rid of the traitors and arbitrary action used in getting rid of inconvenient people. And quite often, even democratic Governments all over the world have used this arbitrary power to get rid of inconvenient people and inconvenient situation under the name of 'security of the State' and 'pleasure doctrine'. That is where the difficulty comes. One can say that not only was this arbitrary power used extensively for a period of these thirty years by various governments at various levels, at the State's level and at the Federal level, but what is worse is, during the Emergency, this particular article was used with such xest and almost with such vengeance that literally almost hundreds of Government servants at all levels were sent home and there was no question of any appeal.

I ask one question whether it is in consonance with what is called natural justice and natural rights of every citizen.

I can understand that there may be exceptional cases where it may be difficult for the State to establish the evil things or the mischievous things or the anti-national activities of a particular citizen. In such cases the citizens may be got rid of, but such cases may be limited in number. They may be exceptional. But the exceptional cases are treated on par with other cases. The Government uses this power to get rid of any one they don't like. And, Sir, I hope you know and the House knows that the President's pleasure or the Governor's pleasure does not mean Mr. Sanjiva Reddy's pleasure or Mrs. Sharda Mukherjee's pleasure in my State. It means the pleasure of a senior Government official, dealing with a subordinate government official. That is what it comes to. And therefore, if that is so, I want to go quickly to Articles 310 and 311. Now, I am not sure whether Articles 310 and 311 bodily should go. Article 310 does mention this; the very first sentence says 'Except as expressly provided by this Constitution'; which obviously means that Article 311 is covered. Art. 310 is subject to Art. 311, because the dismissal or removal of a servant is subject to the procedure laid down in Art. 311 plus these words 'except as expressly provided by the Constitution'. These words also refer *inter-alia* to Articles 124, 148, 217, 218 and 324 which relate to the offices of people like the Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, Comptroller and Auditor General, Election Commissioner and so on, and they cannot be removed. There is a special provision laid down due to which they cannot be removed, not by arbitrariness. But the point is that barring these high-placed officers, a large number of other Government officers can be removed by taking advantage of and recourse to Article 310. That is where the mischief enters and it is done in the name of an innocent article 311. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Article 311 Clause (2) sub-clauses (b) and (c) mention very interesting points. Sub-Clause (a) is all right which says:

> "(c) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge; or..."

He must know that is obvious.

Now Article 311(2)(b) says if the superior officer finds that the subordinate should be removed, but it is not reasonably practicable to hold such enquiry, all that the Article says is: 'let him write down on a piece of paper why it is not necessary and the man can be sent home. I think this is a doubtful proposition which is included in the Constitution, particularly under Article 311(2)(b), and (2)(c) is still worse. It says:

> "(c) where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry."

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

I may submit that this is a very wide blanket provision and under this provision, a number of people can be disposed of merely by saying 'No argument, no appeal and the only thing is that you are a security risk for the State and it is better for you to go home'.

Now, it is all right as Shri O. P. Tyagi said: that some strikes are wrong and bad and I agree with him. But in order to get rid of bad things and bad strikers, will you empower the Government with blanket arbitrary powers and thereby deny justice to people who are genuinely aggrieved, whose natural rights and justice and freedoms are denied. That is a moot question which they may ask, and which I do ask! Therefore, I suggest that these Articles need a suitable amendment, rather than get rid of the whole of Articles 310 and 311. That is what I am suggesting.

Mr. Bhagat Ram's statement has mentioned about the Emergency. What happened during Emergency? As I said, hundreds of cases were summarily dealt with and during the Emergency by 44th Constitutional Amendment; later on it became 42nd Amendment; the Government at that time got rid of judicial review over service rules and conditions and introduced Administrative Tribunals. The new Janata Government came to power and brought in a Constitutional Amendment to change it and rectify it and yet they could not do it because the Administrative Tribunals still remain. After all, they may consist of broadly Government servants—Senior Government servants and retired Government servants comprising the tribunals—they decided whether it was rightly punished or wrongly punished. I think that of course is a lacuna which we must go into and at the earliest opportunity we must get rid of the administrative tribunals and bring back and restore judicial review for the benefit of the natural rights and freedoms of the citizens and Government servants.

I have two more points to make. One is that I would suggest in regard to Article 311 which lays down the procedure, that the procedure is so straitjacketed that once the procedure is followed by the Government which means by any Senior Government officer or superior Government officer, then I am afraid—as far as my reading goes, I admit that I am not a lawyer, I am subject to correction by my lawyer friends here—that my reading of the Article shows to me that once Article 311 is satisfied in terms of procedure satisfactorily implemented, then neither the Supreme Court nor any High Court can go into the question of finding out whether the Government servant was removed rightly or wrongly. Is that right? Can you leave the Supreme Court and the High Court completely to the mercy of some formula in compliance with the provisions of Article 311, particularly Clause (2)(a) and (b) and more particularly (2)(c), if not 2(a)? The whole subject of service rules requires to be looked into more carefully. I know, Article 309 is an enabling Article, it does not say that the State Legislatures and the Indian Parliament must make laws for service rules; of course, the Government is not obliged to do that; it is only an enabling provision. And as far as my information goes, no State Legislature or the Indian Parliament have made any laws regarding service rules. Let them correct me, if I am wrong. If that is so, then the matter becomes all the more serious because of the situation. I do not know for instance, whether the service rules of the employees of our Secretariat, Lok Sabha and the other House, are according to the procedures well laid down by democratic countries. At least as a Member of Parliament, I do not know what those service rules

are. These have not been placed on the Table of the House. An element of arbitrariness is, therefore, there in these matters. If that has to be removed, if you want the morale of the public services to be retained, morale in terms of integrity, permanence, impartiality and incorruptibility of the civil services to be retained, then I think, a lot needs to be done in terms of finding out what exactly the phase 'security of the State' is and getting rid of it as being use as the blanket provision and blank provision in the name of the security of the State. Even the 'pleasure doctrine' needs to be suitably defined and amended. If that is done, the purpose of my hon. friend in bringing forward this Bill will be more than adequately met.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक में जो विधान के संशोधन की बात कही गई है और जिस भावना से यह विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। यह तो सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो भी लोग नौकरी में हैं उनको सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए। कोई भी व्यक्ति जहां काम करता है वहां वह अपने जीवन का अधिकांश हिस्सा लगा देता है और अगर किसी भी समय उससे कह दिया जाये कि आप चले जायें तो शायद उसका ही नहीं, उसके परिवार का भी नुकसान हो जायेगा। सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस रहनी चाहिए। इसमें कहीं भी दो रायें नहीं हैं। यह भी सही है कि इमरजेन्सी के दिनों में हमने देखा कि एक नहीं, दो नहीं, सैकड़ों अधिकारी जोकि उस समय के राजनीतिक नेताओं को पसन्द नहीं थे, उनको उठाकर के बाहर फेंक दिया गया इसी धारा की वजह, या अगर कोई बड़ा अधिकारी अपने छोटे से नाराज था तो उसको भी केस बनाकर के खत्म कर दिया गया और हमेशा के लिए ऐसे लोगों का जीवन बर्बाद हो गया, उनके परिवारों का जीवन बर्बाद हो गया।

ऐसे उदाहरण एक नहीं, अनेकों इमरजेन्सी में आए हैं। शायद इसी भावना से प्रेरित हो हो कर मेरे मित्र ने यह संशोधन यहां पर रखा है। मैं इसकी कद्र करता हूं लेकिन इस तस्वीर का एक दूसरा रुख भी है जिसको हमें ओझल नहीं करना चाहिए। उसका थोड़ा सा दिग्दर्शन अभी हमारे त्यागी जी ने किया है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अभी रूस के कुछ अधिकारी जोकि रशियन इम्बैसी में काम करते थे वे हमारे किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी से मिल करके सरकार की बहुत सारी खुफिया बातें विदेशों को देते थे? इस तरह की यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं है, इस तरह की कई घटनायें पहले भी हमारे देश में हुई हैं, सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियो को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है, उनकी सजा भी हैं। कई हुई बार ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि तरह क इस जो डाउटफुल करैक्टर हैं उनके ऊपर केस नहीं चलाए जा सकते।

16.00 hrs.

मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता, क्योंकि मुकदमा चलाने के लिये, कन्विक्शन कराने के लिये काफी एविडेन्स, डाक्यूमेन्ट्री एविडेंस सब कुछ चाहियें। लेकिन किसी का शैडी करैक्टर हो, डाउटफुल करक्टर हो, सरकार को यह लगता हो कि इस का यहां पर रहना ठीक नहीं है, ऐसी सूरत में सरकार क्या करे? इसका जवाब श्री भगतराम जी ने नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूं — इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे लोगों को बगैर इन्क्वायरी के भी छुट्टी देने की जरूरत हो, तो सरकार को देना चाहिये। क्योंकि यह सदन या बाहर की जनता इस तरह से अगर देश की सिक्योरिटी को खतरे में डाल देगें, तब फिर कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। देश की सिक्योरिटी सब से जरूरी चीज है।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

यह विधान हमारे देश के नेताओं ने बनाया, लेकिन केवल विधान बनाने से तो काम नहीं चल सकता, विधान तो एक किस्म की गाइड लाइन है, और पीछे उस के तोड़ने मरोड़ने का काम भी हुआ है। इसी विधान के नीचे 1975 में क्या इन्दिरा गांधी डिक्टेटर नहीं बनी? उस ने विधान का कई दृष्टियों से उलंघन किया, विधान का संशोधन कर के विधान के तहत——I think she was the first constitutional dictator in this country and the worst dictator ever produced in this country.

यह सब क्यो हुआ? असल में विधान पर अमल करने वाली सरकार कैसी है — बहुत कुछ उस पर निर्भर रहता है, न कि इस बात पर कि विधान में क्या लिखा हुआ है। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं—जनता पार्टी की सरकार रूल आफ ला में विश्वास करती है, जनता पार्टी कानून में विश्वास करती है। जनता पार्टी चाहती है कि हर आदमी को न्याय मिले। मैं मानता हूं—जनता पार्टी में बीसियों बुराइयां होंगी हम आपस में लड़ते भी हैं, लेकिन एक चीज के लिये जनता पार्टी को दोषी नहीं कहा जा सकता —पिछले दो वर्षों में जनता पार्टी में किसी को जान बूझ कर दुश्मनी के नाते तंग किया हो। ऐसा कम से कम एक केस भी अभी तक मेरी निगाह में नहीं आया। जनता पार्टी न्याय और कानून दोनों की कद्र करती है। यह शिकायत तो बहुत बार जनता ने की जनता पार्टी जितनी सख्त होनी चाहिये गृह मंत्रालय जितना सख्त होना चाहिए — उतनी सख्त नहीं है। लेकिन यह कोई नहीं कहता कि किसी इन्नोसेंट आदमी को पकड़ कर जनता पार्टी ने बन्द कर दिया हो या किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को, जिसे नहीं हटाना चाहिये था, उठा कर फेंक दिया हो या उस को हटाने में इस धारा का इस्तेमाल किया हो। क्योंकि जनता पार्टी का काम करने एक तरीका है, सोचने एक अलग तरीका है, जनता सरकार जिस आधार पर बनी है, उस आधार के नाते मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इस संशोधन की कोई विशेष आवश्यकता नहीं है। हां, यह हो सकता है कि कल को कोई दूसरी सरकार आये और वह इस का दुरुपयोग करे तो यह जो ब्लांकेट पावर है, यह सरकार को देना ठीक नहीं होगा, इसी दृष्टि से यदि सरकार कोई री-थिंकिंग करना चाहे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लेकिन जब तक जनता पार्टी है — मेरा विश्वास है वह इस तरह का काम नही करेगी।

लेकिन जहां तक डिफेंस का सवाल है, देश की सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है — आप को याद होगा— संजय गांधी को हम कई बार यहां क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं और देश में जो अत्याचार हुआ उस के लिये बहुत हद तक हम उस को भी दोषी मानते हैं, लेकिन एक बात जो उस ने अच्छी की, उस का मैं सब के सामने कन्फेशन करता हूं, एमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में इस देश में कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जो कांस्टीच्यूशनल तरीके में विश्वास नहीं करते थे।

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*]

जिन का तीर्थ स्थान भारत में नहीं है दूसरी जगह पर है और जो आदेश दूसरी जगह से लेते हैं वे लोग आ रहे थे सरकार के ऊपर। यहां तक कि उनके नेताओं ने भी कह दिया था कि सेंटर में भी हमारी कोएलिशन सरकार बनेगी। इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार भी उनके पीछे पीछे और साथ साथ चलती थी। यही एक संजय गांधी थे जिस का मैं कांट्रीब्यूशन बता रहा हूं जिसने इस बात का विरोध किया

और उसको एक्सपोज किया और इतने जोर से किया कि बेटे के साथ मां को भी खुल कर संजय गांधी के हक कहना पड़ा। जिस तरफ वह सरकार जा रही थी उस तरफ जाने से रुक गई और समाज विरोधी तत्व जिन के हाथ में सरकार जाती तब और भी ज्यादा जो अत्याचार होते और देश का क्या होता, मैं नहीं कह सकता। शायद जितना हुआ उससे और भी ज्यादा बुरा होता। उस चीज को संजय गांधी ने रोका। यह बहुत बड़ा कांट्रीब्यूशन संजय गांधी का था। इसको मैं पब्लिकली स्वीकार करता हूं।

जो भी आप निर्णय सर्विसिस के बारे में लें आपको देखना चाहिये कि क्राइसिस आफ कान्फिडेंस पैदा न हो। विश्वास सरकार का बना रहना चाहिये और सरकार में बना रहना चाहिये। आज सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं। बैंकों के लोग करते हैं। चपड़ासी जिन को पांच सौ रुपया महावार मिलता है वे करते हैं बैंक के अफसर करते हैं। पहली बार 30–32 साल की हिस्ट्री में यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार में हुआ है और उसने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। जिन कर्मचारियों को दो सौ रुपया मिलता है वे तो हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं, जो खेती हर मजदूर हैं और जिन को चार पांच रुपया रोज मिलता है वे नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई बोलता नहीं है लेकिन जिस चपड़ासी की पांच सौ रुपया मिलता है वह हड़ताल करता है, जिस अफसर की ढाई हजार मिलता है वह करता है और यह सरकार बैठी रहती है इसको देखना चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह मेरी निजी राय है। आप इससे सहमत नहीं होंगे यह मैं जानता हूं। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि एकतरफा डिग्री होती जाए। कोई मशीनरी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो इंडिपेंडेंट हो जिस के पास कर्मचारी और सरकार दोनों जा सकें और अपना अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकें और उसका जो निर्णय हो वह सब को मान्य होना चाहिये। हड़ताल को खत्म करना चाहिये। मैं बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पसन्द नहीं करता हूं। हड़ताल को भी पसन्द नहीं करता। लेकिन इस तरह की मशीनरी अवश्य होनी चाहिये जिस का फैसला दोनों पक्षों को मान्य हो।

मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस विधेयक की भावना की कद्र करता हूं लेकिन जनता पार्टी के राज्य में इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि जनता पार्टी रूल आफ ला में विश्वास करती है, कानून में विश्वास करती है और दो साल में ऐसा कोई भी केस नहीं हुआ है जहां जनता पार्टी ने किसी भी आदमी को गलत तरीके से फंसाया हो। किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को डिसमिस किया हो। इसलिये कोई इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन कल को यह सरकार बदल सकती है क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी है, अतः उसके लिये कोई न कोई रास्ता ऐसा निकालना चाहिये जिसमें इस तरह जो बदले की भावना से कर्मचारी हटा दिये गये या निकाले जाते हैं उनकी भी देखभाल करने के लिये कोई इंडिपेंडेंट मशीनरी हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो गैर सरकारी बिल उपस्थित किया गया है संविधान संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में इस पर पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों तरफ से तर्क आ रहे हैं और अधिकांश वक्ताओं ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वर्तमान संविधान में जो प्रोवीजन है उसमें संशोधन

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

की आवश्यकता है । वैसे तो सरकार के यहां मंत्री हैं जो इस पर गहराई से अपने विचार रखेंगे, और सदन की भावना को सरकार तक भी पहुंचायेंगे, फिर भी मैं दो, तीन बातें यहां रखना चाहता हूं । अभी माननीय कंवरलाल गुप्त, श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी और माननीय मावलंकर जी जो संविधान के एक्सपर्ट हैं उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे । तो एक बुनियादी चीज है, चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो या कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, सरकार क्या मानती है यह उस पर निर्भर करता है । ऐक्ट ऐक्ट है, लेकिन फैक्ट अलग हो जाते हैं । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि हरिजन की बात ले लिजिये, जो भूमिहीन है सरकारी नियम के मुताबिक जिस जमीन पर वह बसा हुआ है उसको पर्चा मिल जाना चाहिये लेकिन होता क्या है । रात तक अगर घर था और सबेरे में जमीन हो गयी, तो मामला अफसर के पास जाता है । अगर गरीब घर का वह अफसर है तो कहता है कि नहीं कल तो घर था इसलिये इस गरीब को पर्चा दे दो । लेकिन अगर किसी बड़े घराने का अफसर हो तो वह कहेगा कि घर था ही नहीं इसलिये अगर पर्चा मिला भी है तो उसको कैंसिल करो । तो बुनियादी तरीके से हम क्या चाहते हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो संविधान की 310 धारा में है उसके अधीन राष्ट्रपति के नजदीक कितने लोगों की सुनवाई जाती है ? कितने आदमियों के मामले को वह पढ़ते हैं? फिर राष्ट्रपति का नाम क्यों प्रयोग करते हैं । आप कह दीजिये सेक्रेटरी । राष्ट्रपति को क्यों लिखा जाता है जब कि वह किसी को जानता भी नहीं । और सब कुछ होता जाय राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर । मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से जब जनता सरकार बनी है और मैं मानता हूं कि आपने जो लिबर्टी दी है वह जरूरत से ज्यादा दी है जिसके तहत सारी चीज अस्तव्यस्त हो गई है । लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यदि कानूनी तरीके से वैधानिक तरीके से आप उसका एक निदान अभी तक नहीं निकालें तो बहुत कम अवसर आते हैं जब आप ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर लगाम लगा सकते थे, बड़े से बड़ा डिक्टेटर भी जो होता है जब तक देश की एक बटे चार जनता या जनमत उसके पीछे नहीं रहता है तो वह डिक्टेटर नहीं बन पाता है । इस देश में मेरी राय में तीन बार मौके आये जब आप लगाम लगा सकते थे नौकरशाही पर । एक बार जब हम आजाद हुए और पंडित नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री बने, अपार जनसमूह उनके पीछे था । और उस समय यदि हम कानून के द्वारा कोई ऐसी लगाम लाते, तो निश्चित रूप से इस देश में जो अफसरशाही, नौकरशाही का बोलबाला है, उस पर हम लगाम लगा सकते थे ।

दूसरा मौका 1971 के चुनाव के बाद आया, जिस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं और उस के पीछे उस समय एक जनमत आया था अगर वह चाहती तो इसको लगाम लगा सकती थीं ।

तीसरा मौका आया 1977 के चुनाव के बाद जिसमें इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी भाई बने और देश की बागडोर जनता सरकार के हाथ में आई । लेकिन इन 2 साल के बाद, स्वयं मंत्री जी भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि हमने इस अवसर को खोया है । अभी भी हमारे राज्य में अफसरशाही पर हमारी लगाम नहीं रही है । आज भी जो सस्पेंड और डिस्चार्ज करने की बात कहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने आई०ए०एस० और कितने आई०पी०एस० अफसरों को आपने डिस्चार्ज किया है, जिनकी की सेवाएं खत्म होती हैं ? [illegible] एक गिरोह बना हुआ है ।

पुलिस का बड़े-से-बड़ा अफसर आई० पी० एस० होगा, उससे बड़ा कोई अधिकारी नहीं है । सिविल सर्विस का बड़े-से-बड़ा अधिकारी आ० ए ० एस० होगा । जैसा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिबेट में कहा गया है जब इंटरव्यू में लिख देते हैं कि इस परिवार का कोई आदमी आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस० में रहा है या नहीं, तो जब इंटरव्यू में यह सारी बात चलती है तो जब किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ किसी जांच को बैठाने की मांग हम करते है, तो वह किसके पास जाती है ? आई० ए० एस० अफसर की शिकायत आई० ए० एस० के पास जाती है, आई० पी० एस० की शिकायत आई० पी० एस० के पास जाती है और किसी के पास नहीं जाती है । इन लोगों की एक एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है उसमें यह तय है कि जब भी इस तरह का कोई मामला आये तो उसे इस तरह से रफा दफा कर दो कि उसके खिलाफ कुछ न हो सके । न तो मंत्री को फाइल देखने की फुरसत है और न उनकी नीयत साफ है । यदि कहीं पर नीयत साफ है तो नीति साफ नहीं है, कहीं नीति साफ है तो नीयत साफ नहीं है, कहीं दोनों चीजें हैं तो वहां बोल्डनेस नहीं है कि एक्शन लिया जा सके । नतीजा यह होता है कि आजादी के बाद यदि आप देखेंगे परसैंटेज लगायेंगे तो ऐसे मामलों में 00 और . 00 परसैंटेज निकलती है । इसमें देखा जाये कि किसी भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० को दंडित किया गया है या नहीं ।

हम लोग एमर्जेन्सी के समय में थे, जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर क्या मेन मुद्दा था ? इन्दिरा गांधी के द्वारा यही तो प्रचार किया जाता था कि जयप्रकाश नारायण फौज को बगावत करने के लिए कह रहे हैं । सिविल सर्विस के लोगों को बागी बना रहे हैं । कहते हैं कि सरकार के गलत आदेश को मत मानो ।

आज हम सरकार में हैं तो आज हमको यूनियनबाजी बहुत बुरी लग सकती है, अगर कोई हमारे खिलाफ मुरदाबाद के नारे लगाये तो हम सह नहीं सकते । अगर कोई प्रदर्शन होता है तो लगता है जैसे कलेजे में चोट लगती है । लेकिन जब कल हम सरकार के बाहर थे और फिर यदि कल सरकार के बाहर आने की बात होगी तो वही हमारा आधार बनता है । इसलिए इस बात को सीधे जड़ से काट देने की बात कि इसका कोई अधिकार रहेगा ही नहीं, तो मैं इससे डिफर करता हूं, एग्री नहीं करता हूं । राइट टु डिफर सबको रहना चाहिये । आप किसी को बिना सुने कुछ नहीं कर सकते । क्रिमिनल भी हैं, डाकू और लुटेरे भी हैं, मर्डर करने वाले भी हैं, लेकिन उनको भी सफीशिएंट मौका दिया गया है कि तुमको भी अपने पक्ष में कहना हो तो कहो । उनको न्यायालय में जाने का हक है । सरकारी अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों को इस अधिकार से वंचित नहीं करना चाहिये । एमर्जेन्सी के पहले लोगों को कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार था । उधर तो वही सफिशिएंट था, लेकिन एमर्जेन्सी में उसको कट कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि ट्रिब्यूनल बनायेंगे क्योंकि कोर्ट में जो सरकार चाहे वह नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल में जो सरकार चाहे वह करा सकती है । इसलिए कोर्ट का अधिकार घटा कर ट्रिब्यूनल में ले गये । क्या हमको मालूम नहीं है कि एमर्जेन्सी में क्या होता था ? अगर कहीं 50 हजार की भीड़ जुटाना हो तो नोटिस चला जाता था कि जितने भी विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं, वह सब फील्ड में पहुंच जायें, इससे 50 हजार की भीड़ तुरन्त इकट्ठी हो जाती थी । अगर कहीं संजय गांधी और इन्दिरा गांधी आते थे तो इसी तरह से लाखों की भीड़ सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जुटाई जाती थी । जो सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते थे कि उन्हें नहीं जाना है, तो उन पर तुरन्त नोटिस जारी हो जाता था । हमको यह भी मालूम है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

शिक्षकों को यह कह दिया गया था कि उन्हें एक महीने में तीस व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी करानी होगी, और अगर वे नहीं करायेंगे, तो दो तीन बार वार्निंग देकर उन्हें निकाल दिया जायेगा । इमरजेंन्सी के दौरान यह सब कुछ हुआ है ।

> जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में कहा गया है कि वह ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगी कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का अकारण उत्पीड़न न किया जा सके, उन पर कोई राजनैतिक दबाव न पड़ने पाए और उनको गैर कानूनी आदेश मानने तथा अवैध काम करने के लिए बाध्य न किया जा सके । न्यायालयों का आश्रय लेने का उनका अधिकार उन्हें वापिस मिलेगा ।''

मेरे जैसा आदमी तो यह कहेगा कि अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी पब्लिक वर्क में ढीले करता है, तो बेशक उसे कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाये । हम लोगों से रोज झगड़ा होता है । रेलों में हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई गाड़ी दो घंटे लेट हो गई, तो सेक्रेटेरियट के बाबू लोग रेलवे कर्मचारियों को गाली देना शुरू कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है और गाड़ी दो घंटे तक लेट हो जाती है । हम उनसे कहते हैं कि जब वे अपने दफ्तर में होते हैं और रेलवे कर्मचारी वहां किसी काम से जाते हैं, तो वे स्वयं क्या करते हैं । आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई पोस्टल एम्पलाई रेल पर चढ़ता है, तो वह रेलवे कर्मचारियों को गाली देता है और अगर रेलवे कर्मचारी को पोस्टल विभाग से कोई काम पड़ता है, तो वह उस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को गाली देता है । (व्यवधान)

अगर हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तो लोग हमें
गाली देंगे कि हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे

गवर्नमेंट एक पावरफुल कमेटी या
बनाये— ऐसी कमेटी नहीं कि उसकी
आते आते दूसरी कमेटी बैठ जाये—, जो
नई व्यवस्था करे—न 1935 का कानू
न विक्टोरिया के राज का कानून रहे
कांग्रेस के राज का कानून रहे—, जिस
तय कर दिया जाये कि बिजली.,
डिफेंस आदि जो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी या
साधारण के उपयोग सें सम्बन्धित विभा
यदि उनमें कोई कर्मचारी सुस्ती या लापर
करेगा, तो सरकार उसे कतई बर्दास्त
करेगी, और नियमों के तहत ऐसे कर्म
को कड़े से कड़ा दंड देने की व्यवस्था
सरकार को यह कदम उठाना चाहि
केवल संविधान सें यह लिख देने से कि सर
कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति की इच्छा, खुशी या
पर ही नौकरी में रहेंगे, अभी तक कोई
नहीं पड़ा है । कहा जाता है कि संविधा
इस अनुच्छेद से सरकारी कर्मचारी भय
हैं । मगर उस अनुच्छेद को पढ़ता कौन
कोई नहीं पढ़ता है ।

अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी
सीनियर बास की इच्छा के मुताबिक
करता है, उसके कहने के मुताबिक
काम भी करता है, तो अनुच्छेद 310
311 के प्रयोग का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता
यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन अनुच्छेद
कारण डिसिप्लिन कायम रहती है या कर्म
अपने बास की हां में हां मिलाने और उ
इच्छा के अनुसार दिन को रात और रात
दिन कहने के लिए बाध्य होते हैं । मगर
जन-साधारण की कोई भलाई होने
नहीं है ।

सेंटर में तीस लाख एम्पलाईज हैं
स्टेट्स में चालीस लाख एम्पलाईज
दूसरी जगह की बात छोड़ दीजिए । हम

पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हुए हैं। पिछले सालों की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को उलटते उलटते पता चला कि 1955 से आठ नौ डिपार्टमेंट्स पर कभी बहस ही नहीं हुई और उनकी डिमांड्ज वैसे ही पास हो जाती रही हैं। हम लोग इस सेक्रेटेरियट में बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस सेक्रेटेरियट के एम्पलाईज के लिए क्या नियम और कायदे-कानून बने हुए हैं। उनके लिए कोई नियम आदि नहीं हैं।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसा कानून बना दिया जाये, जिससे न तो सरकारी कर्मचारी को यह कहने का मौका मिले कि किसी नियम के तहत उस पर ज्यादती की जा रही है, और साथ ही जो कर्मचारी गड़बड़ करे, ढीले करे—जस्टिस डीलेज इज़ जस्टिस डेनाइड—, उसको बचने का मौका भी न मिले, उसको माफ़ भी न किया जाये।

इन दोनों कसौटियों को देखते हुए, एक तरफ जनता और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अननेसेसरिली हैरेस करने की प्रवृत्ति, इन दोनों को देखते हुए यदि कोई ठोस उपाय या कदम सरकार निकाल सके तो निकालना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I would like to make a few observations on this Bill. The present position appears to be that all the services are being regulated under the rules which were framed prior to independence. All these rules are being continued under the transitory provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, it is high time that the Government come with a comprehensive Bill in this Parliament, governing the service conditions, and dispense with all the previous rules.

Secondly, this Bill proposes to delete sub-clause (c) of the second proviso. But, so far as article 310 is connerned, I would have been happier if the Mover had suggested some substitute provision in place of article 310, because that is controlled by article 311. Therefore, so far as article 310 is concerned, it is not so dangerous as it is being controlled by article 311. So far as defence and other services are concerned, a Bill should be brought here, or at least the present rules should be discussed in the House and approval should be obtained. Otherwise, these rules are going to be very dangerous for the service people.

Even though there is a provision in article 311 that until an enquiry is made, no person shall be either dismissed, removed or reduced in rank, still it is done without an enquiry under the famous rule 5, which says that if a person is temporary, then such an enquiry is not necessary and that will not attract the provisions of article 311. In fact, article 311 is very specific. It says:

> "No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.
>
> (2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charger...."

This article is superseded by rule 5 and summarily several people have been removed from service without any enquiry being held, which means that rule 5 is given a position or status far superior to that of article 311. I would suggest to Shri Bhagat Ram

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

that along with sub-clause (b), sub-clause (c) should also be deleted, because so long as that enquiry is not there, it is a violation of article 311.

Therefore, I partly support the Bill. At the same time, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to bring all the rules before the House and get approval or bring a comprehensive Bill so that there will be uniformity in all the departments and justice would be done to all the people concerned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय सभापति जी, जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत है मैं उसकी भावना की कद्र करता हूं। जब हम प्रजातंत्र को मानते हैं तब फिर हमें उसी तरीके से चलना भी होगा। लोग चाहे सर्विस में हों या सर्विस में न हों, उनके अधिकारों को मानना चाहिए। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश में आज भी ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी जिन्दगी निश्चिन्तता की जिन्दगी नहीं है। वे यह समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि कल हमारा क्या होगा। इसी तरह से जो सर्विस में हैं अगर उनको भी इतनी गारन्टीज रहे कि कल हमारा भविष्य क्या होगा तो यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि चाहे सर्विस में हों या कहीं भी हों उनसे कारण जरूर पूछना चाहिए कि तुमने ऐसी गलती की है इसलिए इसका जवाब दो—बिना कारण पूछे किसी को भी सर्विस से निकालना उचित नहीं है। हमारी जो मौलिक बातें हैं उन्हें हमको ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा है, लोकसभा में भी और बाहर भी—कि हमारा शासन गांधी जी के उसूलों पर चलेगा तो गांधीजी की जो मान्यतायें रही हैं उनके *अनुरूप ही हमें अपना शासन चलाना पड़ेगा*, हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि गांधीजी ने हमें क्या आदर्श बताए हैं। इसलिए चाहे सैनिक हों या असैनिक, किसी भी पद पर हों, बिना कारण उनको नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए।

यहां पर उदाहरण दिया गया कि यहां का कोई जासूस विदेशी जासूस से मिलकर यहां की खबर वे दे तो उससे देशको आघात हो सकता है। इस संबंध में मेरा कहना है कि किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र का या यहां का भी कोई देशद्रोही हमारे देश को तभी नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है जबकि हमारी जनता हमारे साथ न हो। इसलिए हमारा प्रशासन ऐसा होना चाहिए, हमारे कामकाज ऐसे होने चाहिए *कि हम अपने देश की जनता को अपने विश्वास* में लें। किसी भी शासन का यह प्रथम काम है कि जिस जनता पर शासन करना है उस का विश्वास उसके साथ हो। यदि इस प्रकार की दृढ़ बातें हम कर लेते हैं तो फिर चाहे कोई बाहर की शक्ति हो या यहां की शक्ति हो वह इस देश को और यहां की सरकार को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकती है। इसलिए हमें मजबूती के साथ उन मन्यताओं को अमल में लाना होगा। एक ओर तो हम कहते हैं कि हमारा प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास है तो प्रजातंत्र में विपक्षी दल भी होंगे और विपक्षी दल का अधिकार है संगठन करने का, जुलूस निकालने का और मौका पड़े तो हड़ताल भी करने का। गांधीजी ने भी कहा था कि कोई भी सरकार हो, अगर किसी के साथ कोई अन्याय होता है तो उसके खिलाफ लड़ना चाहिए। कोई हड़ताल भी तभी हो सकती है जब जनता साथ दे। अभी बैंक वालों ने नोटिस दी थी कि हड़ताल करेंगे लेकिन क्या जनता ने उनका साथ दिया? नहीं दिया इसीलिए उनकी हड़ताल नहीं हो सकी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि कोई भी कुछ कहता रहे, अगर उसकी बात सही है तभी वह उसमें कामयाब होगा। कुछ लोग मिलकर अगर किसी संस्थान या दफ्तर में किसी तरह से नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो वे नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं कि फिर गुप्तचर विभाग किस लिए है? अगर कोई ऐसी खबर भेजता है तो उस सम्बन्ध में उसको बड़ा सजग रहना चाहिए

उस की ड्यूटी है कि अगर कोई इधर की बात उधर करता है, अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता है तो उस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करे । हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे जितने शासकीय कर्मचारी हैं—वे कर्तव्यपरायण हों, कर्त्तव्य-निष्ठ हों । हमें उन को इस तरह की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए तथा देश में ऐसा वातावरण होना चाहिए कि जो भी सर्विस में हो या बाहर हों, वे देश-प्रेमी बनें, देश-भक्त बनें, जनता का जो भी काम उन्हें करना है, वह ईमानदारी से करें । यह भावना हमें देश में पैदा करनी होगी और ऐसा करने के लिये यदि हमें अपने कानूनों में कुछ तबदीली भी करनी पड़े तो हमें उस के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । आज हम एक नये युग में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, इस लिए जो ऐसी परम्परायें हैं, ऐसे कानून हैं जिन को हम समाज के लिये अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं, उन्हें बदल डालना चाहिए ।

आज आप देखेंगे—बहुत से विभागों में जो कैजुएल लेबर होती हैं—किसी ने 6 महीने काम किया है या एक वर्ष काम किया है, यदि वह रेगुलर बनने की कोशिश करता है या कोई दरख्वास्त देता है कि मैं इतने वर्षों से काम कर रहा हूं, मुझ को रेगुलर बना दिया जाय, तो हमारे अफसर फौरन उस से नाराज हो जाते हैं और उस को निकाल देते हैं । ऐसे एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण हैं—जहां उन को निकाल दिया गया है ताकि वह रेगुलर न हो सकें । इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं—किसी की जिन्दगी किसी की कृपा पर निर्भर नहीं रहनी चाहिए । लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यदि इस में थोड़ा-बहुत हेरफेर करना चाहते हैं तो वे जरूर करें, उस में मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह से कहना कि जो बातें कही गई हैं वे सब सही हैं या हम उनको सही मानते हैं, भावना बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इस को पास नहीं करना चाहिए—यह ठीक बात नहीं है । यदि भावना ठीक है तो वह कार्य रूप में परिणित होनी चाहिए, जिस बात को हम अच्छा समझते हैं – उस को लागू किया जाना चाहिये । मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहता हूं—यदि जनता पार्टी की सरकार अपने उद्देश्यों में मजबूत है, अपने कार्यकलापों में मजबूत है, सही काम करेगी, तो सारे देश की जनता और विपक्षी दल उस का साथ देंगे । हमारे देश का प्रजातन्त्र तब ही मजबूत रहेगा जब देश की जनता के लिये सही काम करेंगे इस देश में तानाशाही नहीं रहेगी । आप देखते हैं— बहुत सी जगहों पर चापलूसी करने वाले, जो बहुत होश्यार हैं, रिश्वत भी देते हैं—उन को नौकरी बनी रहती है, चाहे वे घर पर ही बैठे रहें, ड्यूटी पर आयें या न आयें और जो निष्पक्ष, ईमानदार हैं, उन के साथ अन्याय होता है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि हम जिन बातों को अच्छा समझते हैं हमें उन को मानना चाहिये । चाहे शासकीय व्यक्ति हो या अशासकीय व्यक्ति हो—सब को एक तरह से काम करना होगा, लगन से काम करना होगा, सही काम करना होगा, किसी की कृपा पर किसी की जिन्दगी नहीं होनी चाहिये । इसलिये मैं इस विचार-धारा का समर्थन करता हूं ।

***SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB** (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I am not in a position to welcome the Constitution Amendment Bill of my hon. friend Shri Bhagat Ram, in its entirety, I would like to commend the spirit behind this significant Bill.

Article 309 of the Constitution adumbrates that Acts of appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State.

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

It is recognised that such rules and regulations governing the Services will be in consonance with the statutes enacted by an elected Assembly. It also ensures that man is not infalible, in whatever position he is placed. The decision making process involves certain risks and without taking such risks we cannot ensure development in any sphere of human activities. But these mistakes should not incur the wrath of vengeance from the superior Officers. It should be tempered by natural justice. There should be built-in safeguards for protecting those who commit genuine mistakes in the process of implementation of decisions. If mistake are to be penalised without giving opportunities to those people for correcting themselves, then the governance of the country will be in jeopardy.

Articles 310 and 311 speak about the tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State subject to the pleasure of the President or the Governor and also about the processes of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of such persons. The pleasure of the President or the pleasure of the Governor does not mean that the President or the Governor takes direct interest or involvment in the process of implementation of service rules. It is only the superior Government Officers who take power in their hands to do such things. I do not say that offences should not be punished. But I would like to point out that unbridled penalties will prove banal to constitutional provisions of fairplay and natural justice. One should be made to realise that he has committed a mistake; but the punishment should not deter him from taking any decisions at all.

As has been pointed out by the Members who preceded me, there is a sea-change of difference between pre-Independence conditions and post-Independence conditions. We have incorporated in our Constitution certain portions of 1935 Government of India Act according to which the Service rules have been framed. In the Republican India, the circumstances demanded a different orientation. We have changed from a colonial atmosphere into a welfare etmostphere. The present constitutional provisions do require certain amendments in this regard.

Sometime back the chance for judicial review of the Service rules was supplanted by Administrative Tribunals comprising high Government officials. This was actually denial of natural justice to the Government servants, who like any other citizen of the country, are entitled to enjoy basic fundamental rights. We cannot have two sets of constitutional provisions for the people of the country. We must restore the opportunity of judicial review for the Government Services They should have the right to go to Court of laws and not chained to Administrative Tribunals.

I will refer to Article 311(2)(b) of the Constitution which states:

> Where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry.

How can we have such a provision in the Constitution that without due process of inquiry a Government servant can be punished for an alleged offence which need not be recorded also? This contravenes all constitutional properties.

Now you see provision 311(2)(c) which reads:

> Where the President or the Governor, as the case may be is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry.

Here the President and the Governor are dragged, as if the 'authority' under 311(2)(b) is different from the highest authority of the land the President in respect of Union and the Governor in respect of the State. One contradicts the other. I am afraid that the constitutional sanctity becomes the victim of these anachronisms. There must be constitutional philosophy behind what we do in a democracy. I do not want to condemn everything of what Janata Government does. But I would like to be critical where the Janata Government fails to act within the framework of constitutional proprieties.

In a democracy it is not that the high administrators should not give orders to the subordinates. If we create that climate, then all the executive functions will come to a standstill. As the great political philosopher Laski has said, there should be that hyphen which joins and that buckle which fastens. There should be this bridge between the superiors and the subordinates in the Government. But it is essential to maintain a climate of trust rather than a climate of mutual bickerings and an atmosphere of vengeance.

I would conclude by saying that the Service conditions should be subject to acts of Legislatures and the areas of arbitrariness should be removed for ever in the sphere of State activities. We cannot take anyone of the Articles 309, 310 and 311 in isolation. If my friend Shri Bhagat Ram had brought a comprehentive amending bill, I would have unreservedly extended my support. Now, I extend my support to the spirit of his Bill and I hope that the Government would concede the need for doing something in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill received mixed reception . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Majority supported it.

SHRI S. D PATIL: There was qualified support and also stiff opposition . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only one member opposed it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: During the last 29 years, there was no attempt for scrapping or deleting article 310 as well as article 311 (2)(c) except a Private Member's Bill in 1977 by Shri Chitta Basu who moved the Bill for scrapping article 311 (2)(c) only. But the Bill did not come up for a discussion.

Now, the hon. Member, Mr. Bhagat Ram, an erstwhile teacher who had an important role to discipline his pupils and also to hold out values which can inculcate a spirit of loyalty to the nation and patriotism has now chosen to move this Bill for the deletion of article 310. His opposition is on two or three grounds. Firstly, he says that it is a relic or a vestige of the Victorian era, that it hits the legitimate growth of trade union activities and that persons who are in the Government services are affected by it. This Art. 310 should not be read in isolation, because these two Articles 310 and 311 should be read together. A brilliant Advocate, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is always very convincing but in the advocacy of this particular Bill he has not given convincing reasons as to why Art. 310 should not be read with Art. 311. Of course, I belong to that profession and I know that whenever it is inconvenient to quote or give a correct idea, Lawyers do not reveal the full implications, and he has chosen to do so.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us hear the real implications from the Minister: let us see how the Minister has understood this. He has got a brief. His brief is prepared by the bureaucrats. I am holding

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

the brief of the people and not of those who are against the people; that is the difference.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The question is, ours is a democracy, which is criticised for its rule-bound administration. There is not a single case of a Government servant who is not controlled by Rules, whether he holds a temporary service or a permanent service, and there are so many steps before he is visited with punishments which are styled as major punishments. Here we are concerned with services under the State and the Union and there, too, only as far as the three major penalties are concerned—dismissal, removal or reduction in rank. As far as other minor penalties or even other penalties are concerned, we are not concerned with them here.

So, the opposition is to the doctrine that services are held, as far as the Union is concerned, during the pleasure of the President and, so far as the States are concerned, during the pleasure of the Governor. This particular doctrine is objected to on the ground that the powers exercised are not directly exercised by the President or Governor but by their representatives who are in the Government and that too, they say, it is done at a junior level.

I will give you the procedure here, but the procedure is so eaborate . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I seek a clarification? Nobody is disputing that Arts. 310 and 311 have to be read together but will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Defence Personnel or civilians in Defence services are protected by Art. 311? Let us know this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the good of elaborating the procedure under Art. 311? Everybody knows it. Whether civilians in Defence Services like Clerks, Motorcar Drivers . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish and if necessary you can ask questions later.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Certain Services, particularly Military Services, must have a different code of conduct because it is a very sensitive area where people have to work under a certain discipline. Even these civilians in Defence Services have a certain duty to perform because their services are concerned with military operations, even though they may be styled as civilians.

Let us look to the procedure—because it was made out that a number of people suffered during the Emergency. Nobody pointed out whether people had suffered, and to a very large extent, before the Emergency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, I have said that. I mentioned 1965 and 1971. The Minister has not got the particulars. I have said that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as statistics are concerned, there were as many as 71 cases during the Emergency out of which, except 3, 63 people were reinstated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why? They were reinstated because the dismissals were wrongful. They took recourse to the Draconian provision under the garb of the security of the State and 63 people were illegally dismissed. That shows the inappropriateness and Draconianness of the provision.

I would request the Hon. Minister to appreciate the feelings of the Members. If they go on annoying the

Government servants, I don't know what will happen.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Instructions laying down a detailed procedure for dealing with cases under the proviso (c) to Article 311(2) of the Constitution were first issued in 1968 and subsequently amplified in 1972. Care has been taken to eliminate any chance of abuse of power in taking action against employees under the aforesaid provision. The procedure laid down by the 1972 instructions prescribes that the Secretary of the administrative Ministry/Department concerned—so, it is not at the junior level—should examine the case and if he recommends that action should be taken against the government employee under the proviso (c) to article 311(2), the case is referred to a Committee of Advisers headed by the Home Secretary for consideration. Kindly listen to me and then you may point out if the procedure is faulty or it is a procedure which is adopted at the junior level, by not very responsible people, by persons who are actuated by certain prejudices or motives or certain vendetta. You will find that the procedure is not so. The case is referred to a Committee of Advisers headed by the Home Secretary for consideration. The Committee goes into the details of the activities of the employees concerned and then recommends whether the case is fit enough to warrant dismissal or removal of the government employee by invoking the aforesaid provision. If the recommendation is in favour of taking action against the employee, the case is submitted to the Minister in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for his approval. If he also approves the course of action, the case is further processed by the Ministry/Department concerned which issues the orders only after obtaining the approval of the Minister-in-charge. Thus, there are sufficient safeguards for any person who comes under the provision of article 311(2)(c), and the procedure is quite elaborate...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is Government's definition of 'security of State'?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I will come to that also.

As I said, the procedure which has been prescribed starts from the Secretary, then it goes to the Committee, then to the Minister of State, then to the Minister. There is thus sufficient responsibility which has been prescribed. Before a man is condemned, he is given all possible opportunity...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has read out the whole procedure. So far so good. But he has not replied to the main point that, in the whole procedure, the people involved in going through the cases are all Central Government servants and Ministers; it has not provided for independent people. Also how do you define 'security of State'?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: If a knowledgeable and brilliant professor like Prof. Mavalankar considers Minister and Ministers-in-charge also along with government servants.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar, let the Minister give his complete reply first. You may make a note of all the points and raise them after he has finished.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: All-right, Sir. Let him make his complete speech.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Even if this procedure is adopted, ultimately, the dismissed government servant or the person who is removed has a right to present a memorial to the President. He can also go to the High Court or the Supreme Court in a writ petition. So, the decision is also justiciable. Even though it is worded...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Writ petition for dismissal under article 311(2)(c)!

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The person is not without a remedy. He has got all the remedies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Supreme Court writ petition is under Art. 32. Does Art. 311(2)(c) deal with Art. 32? I do not know what the hon. Minister says? After all this is Parliament of India and Government employees are involved—and this is the reply which is being given! We would like to know what is the Government's stand?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Government's stand—I am making quite clear.

If we come to the number of cases during the two years of 1977 and 1978 and upto this date, we have not got a single case in which this particular authority was utilised. So it only indicates that there is not sufficient justification for the deletion of this clause. After all, the Government must have power to remove a person who is found undesirable. Where is his liberty curtailed? It is only under Art 311(2)(c). There also, where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the State... Here also this particular provision is not utilised in a casual manner but all possible and detailed inquiries are being made before we utilise this particular procedure.

Now, the term 'security of the State' is quite obvious. I do not think it needs to be defined...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It needs. At least Judges have not yet been able to define.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Everything cannot be defined. There are certain connotations and well-accepted meaning. Security of a person, security of the State—these things cannot be defined...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is because he is sitting there.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There is no difference whether a person is there or here. The question is: where the founding fathers have, in their wisdom, chosen to allow these two Articles to remain on the statute book and on the Constitution and there is no demand during the last 27 years and even during the emergency nobody raised it and even earlier when it started, even a brilliant Professor like Prof. Mavalankar who now subscribes to the substance and spirit of this particular demand...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I did.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: With all his eloquence he tries to show but he was not also very convincing on this point—why the doctrine of pleasure should be dispensed with. Should the government function without any authority? Now, take the security of the State. The question is of espionage. Even here, I say only 8 persons were detained during the emergency. Out of 71, 63 have already been reinstated...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Because the particular procedure might not have been followed or sufficient evidence might not have been there... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What were the reasons?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am not having all the details here. During the emergency they were reinstated... (*Interruptions*). It is not under the cover. The question is no legitimate activity of any trade union or any government servant when he wants to have some association is thereby curtailed. The question is: whether we can allow our servants to go on a rampage and indulge in activities which will amount to sabotage or which will be detrimental to the security of the State. So the inquiry is dispensed with only in rare cases. There also, the provision lays down that where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied—so there is the subjective satisfaction—that in the interests of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such an inquiry, because it is very inconvenient. Suppose a person who indulges in espionage activities or activities which amount to sabotage—it is difficult. Are there any cases in government servants who really pass on information and act as agents? We have a number of instances where we keep a watch because in the IB Department—I cannot disclose everything. Persons who cannot be suspected, persons who are engineers, persons who are scientists and persons who are holding a number of responsible posts—they are under watch, for in regard to certain activities which amount to espionage or sabotage. Such persons are to be watched and if you try to gather the information and give the opportunity of an open inquiry which is usually available to other services, it will frustrate the very object of inquiry.

And it will be dangerous. A number of documents can be suppressed or destroyed.

Clause (3) says:

> "(3) If in respect of any such person as aforesaid, a question may be, is satisfied—so there is the arises whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry as is referred to in clause (2). the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank shall be final."

Here also it is mentioned that unless it is not reasonably practicable to hold an inquiry, the inquiry will not be dispensed with.

So, Sir, the two Articles are quite inter-dependent and where there is not sufficient data to come to the conclusion that this power was misused either in the past, during the emergency or even after that, I do not think there is sufficient justification for doing so. Therefore, even though there is a mixed reaction yet on behalf of the government I am opposing the deletion of these two Clauses.

Now, Sir, Mr. Chatterjee is outside the pale of the Ministry. If he were occupying a place in the Cabinet of Shri Jyoti Basu he would have realised the responsibilities of the state. (*Interruptions*) I think his support to the Bill is more from the party point of view or some sort of a support to a friend.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: What about Prof. Mavalankar?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Mr. Mavalankar is a very intelligent persons. What he has done is tight rope walking.

Now, Sir, Mr. Kamble mentions about 'temporary' and 'permanent'. This is a complicated and vexed question. As to what rules should govern temporary staff and what rules should govern permanent staff these have been framed after some practical considerations. Supposing a particular rule acts against the interests of the person concerned then he can make a demand for change of the rules but we cannot agree to such a drastic bill which seeks to delete Article 310. It seeks to destroy the very foundation of the government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Article 311 does not make any difference between 'temporary' and 'permanent'.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do not want to turn the discussion here as in the court of law. Every lawyer has his own way of presentation. Government is incharge of the whole nation. So we have to see that the interest of

[Shri S. D. Patil]

the State and the security of the State is taken care of more than anything else. Governments may come and go. But you know, the 'security of the State' must remain. That is the very fundamental principle which has been accepted by us in our constitution. The founding-fathers of the Constitution had no hesitation in this. I had read through all the comments on Article 310 and 311. I have not found a single comment in which the views which are expressed by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and his friends found a place. Some friends are being led away more by certain circumstances which prevail in the trade union, as far as temporary services are concerned, as far as discharges and removals are concerned. They are more exercised over those things. That is a different matter. We have to separate these two things and we must come to the predominant or dominant consideration. That is, the security of the State. Here only this Article 311(2)(c) operates.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are advocating a bad cause

SHRI S. D. PATIL: May be; I don't want any bouquet. I do not think that the various speakers have made out sufficient justification for their stand. Ours is a democracy where we have not got a committed bureaucracy. We have no spate of offices which we can offer to our partymen and so on. Here in this country even during emergency, some people might have been favoured but not all of them, because, we have no right in our Constitution to choose people from outside, except in the case of some Private Secretaries and some personal staff, which are given to the Ministers. Except that limited thing, we have no authority to change the Secretary or the permanent staff. So the staff is there. It is our permanent set up which governs the country through well-regulated rules. Those rules will not come in the way of successful working of trade union activities. These activities are well-protected under the various labour laws. And I think we have gone much further than what the situation in the country warranted. We have to create discipline, loyalty and patriotism in all our ranks. Those who are serving under the Government also owe a duty to this country; they should not indulge in any subversive activities.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Start with your own party first.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: My party is quite safe. We are hand-in-glove; our friendship is mutual, based upon trust; so with my party; don't worry about my party. It is strong and it can take care of itself.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan said one thing. She is not here. She said that the lady who had advocated 'garibi hatao' was herself 'hataoed'. She was 'hataoed' by the people because of her acts of commission and omission. Here we are quite safe that during the last 24 months not a single case has come to our notice wherein we have used this Article. So, we are quite clear in our minds and in our actions. I have given some instances during the emergency. There were 71 cases; necessary things by way of restoration have been done in 63 cases. 8 cases are there. They are concerning the activities of sabotage, espionage etc. Beyond that I don't think there are any cases where we can say that they are against the legitimate rights of the Government servants under the State or under the Centre's control. I think I have dealt with many of the points raised in this House and I will request Mr. Bhagat Ram to withdraw his Bill. I must compliment him for one thing. He is a very very diligent Member. He always writes at least half-a-dozen letters to me in a month. I would only tell him that he deserves sufficient support for his point of view, though it may not be a support for the amendment to the Constitution. For that there is a certain procedure which requires to be fulfilled for passing. But he has really given a good thought in bringing this Bill forward. But I would like to point out that while pointing out certain problems during the debate that this particular Article requires some amendment, how that amendment should be really made has not been suggested by anybody including Prof. Mavalankar and the great advocate Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. What is the substitute to this, how do you want to tackle the situation? This country should be run safely without endangering democracy. It should not be done in such a way that every man has got fundamental rights and he should not be allowed to do anything so that the country may be put to trouble because of his activities. It should not spoil the security of the State. Therefore, I think there is not adequate and sufficient justification for the deletion of the clause suggested by him. I would request Mr. Bhagat Ram to withdraw his Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I admire my esteemed friend for the manner in which he has tried to put the case. He has, however, missed the very burden of our argument. What we expected at least I expected —of the Janata Government is, this assurance, that on the basis of the experience over the past so many years, and particularly during the Emergency, if this kind of blanket provision of the security of the State can be misused by the Governments and they can act as arbitrary agents to remove people and deny them natural justice, would not the Janata Government at least be receptive enough to look into this matter instead of out-right saying 'No, we are right'? If not, what is the difference between you and Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government, I want to ask this. You take this attitude after coming to power. When they were not in power the attitude was different, but having come to power they should not take a different attitude. At least they should be humble and receptive to the possibility of abuse of arbitrary power which is inherent in Article 311. Finally, he is asking: what is the alternative suggestion? Are we not going to sit together and discuss this to find what could we do? This is my point.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is not an assurance that there has not been a single case during these months. There is not a single case under this Article.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The point is that you have reinstituted the Emergency cases. Why? So, there is a case for removing part of that provision under article 311.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Even during the Emergency, only 8 cases were found. That is the main point. Only 8 cases were found. The rest are reinstated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point made by Prof. Mavalankar is that it may be or may not be but will you be in favour of having such a blanket power with the Government ever? This is what he wants to know.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: In the first place, it is not a blanket power or blank power. It is not an arbitrary power. It is a power which can be reasonably used under particular circumstances with an elaborate process of enquiry. It is not as if we are very summary and very casual in the enquiry. It is an elaborate enquiry starting from the Secretary, then the Committee, then the Minister of State, then the Minister Incharge. So all these precautions are taken in all these processes. We need not feel that there is not enough and sufficient guarantee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is an elaborate procedure for getting rid of an employee under Article 311(2) (c) because there is an elaborate enquiry starting from the Secretary, then here is some Advisory Committee. Then comes the Minister

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of State. The Deputy Minister will perhaps also come in if there is one like Mr. Mohsin, because he had also to do something. Then the Cabinet Minister and Prime Minister also; I do not know.

This Government has realised that out of 71 cases, 63 cases had been illegally dealt with. Therefore, 63 employees who did not deserve to be dismissed under Article 311(2)(c) were dismissed even after following the elaborate procedure of in-built checks. Is it or is it not a lesson that even without declaring emergency, that arbitrary power is inbuilt in the Constitution? This is an ordinary provision, not an emergency provision. Therefore, emergency or no emergency, this provision always remains in the Constitution and it can be taken recourse to. There has been such a gross abuse of authority in 63 cases out of 71 cases. Not only during the emergency, but even prior to that, there have been umpteen cases where they have taken recourse to this. Has a case not been made out for a thorough examination of this? The Minister is not even prepared to look into this matter and he is taking up the attitude that the Government can do no wrong. He is behaving, His Majesty Patil, is behaving that the 'King can do no wrong'. How can there be that in 63 cases out of 71 cases this was taken recourse to illegally, if there was an elaborate process to prevent the arbitrary abuse of authority?

Both espionage and sabotage—the two things that the hon. Minister has mentioned—are very serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, Official Secrets Act etc. The Government servants who are even suspected to be guilty of these offences can be immediately suspended and tried. Once they are tried and found guilty by a criminal court of law, under Article 311(2)(c), they can be dismissed without an enquiry. Kindly look at Article 311 Therefore, a person guilty of espionage and sabotage can be made to lose his job under Article 311 if he is found guilty by a court of law. Why not that person be given a chance to protect himself in a court of law? He may be dismissed under Article 311(2)(c) without any enquiry on the plea of security of the State and in a criminal case he may win. What is his fate? What is this arrogant attitude of the hon. Minister and the Department?

The hon. Minister spoke of mixed reception. What is the mixed reception? Some hon. Members have supsupported the emergency have supported it and those who did not support the emergency have not supported it. We are only appealing to the hon. Minister. We know we cannot get this Bill passed. We are only appealing to the hon. Minister not to take up the attitude that you can never be wrong and that people have no apprehension about it. I can tell the hon. Minister that the Government employees will not accept it; they will go on agitating. If they want to have a confrontation with their own employees, it is for them. They should take an attitude which would help everybody.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance that at least he will get this examined whether Rule 5 is consistent with Article 311. Article 311 does not make any distinction between temporary and permanent employees. Under the garb of Rule 5, so many temporary employees have been removed without any kind of enquiry.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I cannot give the assurance, but I will examine this question.

As regards the point made out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, sabotage or subversive activities is not an offence uptil now. We are just thinking to bring amendments in the Indian Penal Code for the purpose. Espionage is there, but not sabotage or subversive activities. I do not deny the validity of his point of view that during emergency this was misused and that is why we had reviewed the cases. And 63 cases were reviewed. I do not say that it is not subject to misuse. I did not say that. But what I have pointed cut is that even during the Emergency, the number was only 71 not a big enough number; but the number was big enough when it was reviewed and found that 63 persons were to be re-instated; and that really gives some scope for reconsideration. That is, any such Government is likely to misuse it under some pretext of Emergency or something else; and so, it requires some reconsideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I follow it, his point is that out of 71 cases, 60 cases were to be reviewed. So, is it not an abuse of the process?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do grant that during Emergency, it was abused. (*Interruptions*) I am not too much on statistics. I am realizing that when a Government is really tempted to use this power, that power will be misused—by certain persons who are in power. We will very carefully examine. That is why, when you follow the elaborate procedure, there is no likelihood of misuse. All the same, I realize the intensity of feeling behind this Bill, and of feelings of those who supported the Bill. I do not say that there is no validity. There is some validity.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It requires so many interruptions to get a little modification. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are thankful to you for having come to our help

श्री चमन लाल (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मेरे बिल, जो कि मैंने धारा 310 और 311 को निरसित करने के लिये पेश किया था, पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने डिस्कशन में पार्टिसिपेट किया। मैं उन सब का आभारी हूं। खासकर यह देखकर मुझे और भी खुशी होती है कि लगभग 20 सदस्य इस बिल पर बोले हैं और सभी ने इस बिल की भावना को सपोर्ट किया है। 3,4 सदस्य इस बिल के विरोध में भी बोले लेकिन वह भी पूरी तरह से इस बिल को अपोज नहीं कर सके, उन्होंने भी अपनी स्पीचेज में आधे से ज्यादा इसको सपोर्ट ही किया। आखिर में क्योंकि पार्टी का डिसिप्लिन है, तो उसको देखकर उन्होंने इसे अपोज किया, लेकिन मैं जनता पार्टी के उन माननीय सदस्यों को बधाई देता हूं, जिन्होंने पार्टी के डिसिप्लिन को मान कर वह वोट तो इसके विरुद्ध देंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बिल को होल-हार्टेडली सपोर्ट किया है। उनकी सरकार की जो पालिसी है, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक्सप्लेन किया है, उसकी भी उन्होंने परवाह नहीं की है, उनको फिर मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसे एक्सप्लेन किया है, उन्होंने इतने सदस्यों की भावनाओं का तिरस्कार करते हुए इस बिल का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने ऐसे आर्ग्यूमेंट इसमें दिये हैं जो किसी को भी एक्सपेक्टेबल नहीं हैं, यही कारण है कि हर तरफ से मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच में इंटरप्शन हुआ और उनकी पार्टी के लोग भी उनको उसमें बचाने के लिये नहीं आये।

मुझे यह भी हैरानी है कि जो गवर्नमेंट डिक्टेटरशिप को फाइट कर के इस गद्दी पर बैठी है, उसके रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव इस तरह की बातें करते हैं, जिससे लगता है कि यहां पर इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार की पराजित नीतियों पर चला जा रहा है। यह डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसे आर्ग्यूमेंट करते हैं जैसे प्राइवेट

[श्री भगत राम]

एम्पलायर के लोग आर्ग्यू करते हैं। इस बात से बड़ी हैरानी होती है।

जिन्होंने इस बिल को अपोज किया है, उन्होंने भी यह डाउट जाहिर किया है कि अगर इस आर्टिकल को डिलीट किया जाता है तो जो लोग करप्ट हैं, उनको प्रोटैक्शन मिलेगा। आप पिछली हिस्ट्री देखिये कि कितने करप्ट लोगों के खिलाफ इन आर्टिकलज का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। आपको बहुत कम ऐसे आदमी मिलेंगे, जिनके खिलाफ करप्ट होने की वजह से इन का इस्तेमाल किया गया हो। इनका इस्तेमाल या तो ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्ज के खिलाफ किया गया है, या ऐसे ईमानदार एम्प्लाई के खिलाफ किया गया है, जो अपने बासिज ब्यूरोक्रेट्स, की करप्शन को नंगा करना चाहते थे। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कुछ बताया है, उससे भी यह बात साबित हो जाती है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन में बहुत से प्राविजन्ज हैं, सर्विस कन्डक्ट रूल्ज है, जिनके जरिए करप्ट लोगों से डील किया जा सकता है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इन आर्टिकल्ज को रख कर ही उनसे डील किया जा सकता है। मिनिस्टर साहब और इस बिल को अपोज करने वाले सदस्यों ने बताया है कि सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट के लिए ये आर्टिकल बहुत जरूरी हैं। प्रोफेसर मावलंकर ने सवाल उठाया है कि सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट के बारे में कौन डिसाइड करेगा। चूंकि उन्होंने इस बात को अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन कर दिया है, इसलिए मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

शाह कमीशन ने, जिसको इस सरकार ने लोगों की भावनाओं को देख कर बिठाया था सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट की बात को एक्सपोज करके रख दिया है। उसने इसको एक धोखा बताया है और कहा है कि इमर्जेन्सी लगने से पहले सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट को कोई खतरा नहीं था। जो लोग आज सरकार में बैठे हैं इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट के नाम पर उन पर कितने अत्याचार किये गये और कितनी देर तक जेल में रखा गया। हमारी पार्टी के लोगों, और दूसरे ईमानदार लोगों को भी भले ही वे कांग्रेस में क्यों न रहे हों, जेलों में रखा गया और उन पर कई अत्याचार किए गए—और यह सब कुछ सिक्युरिटी आफ स्टेट के नाम पर किया गया। मिनिस्टर साहब एक डेमोक्रेटिक कही जाती गवर्नमेन्ट के नुमाइंदे हैं। अगर वह ऐसे आर्ग्युमैन्टस दें, तो यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है। इस हालत में कैसे यकीन किया जा सकता है कि यह गवर्नमेंन्ट इस आर्टिकल को मिसयूज नहीं करेगी?

जासूसी वगैरह के सिलसिले में किसी एम्पलाई को जल्दी रीमूव नहीं करने की जरूरत पड़ सकती है, या ऐसी कुछ जरूरतें हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए बहुत से प्राविजन्स हैं। ऐसे एम्पलाई को ससपैन्ड किया जा सकता है, उसको एरेस्ट किया जा सकता है। केस चला कर उसको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सकती है। अगर सरकार इस आर्टिकल पर डिपैन्ड करती है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह लोगों, और सेंट्रल गवर्नमैन्ट तथा स्टेट गवर्नमैन्ट के एम्पलाईज की भावनाओं का तिरस्कार करती है और अपने ही कर्मचारियों पर यकीन नहीं रखती। सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से सिक्यूरिटी आफ स्टेट की जो दलील दी गई है, उसमें कोई वेट नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० मावलंकर और दूसरे सदस्यों ने उसकी हवा निकाल दी है। अगर फिर भी गवर्नमेंट इस पर जिद करती है, तो यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से और सरकार की ओर से भी यह बात कही गई है

कि जनता पार्टी जब से पावर में आई है तब से उस ने किसी भी एम्पलाई पर इसको यूटिलाइज नहीं किया है और यहां तक कि जनता पार्टी ने 71 में से 63 एम्पलाईज जो थे जिन पर इमर्जेन्सी में आर्टिकल का इस्तेमाल किया गया था उनको फिर री-इंस्टेट कर दिया है। ठीक है जनता पार्टी की जो यह भावना है और जो उन्होंने इस को यूटिलाइज नहीं किया है, इसके लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं, उन्होंने अच्छी बात की है। लेकिन इन्होंने यह एश्योरेंस नहीं दी कि हम किसी एम्पलाई पर इसको यूटिलाइज नहीं करेंगे। इन्होंने यही बताया कि हमारे दो साल के राज के दौरान इसका मिस-यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस देश में सदा के लिए गद्दी पर रहना चाहते हैं? कैसे हम लोग इस को मानें। अगर आप की यह भावना है तो कैसे यह माना जा सकता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट सदा गद्दी पर रहेगी और कभी इस को मिस-यूटिलाइज नहीं करेगी। मिनिस्टर साहब यह खुद मानेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के अन्दरूनी मामले जो हैं उस में जनता पार्टी वालों को भी यह यकीन नहीं है कि यह पार्टी बनी रहेगी या नहीं बनी रहेगी और यह पांच साल पूरे करेगी भी या नहीं। ऐसी हालत में ऐसी बातें कहना मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छा नहीं है और सचाई से आंखें मूंदना है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो खुद यह माना है कि 71 में से 63 को इन्होंने री-इंस्टेट किया है। इसका साफ मतलब है कि जो ये मेजारिटी आफ एम्पलाईज थे उन पर इस आर्टिकल का गलत इस्तेमाल किया गया और इस लिए सरकार को उनके केसेज को रिव्यू कर के फिर उन्हें री-इन्स्टेट करना पड़ा। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि इस के सेफगार्डस् पहले से कांस्टीच्यूशन में है और यह भी है कि सेक्रेटरी लेवेल की कमेटी होती है, उसके पास ये केसेज जाते हैं और वहां इसे देखा जा सकता है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन 63 केसेज को आपने री-इंस्टेट किया है इनके केसेज भी सेक्रेटरी लेवेल की कमेटी के पास गए होंगे। अगर वह कमेटी इन के साथ इंसाफ नहीं कर सकी तो क्या गारंटी है कि आगे वह कमेटी उनके साथ इंसाफ कर सकेगी?

यह भी कहा गया है कि जनता पार्टी रुल आफ ला में विश्वास करती है। यह अच्छी बात है। हम इनको उसके लिए बधाई देते हैं और हमारी सबसे बड़ी ख्वाहिश है कि आप रुल आफ ला में विश्वास रखें, देश का इसी में भला है। लेकिन अगर यह इन को पक्का विश्वास है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को अपोज करने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं होना चाहिए, इन को इसे अपोज नहीं करना चाहिए। क्योंकि जिन आर्टिकल्स के डिलीशन की बात मैंने कही है वह तो रुल आफ ला नहीं हैं, वह तो रुल आफ जंगल है। अगर वह रूल आफ ला में विश्वास करते हैं तो इन को तो इस बिल को अपोज ही नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। बल्कि मुझे भी इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, 45वां अमेंडमेंट जब उन्होंने किया था तो उसी के साथ उन को इसे भी डिलीट करवा लेना चाहिए था।

कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि आर्टिकल 310 को डिलीट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य रूप से दो मकसदों को सामने रख कर मैंने इस को रिमूव करने के लिए कहा है। एक तो यह कि इस में जो प्लेजर डाक्ट्रिन है, जैसा कि मैंने अपनी पहली स्पीच में बताया था, यह विक्टोरियन एरा का है और यह हमारे देश पर और हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन पर एक कलंक और धब्बा है। मावलंकर जी ने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस को अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन किया है। इसलिए मुझे

[श्री भगत राम]

बिलकुल इस में नहीं रहना चाहिए। 311 में जो प्रावधान है कि :

> "No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all—India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post...."

इसमें डिफेंस का जिक्र नहीं है । ठीक है, डिफेंस में अगर कोई जासूसी करता है तो उसे सजा मिलनी चाहिए । लेकिन डिफेंस में बहुत से सिविलियन्स भी काम करते हैं, उन पर भी यही चीज लागू होती है । हजारों ऐसे लोग हैं जो काम करते हैं । इसलिए मैंने इस आर्टिकल को भी रिमूव करने का प्रस्ताव किया है

इसके अलावा जब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने हमारे कामरेड सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब से कहा कि अगर आप श्री ज्योति बसु की जगह पर होते तब आपको पता चलता कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट कैसे किया जाता है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक वेस्ट बंगाल में हमारी पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध है उसने इमर्जेन्सी में निकाले गए 15 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को ही रि-इंस्टेट नहीं किया बल्कि इमर्जेन्सी से पहले भी श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के जमाने में जो 13 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज निकाले गये थे उनको भी री-इंस्टेट किया है । साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आर्डनेन्स फैक्टरी के 32 एम्पलाईज श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के जमाने में 1972 में जो निकाले गये थे उनको क्या आप री-इंस्टेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? इसी तरह से इस आर्टिकल के मातहत सैकड़ों एम्पलाईज को जो ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज में पहले निकाले गए उनको क्या इस गवर्नमेंट ने री-इंस्टेट किया है ? चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कामरेड सोमनाथ चटर्जी को चैलेंज किया था इसलिए उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की जो फेडरेशन है उसको मान्यता देने वाली पहली वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ही है अलावा त्रिपुरा और केरल गवर्नमेंट के । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की जो फेडरेशन है वह सेन्टर से भी तथा अन्य स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से भी मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें मान्यता दी जाये तो क्या इस मामले में आप श्री ज्योति बसु को फालो करेंगे ? क्या जिस प्रकार से वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने उस फेडरेशन को मान्यता दी है, आप भी उसको मान्यता देंगे ?

अन्त में मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इस बहस में पार्टिसिपेट किया है । मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे बिना किसी पार्टी का लिहाज किए हुए इस बिल को सपोर्ट करें, इसके पक्ष में अपना वोट दें ताकि तीस लाख सेन्ट्रल एम्पलाईज और चालीस लाख स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स एम्पलाईज जो कि लगातार बहुत देर से इस आर्टिकल को निकालने की मांग कर रहे हैं, उनकी भावनाओं को अमली रूप दिया जा सके । साथ ही मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी अपील करना चाहता हूं कि आप डेमोक्रेट हैं, आप डिक्टेटरशिप का अन्त करके इस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, आप इस अनडेमोक्रेटिक आर्टिकल को डिलीट करने में मदद करें । इस सदन को यूनानिमसली इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already requested him to withdraw the Bill. I have given the assurance that the Government will be careful to see that the article will not be misused in any way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am not withdrawing the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. So, there will have to be division on this. In that case, lobbies will have to be cleared. Now, let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. This being a Constitution Amendment Bill I will straightaway put it for division. The question is....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: One of the requirements for a Constitution Amendment Bill is half the total membership of the House. That is not present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to call for division. The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13] [17.52 hrs.

AYES

Austin, Dr. Henry
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Burande. Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
*Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chikkalinglahi, Shri K.
Das, Shri R. P.
*Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Gopal, Shri K.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Heren Bhumij, Shri
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Lahanu Sidavakom, Shri
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Roy, Shri Saugata
Saha, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin
Tirkey, Shri Pius

NOES

Arif Baig, Shri
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhury
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Patil, Shri S. D.
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavji, Shri
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ramachandran, Shri P.
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Saeed Murtaza, Shri
Sai, Shri Larang
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad.

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*Wrongly Voted for AYES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result[***] of the division is:

Ayes: 23

Noes: 33

The motion is not carried by the required majority. It is not passed.

The motion was negatived.

17.53 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next item in the agenda, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill originated in the Rajya Sabha as a Private Members' Bill, moved by the hon. Member, Shri Triloki Singh and it was passed by that House. Now I have the honour and pleasure to move in this august House for the consideration of the Bill that has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Sir, I had also introduced in this House an identical Bill, which of course aimed at the amendment of the Constitution. That Bill became a victim of procedural difficulties and could not come up for discussion. In the meantime, the Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. I have come before this House to move this Bill, and I am sure the House will join me in passing this Bill and placing it on the statute book.

The Bill represents the strong sentiments and aspirations of Muslims who have courted arrests and even shed their blood for the restoration and legal recognition of the minority character of the University in a manner as to secure the protection of Art. 30(1) of the Constitution.

I quote this Article. Article 30(1) says:

> "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

It is, however, most unfortunate that untenable arguments are formulated and advanced in order to deprive the Muslims of their university. It is unfortunate that such arguments are advanced that the university was never established by the Muslims that the university had no link whatsoever with the Muslims exclusively, that the Muslims never had exclusive power for administration of the university and that non-Muslims have been given admission in the university. I say that all such arguments are most unfortunate. It has been contended that from the point of view of establishment and from the point of view of administration Aligarh Muslim University has no link with any particular community exclusively. Therefore, the University cannot lay any claim to be a minority institution as envisaged by Article 30(1) of the Constitution and consequently the Muslims cannot claim to have governing powers. Such was the nature of contention made by the hon. Minister Dr. P. C. Chunder, in the Rajya Sabha when the Bill was under consideration.

[***] The following members are recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shri A. Sunna Sahib.

NOES: Prof. Samar Guha, Shri Shambhunath Chaturvedi and Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On the basis of Supreme Court decision.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will come to all those things. I have just started, and I am sure that by the time I end, you will be on my side.

About this contention, the least that can be said is that it is most unfortunate. I am constrained to remark that the contention is a perversion of facts with complete disregard for all truthfulness and honesty. That the University is a Muslim institution and that it was primarily founded for the benefit of the Muslims is a question that cannot be disputed. It is unquestionable. Sir, I would here refer to the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee, 1961, appointed by the Executive Council of the University in consultation with and at the instance of the Government of India. It is popularly known as the Report of the Chatterjee Committee. At page 110 of the Report it is clearly stated:

16.00 hrs.

> "After a careful study of the then prevailing conditions in India, that great man, the late Sir, Syed Ahmad Khan, arrived at the conclusion that the backwardness of the Muslim community was due to the neglect of the modern education. The Indian war of Independence had left the Muslims of India who had played a notable part in it frustrated and disorganised......
>
> "They had a violent prejudice against Western education and all that it stood for. Sir Syed felt that that attitude was greatly injurious to their interests. He, therefore, wanted them to have the benefits of a liberal education on western lines for, without that he felt they would not be able to progress along lines which would fit them to make their full contribution to the country of their birth."

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue the next day.

16.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CLAIMS FOR GRANT OF EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT IN FORMER EAST PAKISTAN

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This half-hour discussion is regarding the unfortunate condition of the refugees from the former East Pakistan. This relates to their properties, and the question is whether they will get any kind of compensation or not.

It is known to you and to this House that after partition, those refugees who migrated form West Pakistan exchanged their properties and also got compensation in cash and kind to the tune of about Rs. 400 crores. But in the case of refugees from East Pakistan, although their number was much larger than those who migrated from West Pakistan, not a single farthing of compensation was given to them for the properties they had left behind, worth thousands and thousands of crores, both movable and immovable.

It is also known that at the time of partition, and also in 1956 under the Nehru-Liaqat Pact, it was agreed by the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India that the minorities, those who migrated to Pakistan and the minorities who had come from Pakistan to India would retain their rights of property, both movable and immovable, and that they would be allowed to dispose of their properties also. At that time there was no passport, no restriction for going from this side to the other. In 1953 passport was imposed, and there was no

[Prof. Samar Guha]

possibility for the refugees to go to that side. Although in name the right of the refugees from both sides was there to retain their property, movable and immovable, in actual practice they could not exercise that privilege. What happened? The refugees who came from East Pakistan, leaving all their property, did not get any benefit as compensation as those from West Pakistan got; they could not also go there to dispose of their property. The situation continued like this.

After the 1965 war Pakistan declared all the Indian properties in East and West Pakistan as enemy property, and thousands and thousands of crores worth of minority properties were usurped by them. In West Pakistan there was actually nothing much left, because most of them had been exchanged.

After the 1965 war, Government agreed that if any persons who had migrated to India could produce documents, they would get ex-gratia compensation for their properties left in Pakistan, and this ex-gratia compensation would be one-fourth of the total amount of their properties or claims. At least the people who had migrated from East Pakistan did not know anything about it. The office was situated at Bombay; the Custodian of the enemy properties—what does that mean, I do not know. What happened till 1969 is—I do not know whether I am using a strong word, but I have at least my suspicion—that there may be certain connivance with some people, who masqueraded themselves as coming from West Pakistan. A number of people, about 20 to 25 crores, I do not know exactly, claimed that they had their factories, their properties and other things. It was even said that the maximum ceiling would be Rs. 25 lakhs. But there are certain cases where Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 lakhs were given to those who manipulated, claiming that they had left their properties in West Pakistan. They were getting it and they drew it. How my attention was drawn to this matter is, Mrs. Nellie Sengupta who was a former President of the Congress, was living at Chittagong in her home there. She wrote to me a letter to take up the case of a particular gentleman of Chittagong, whom I had visited. She also wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi and she requested me to meet her. With that letter of Mrs. Sengupta, I went to Mrs. Gandhi and I took up the matter with her. Then I came to know that it is possible that the refugees may get something. I met late Shri L. N. Mishra and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay afterwards. When the figures were finalised, I was started to find that mostly there was no paper publicity. Nobody knew about it, the common people did not know. But only some intelligent people living in the urban areas, some enlightened people, only a few thousands of them from former East Pakistan applied for ex-gratia compensation. Most of the applications came from the West Pakistan side.

Then I found that although there were more claims from the East Pakistan side, 90 per cent of them remained undisposed of whereas in the case of West Pakistan, 90 to 95 per cent of the cases were quickly disposed of. Just a sum of Rs. 1 crore was given as compensation to people from East Pakistan whereas about Rs. 15 to 20 crores were given to those who claimed that they had migrated from West Pakistan. I should say that almost all these claims were spurious claims. If you enquire into what happened during that period, you will find serious things. You will find that spurious documents were prepared and that crores of rupees were manipulated by some people in connivance with some other people. I do not want to name any officer or somebody else here. If you just go through it and if you institute some inquiry, you will find many many ugly things that have been there. After that I took up the matter. Unfortunatey, I could not get admitted any starred question. For the last ten to twelve years, I have been trying and trying. But fortunately, today I have got a half-an-hour discussion.

After that some steps were taken, some people were getting compensation. But when the Janata Party came to power, I took up the matter with Shri Mohan Dharia. I met him several times. With regard to one Bill also, I met him. I found that some big Zamindars of East Pakistan have managed to get Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs and in some cases even the maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. I requested Shri Mohan Dharia to do a few things.

The first thing was to give further publicity and ask for the placing of the claims. He agreed to that. It was issued through different papers. Some claims have come. It was also agreed to that the cases of only those who claim upto Rs. 1 lakh, in general —there may be particular cases which may be different—should be taken up. Those who have claimed upto Rs. 20 lakhs will get Rs. 20 to 25 thousand. He also agreed to set up an office at Calcutta and also to set up a special panel, who will quickly deal with all these things. He did that very sympathetically I would say that about thirty to thirty five thousand claims came. But there was one difficulty. At the moment, I do not want to press for it. I will tell you afterwards what happened. When the press publicity was made, when the radio publicity was made, those Harijan refugees and the Scheduled Caste refugees who have been rehabilitated in Dandakaranya, Nainital, Andamans in the interior of Assam and various other places of the country, did not know anything about it. Time passed, but they could not file any claim for the properties that they had left there.

In the meantime what happened is, after 1965 war, even in cases where any member remained there, in the name of evacuee property, in the name of enemy property, in the name of non-residential property, all the properties of the refugees of East Pakistan people, who migrated from East Pakistan, were being forcibly occupied by the then Government of Pakistan. Only there was a respite during the Mujib regime....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Please give me a little more time This is not a political issue; this a humanitarian issue. These are the unfortunate people, the poor people. I am pleading for their cause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree; I know the cause. But you also kindly cooperate. There is a time-limit.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Yes.

These people did not know of it; they did not file their claims. I know, already nearly 30,000 claims are pending. It started quite well. But recently for the last five months, there is a complete bottleneck. No file is moving, no payment is being made. The Custodian of the Enemy Property, Mr. Rangachari has retired. After that there is a complete stalemate and no file is moving either from Calcutta to Bombay or from Bombay to Delhi.

The Panel was constituted of three persons, namely, Mr. Rangachari who was the Custodian of the Enemy Property and two retired Judges. They constituted the Panel. All the claims used to go to them. They would verify, scrutinise and, on the basis of that, recommed. It will go to Bombay and from Bombay, it will come to Delhi and then clearance would be given. But now, since Mr. Rangachari has retired, everything is in a stalemate. No file is moving; it is almost closed; nothing is being done. The Panel constitutes only two persons, not three persons. This year, there has been an agitation. The news came in the press that there was a demonstration before the office. On the floor of the House, Mr. Mohan Dharia said that the whole claim would be cleared within six months. What to speak six months. One year has passed. Nothing has been done.

What are the problems? Firstly, the office is very ill-equipped in Calcutta. There is no experienced person. The most experienced person, Mr. Rangachari, who was dealing with this work has retired. He is not there. The new person who has come as the temporary Custodian of the Enemy Property does some other work. Here also, in Delhi, the Secretary who was dealing with this work has also been shifted. The whole situation has been almost turned into some kind of a complete bottleneck everywhere.

I have had two or three meetings with Mr. Mohan Dharia. I know, in commerce, there are dealings worth thousands of crores of rupees; they are dealing with crores and crores of rupees. Rupees twenty or thirty or forty crores matter little for them. Mr. Mohan Dharia told me frankly that it would be done. It has not yet been done. I would say that this is such a humanitarian issue that you will save so many families if you give Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 20,000 to those unfortunate refugees.

The temporary Custodian and also the officer-in-charge, Mr. Joginder Singh and Mr. Joginder Raj, both of them, recently visited Calcutta. Fortunately, I was also at that time in Calcutta. They were very helpful. We sat together, Mr. Joginder Singh, Mr. Joginder Raj and those two members of the Panel, to discuss the things and we arrived at certain tentative decisions. We decided, firstly, that a three-member Panel, a full Panel, should be immediately instituted and, secondly, Mr. Rangachari who is a very experienced person, who retired and who was dealing with these cases sympathetically—there may be some difficulty for his retention—we agreed that he may be requested and taken as an officer on special duty and, if he refuses, then a third memger of the Panel will be recruited from the West Bengal cadre.

There were a few other things, how to equip the office and get different things done. Certain tentative arrangements were made. I have given a note to Mr. Mohan Dharia; I had a talk with him about it. Now, I want to know what steps have been taken to implement it. Mr. Mohan Dharia told me that it will be implemented and the things will be done, very quickly, within six months or at least in a year, and that 25,000 to 30,000 claims would be cleared. I do not know what has happened.

I would make another suggestion to you. The new gentleman, Mr. Joginder Singh is the temporary Custodian and there is another gentleman, Mr. Mohinder Singh as the Deputy Custodian. He is an experienced man, he was working with Mr. Rangachari. Why not make that gentleman the Custodian of the Enemy Property? He will be able to handle the matter very quickly because he knows the whale matter.

There is also one Mr. Das Gupta. He was also doing something. He was working there since 1962 as a paltry allowance. He knows the whole matter. He is an experienced man. If he is made the Deputy Chairman it will be very easy for them, because of their experience, to handle all the matters very quickly.

I would request you to see that steps are taken to reorganize the Calcutta office and make a fool-proof programme so that within a year the 30,000 pending claims are cleared.

This compensation should not be treated as property for income-tax purposes. Income-tax should not be imposed on that because it is not an earning that way. I do not want to go into the legal question. This question has been raised. I put that question to Shri Dharia also, and he said that he would look into it sympathetically: this should not be treated as an income and no income-tax should be imposed on that.

I would request you humbly to treat the whole matter sympathetically, with humanitarian consideration, and see that the Calcutta office is reorganised. The services of Mr. Rangachari may be obtained, if he agrees; I do not know whether he will agree—and also see to that, within a year at least, if not within six months, all the pending claims are cleared and those poor people get their ex-gratia compensation quickly.

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): सभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय समर बाबू का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि जब माननीय समर बाबू ने इस समस्या पर विशेष ध्यान दिया तो सरकार को भी उस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ा और यही कारण है कि आज हम इस बात का आश्वासन आप के माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन को देते हैं कि शासन इस समस्या के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग है ।

मैं समर बाबू के द्वारा उठाये गये दो तीन जो अहम मुद्दे हैं उन पर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । अभी तक जो रकम क्लेमेंट्स को दी गई है वह 22 करोड़ से भी अधिक यानी 22.91 करोड़ है और इस रकम को उन्हीं क्लेमेंट्स को दिया गया है जोकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं । वहां पर जो प्रापर्टी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में उन लोगों की जब्त की गई जिन को उन्होंनें इंडियन नेशनल समझा वह 109 करोड़ रुपये की है ।.सरकार ने उन तमाम .....

प्रो० समर गुह : यह जो आपको इन्फार्मेशन है यह थोड़ी सी गलत है ।

There was non-residential property in different categories. They usurped all the properties of those who have come here. In a sense, you are right, but totally you are not right. Therefore, this information is wrong. The whole situation has to be considered.

श्री आरिफ बेग : कस्टोडियन का जो सूचना है और जो हमारे पास रेकार्ड है उसके अनुसार मैंने आपको जानकारी दी है । सरकार ने उन तमाम क्लेमेंट्स को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए एक्सग्रेशिया पेमेंट देना तय किया और वह 25 परसेंट के हिसाब से देना तय किया । इस बात की भी हमने कोशिश की कि चूंकि कस्टोडियन का दफ्तर बम्बई में है इसलिए एक दफ्तर कलकत्ता में भी खोला जाये और वह वहां पर खोल दिया गया । समर बाबू की यह बात सही है कि इसमें जो स्टाफ वहां पर है वह मेरी राय भी है कि

[श्री आरिफ बेग]

एडीकेट नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार ने फैसला किया है, हम उस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर एक आफिसर आन स्पेशल ड्यूटी (फुल टाइमर) रखा जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों की इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी समस्यायें हैं उन पर पूरी तवज्जह के साथ ध्यान दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ जो स्टाफ की कमी है उसकोभी दूर करने के लिए हम गम्भीरता से सोच रहे हैं। और जैसा कि आपने फर्माया, हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जितने भी क्लेम्स बचे हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान देकर उन लोगों कों पूरी तरह से राहत पहुंचाई जाये। हमने प्रिफ्रेन्स दिया है उन केसेज को जिनमें या तो विधवा बहनें हैं या अपाहिज लोग हैं या फिर जो छोटे केसेज हैं एक लाख से कम के। हम चाहते हैं कि पहले उन केसेज में निर्णय लेकर ऐसे लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जाए। हम इस बात की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन तमाम केसेज को निपटा दें लेकिन इस आदरणीय सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि 1971 में जो लास्ट डेट क्लेम करने की थी, आपकी मांग पर सरकार ने उसको बढ़ाकर 31 जुलाई, 1977 कर दिया था। 1971 तक केवल 3944 क्लेम्स आए थे लेकिन अवधि बढ़ाने से हमारे पास जो क्लेम्स आए हैं उनकी संख्या है 53508। इतने अधिक क्लेम्स जो हमारे पास आए हैं उन सभी को डिस्पोज आफ करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है, यह एक बड़ा कॉम्प्लिकेटेड काम है। तमाम एविडेंसेज वगैरह देखकर क्लेम्स को निपटाना होगा। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस के बावजूद अभी तक 23 हजार नए क्लेम्स को डिस्पोज आफ किया जा चुका है फिर भी 28912 क्लेम्स पेंडिंग हैं। नए क्लेम्स के आने से यह समस्या आई है। आपका यह कहना ठीक है, जिन लोगों को इस तरह से तकलीफ़ पहुंची है, प्रापर्टी जब्त हुई है उन तमाम भाई बहनों के साथ सरकार की पूरी सहानुभूति है और हम चाहते हैं कि उनके बकाया क्लेम्स पर जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लें। इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया; हम वहा पर एक फुल टाइमर ओ० एस० डी० नियुक्त कर रहे हैं। उसी तरह से स्टाफ में जो इनएडीक्वेसी है उस को भी पूरा कर रहे हैं ताकि हमारे तमाम भाई बहन जोकि पीड़ित हैं उनको राहत मिल सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन सुझावों पर हम गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करेंगे। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि आपके सुझाव के अनुसार, यह तमाम जितनी भी शिकायत हैं वह सब दूर हो जायगी।

श्री सौगत राय (बरकपुर) : श्री मन्, राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जिस विनय तथा धीरज के साथ समर बाबू द्वारा उठाये गये सवालों का जवाब दिया उसके लिए में उनका आभारी हूं। मैं भी पूर्व पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ एक रेफ्यूजी हूं लेकिन मैं उनमें से नहीं हूं जिन्होंने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए अपील की है। हमारा काम यहां पर भी चल जाता है। बहुत लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिनको कम्पेन्सेशन मिलने में बहुत आसानी होती है। आज सुबह जब यहां पर इसके बारे सवाल जवाब चल रहे थे तब मंत्री महोदय ने पालिसी बताई और पहले भी मोहन धारिया साहब ने एक खत में बताया था कि जो छोटे लोग हैं, जिनके एक लाख से कम का क्लेम है उनको पहले पैसा दिया जायेगा। और उसके बाद बड़े बड़े क्लेम वालों को पैसा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहां जो पालिसी बनती है, इंप्लीमेंटेशन उसका [illegible]

होता है। सही बात यह है कि अभी तक जिनको कंपेन्सेशन मिला वे सभी बड़े लोग हैं जिनके पास पैरवी करने का मोका था, जिनके पास मंत्री को पकड़ने का मोका था और जिनके पास अफसर को खुश करने का मोका था। यह इस समय की बात नहीं है, कांग्रेस के जमाने से भी यही बात रही है। मेमनसिंह के राजा को 18--20 लाख मिला और नारजोल के राजा को भी मिला। इसी तरह से दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजाओं तथा जमीदारो को मिला है लेकिन छोटे लोगों ने जो क्लेम्स किए हैं–1 लाख, डेढ़ लाख के—उनके केसेज दो साल से पड़े हुए हैं। सरकार से जवाब भी नहीं आता है, उनके पास पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे खर्च करके बम्बई जायं। कलकत्ता में जो आफिस है मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि वह तो पोस्ट आफिस है, वहां पर कुछ काम नहीं होता है। लोग समझते हैं कि बम्बई जाने से हमारा क्लेम पास होगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं समझता हूं उतना ध्यान देने से यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

अब मैं आपसे दो चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। 1—जो इन्टेरिम कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात की जा रही है, यह क्यों? आप पूरा क्लेम असेस करके उस की वल्यू लोगों को दे दीजिए, ताकि फिर किसी का क्लेम बाकी न रहे। इस तरह से तो लोगों के दिल में यह आशा जगी रहेगी कि आगे भी मिलेगी और बाद में जब नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर लोग गालियां देंगे। इस लिए आप अभी फुल सेटिलमेंट कर दीजिए। ताकि आगे के लिए लोग आशा न बना कर रखें

2. आप लोगों से डाकूमेन्ट्री एविडेंस मांगते हैं। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो जमीदार हैं, उनके पास तो डाक्यूमेन्ट्री एविडेंस जरूरत से ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन छोटे लोगों के पास डाक्यूमेन्ट्री एवि॰डेंस नहीं हैं। डाक्यूमेन्ट्री एविडेंस के लिए अब जियाउर्रहमान के जमाने में वहां जाना मुश्किल है, छोटे क्लेम्ज के लिये, जो क्लेम्ज एक लाख से कम हैं, उन के लिये आप इस को थोड़ा रिलैक्स कीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बिलकुल खत्म कर दें, लेकिन थोड़ा रिलैक्स करना चाहिए।

3. बहुत से लोग इन क्लेमेन्ट्स से आ कर कहते हैं कि आप को एनीमी प्रापर्टी से जो मिलना है, उस के लिये बन्दोबस्त कर सकते हैं, बम्बई आफिस से यह कराना होगा। मेरे पास खबर है कि कई ऐसे बड़े रैकेट चल रहे हैं जो एनिमी प्रापर्टी क्लेम दिलाते हैं और पैसा लेते हैं। यह ओपन फैक्ट है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई सी॰ बी॰ आई॰ एन्कवारी बैठायेंगे कि इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार कहां-कहां होता है।

4. कलकत्ता आफिस को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये आप क्या करेंगे?

5. समर बाबू ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है कि आप ने जो डेड-लाइन बना दी है, उस से हम आशा करते हैं, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, वे बहुत जल्द सेटिल हो जायगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो फार-फ्लंग एरियाज में रहते हैं, जैसे दण्डकारण्य में या अण्डेमान में रहते हैं, क्या आप उन को क्लेम फाइल करने के लिए डेड-लाइन में कोई एक्सटेन्शन देंगे?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall say at the outset that it would not have been right if this Half-an-Hour discussion was taken only by our friends from West Bengal. I am as much involved and concerned in this problem as any other member. That is why I deliberately took the

opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, I also want at the outset to suggest one more point. The whole purpose of Shri Samar Babu's raising this question and Mr. Saugata Roy supporting it is to focus attention on expeditious disposal of claims. I want to ask this Government whether they are taking any special care to see that long-outstanding, legitimate and genuine claims of particularly economically weaker people who cannot spend extra money to support their legitimate claim, are being disposed of in time and in all earnestness.

Now, Sir, the whole plight of refugees from East Pakistan is a very sorry plight. It is all the more so because in respect of the treatment received by the refugees from West Pakistan and the treatment given to East Pakistan refugees, there is a world of difference. They should have got the same treatment, whether from West or East Pakistan. And it so happens that the refugees from East Pakistan are in a worse situation and they are suffering for a longer time. In fact I would even say this. I am looking to a day when the entire Refugee Rehabilitation Department would be closed because everything is disposed of satisfactorily. Why keep on lingering these old wounds of partition of India—all that blot?. That is my feeling, Sir. That is why I am asking this question. I say this because the answer that he gave was this. You will recall that in a written answer which he gave on 16th March, 1979, to the Unstarred Question No. 3435, he mentioned four things. My questions are specifically on those four points.

He said 'recently' they met. What does it mean? Please give the date when the Controller went to Calcutta. Then he says that some suggestions were discussed. I ask: What are those concrete suggestions that they had discussed at that meeting? Then he says that existing arrangements are being strengthened. How are they being strengthened? The whole point is this. In a written answer you can always give this kind of a general answer.

I want him now to be specific and to tell us what are those suggestions. When did that meeting take place? How are the existing arrangements being strengthened? In what way are the settlement of pending cases being made more expeditious?

And, in conclusion, I would only say this. And, why I am saying is because he has mentioned about disposal of pending cases and disposal of other cases. But my point is this. How are these pending cases being processed? I see the Minister's point that more claims have come and therefore, there is more difficulty. But I would like to know as to what is the coordination that you have. In respect of those who have made the claims, may I know whether they are being properly notified, properly helped and guided by the authorities concerned?

Sir, these are my questions and I hope that he will kindly answer those questions. Thank you.

श्री आरिफ बेग : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री सौगत राय ने जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उनमें सब से पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जिन क्लेम्स का हम पार्ट पेमेंट कर रहे हैं, उनका हम पूरी तरह से पेमेंट क्यों नहीं कर देते । मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जो पेमेंट हम कर रहे हैं यह कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं है बल्कि यह अन्तरिम मदद है और कन्सोलिडेटिड फण्ड आफ इंडिया से इस को हम दे रहे हैं ताकि जिन लोगों को तकलीफ पहुंची है,

उन को कुछ न कुछ राहत मिल जाए । इन लोगों के जो क्लेम्स हैं, उनकी जांच करने के बाद 25 परसेंट हम उनको तुरन्त दे दें, ऐसा हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि उनका कामकाज चल सके । जब तक पूरे तरीके से दोनों सरकारों के बीच में प्रापर्टी का मामला सेटिल नहीं हो जाता उस वक्त तक यह सम्भव नहीं है । यह मामला एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है । जब बंगलादेश और भारत की सरकारें किसी सेटिलमेंट पर पहुंचेंगी तब यकीनन उनको पूरा क्लेम मिल सकेगा । आज वह सम्भव नहीं है । (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक डाकुमेंटरी एवीडेंस में रिलेक्सेशन की बात है कि उसमें रिलेक्सेसन दे दिया जाए, तो सभापति महोदय आप भी वकील हैं, मैं भी वकील हूं और आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कानूनी मामलात में एवीडेंस में यदि जरा सा रिलेक्सेशन किया तो ऐसे भी केस पैदा हो सकते हैं जिनमें फोर्ज्ड एवीडेंस पेश कर दिये जायें और उनसे अनुचित लाभ उठा लिया जाए ।

प्रो० समर गुह : डाकुमैन्ट्स के बारे में पहले यह हुआ है कि कस्टोडियन ने लेटर ले लिया और उसके बेसिस पर आपने कंसिडर कर लिया । क्या यह इंडायरेक्ट वे में नहीं हो सकता है ? अब वहां से कोर्ट से डाकूमैन्ट लाना है, इस में सब मुश्किल पैदा होनी है । इस तरह से आप को करना चाहिए ।

श्री आरिफ बेग : यह मैं आश्वासन देता हूं कि सरकार को इन बहिन-भाइयों से पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम यथा शक्ति कोशिश करेंगे कि हम उनकी पूरी पूरी मदद करें । मेरे मित्र ने रैकेट होने का अंदेशा जाहिर किया है । यह भी कहा है कि कुछ लोगों ने बड़ी चालाकी से नकली डाकुमन्ट्स प्रस्तुत किए हैं । यह उन्होंने जनरल बात कही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह हमारे साथ सहयोग करें और स्पैसिफिक मामले हमारे सामने लायें और हम अपनी तरफ से जांच का पूरा वादा करते हैं और उन लोगों के खिलाफ . . . . .

प्रो० समर गुह : फोर्ज्ड डाकुमैन्ट्स इस तरह से कि किसी का तीस हजार का क्लेम हुआ और किसी ने कहा कि हम जल्दी करवा देंगे, थोड़ा पैसा दे दो, बम्बई जा कर हमें करवाना होगा ।

श्री आरिफ बेग : मैं आप से सहमत हूं कि ऐसा भी सम्भव है । लेकिन जब तक सरकार के पास स्पेसिफिक शिकायत न आये किसी को कैसे पकड़ा जा सकता है । फिर भी इन सब पहलुओं पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे ।

प्रो० समर गुह : मेरी जिन्दगी दूभर बनी हुई है । सौ सौ पत्र और सौ सौ आदमी आते हैं। दन्डकारण्य के जो रिफ्यूजी हैं उन्हों ने भी मेरी नाक में दम कर रखा है । कलकत्ता में और यहां भी सैंकड़ों पत्र मेरे पास आते रहते हैं ।

श्री आरिफ बेग : मावलंकर जी ने निश्चित तारीख पूछी है जब हमारे अधिकारी वहां गए और उन्होंने मिटिंग की । यह 15-2-79 है । सौभाग्यवश उन अधिकारियों से समर बाबू की भी मुलाकात हुई थी और उनकी दिलचस्पी के कारण पूरे के पूरे इस दफ्तर को नए सिरे से फिर से सतर्क करके और अच्छा बनाने के लिए जो सरकार का ध्यान बना उसके लिए में समर बाबू का आभारी हूं । अगर वे हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित न करते तो सम्भव है कि हमें पता ही नहीं चलता कि इस दफ्तर में और भी स्टाफ की जरूरत है और कलकत्ता के दफ्तर में एक होलटाइमर अफसर की जरूरत पड़ेगी ।

मावलंकर जी ने एक्सपेडिशियस का मतलब पूछा है । इसका मतलब तो यही है कि जल्दी से

[श्री ग्रारिफ़ बेग]

जल्दी हम यह काम करें। ग्राप ने जो दिलचस्पी ली है उसके लिए मैं ग्राप का शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हूं ग्रौर ग्राश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि हमने जो कदम उठाए हैं जैसे मैंने समर बाबू के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है ग्राप इनको कोरे शब्द न समझें। मैं बहैसियत सेवक ग्रौर प्रतिनिधि के ग्राशा करता हूं कि ग्रब वास्तव में जो बातें कहीं गयी हैं उन पर ग्रमल होगा ग्रौर उन लोगों को प्रेफ़्रेंस मिलेगा जिन लोगों के क्लेम एक लाख या उससे कम हैं वे लोग जो वास्तव में गरीब हैं, जो वकील नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो ग्रा जा नहीं सकते हैं, जिन के पास ग्राने जाने का खर्चा नहीं है, उनका सरकार पूरा ध्यान रखेगी ग्रौर सर्व प्रथम उन लोगों के मामलों को ही निपटाएगी इस ग्राश्वासन के साथ मैं ग्राप सब को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

18.38. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the April 9, 1979/Chaitra 19, 1901 (Saka).